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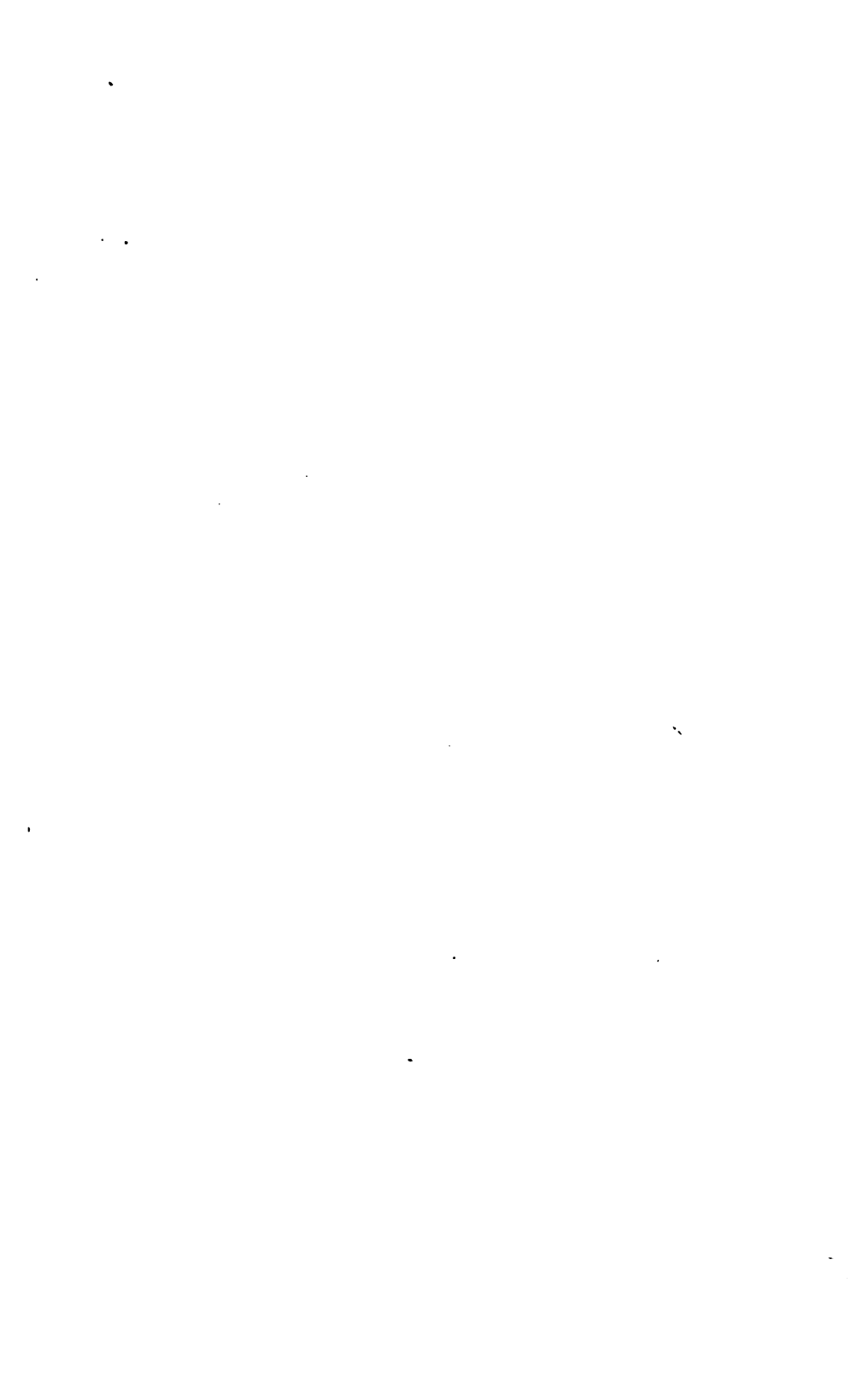
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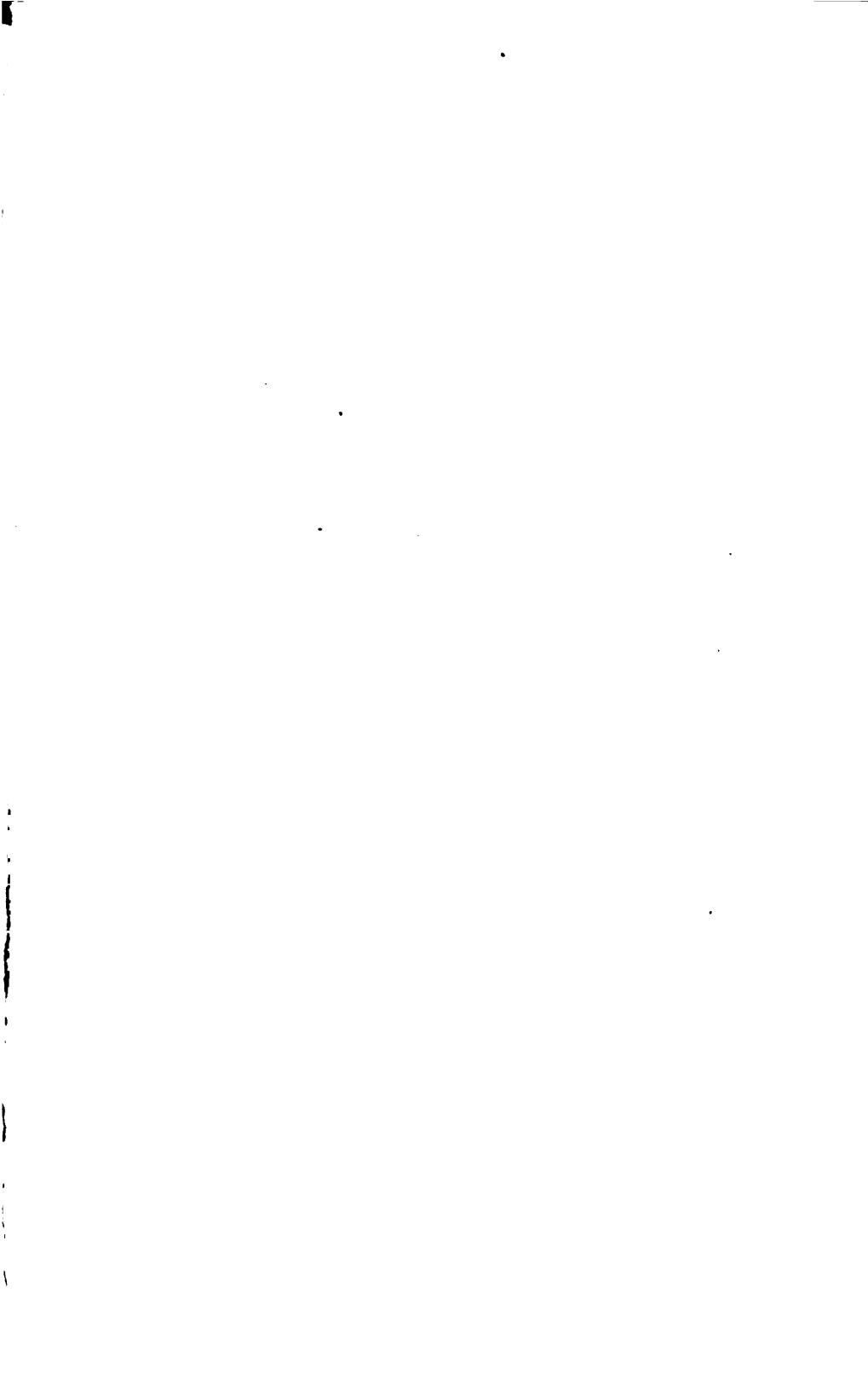
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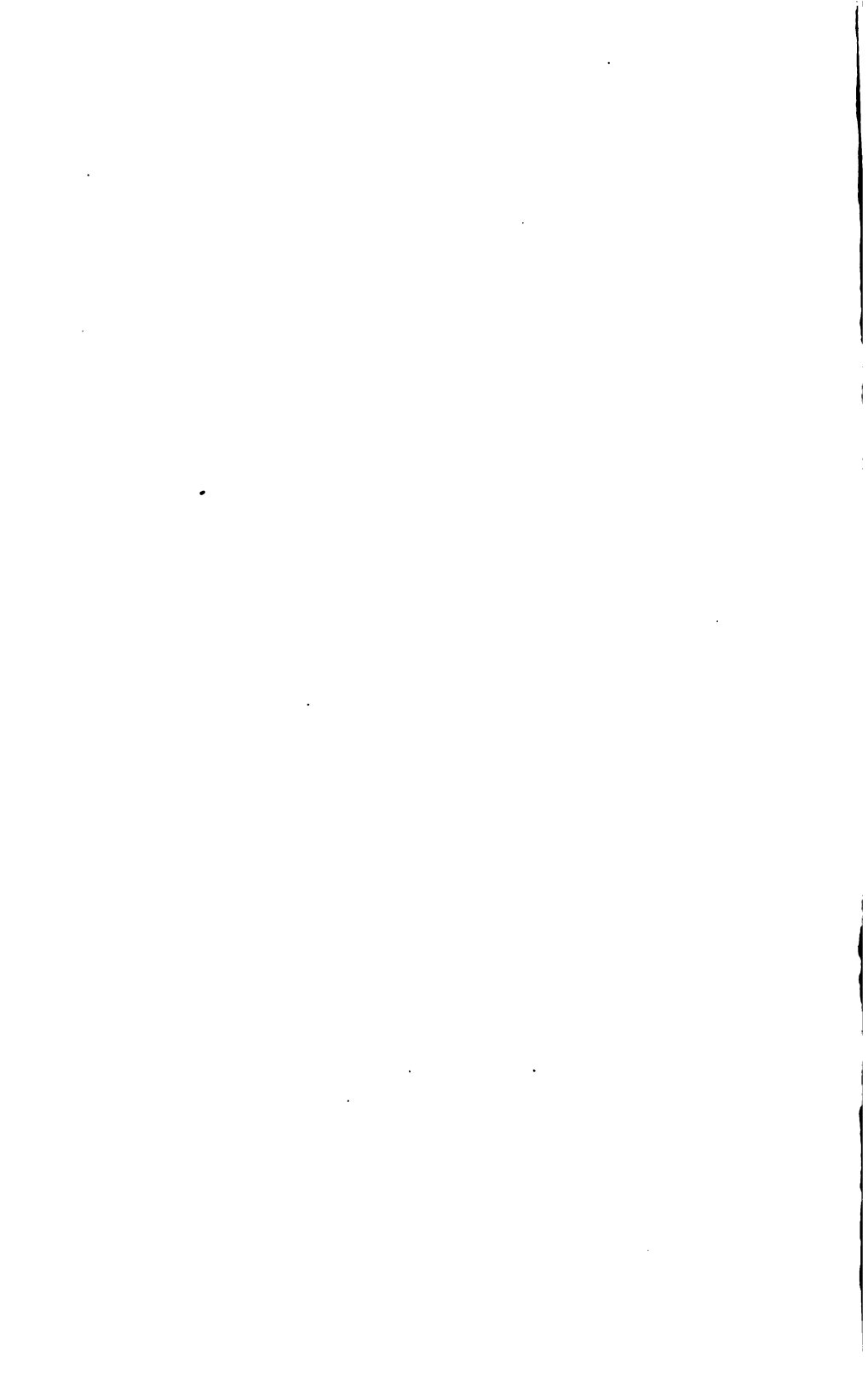
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AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records,
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EDITED BY

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.



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WE have now concluded the second volume of "N. N. & Q.," the first part of which appeared in January, 1884. Since that time we have endeavoured to realise our ideal, how far we have attained to it is not for us to say. The future success of our efforts will depend largely upon the assistance we receive from contributors and subscribers, to whom, for their past favours and patronage, our thanks are sincerely due.

Especial mention should be made of the efficient and indefatigable services of the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, as editor; of the kindness of Mr. H. S. Gill (Tiverton), Mr. R. Wroth (British Museum), Mr. C. Dack (Peterborough), and Mr. Justin Simpson (Stamford), for tokens; and our best thanks are due to Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. J. A. Gotch, and Mr. M. H. Holding, for sketches, and to Mr. E. Faulkner, for the pedigree of the Tresham family.

Having now established our position, we believe that we may confidently appeal to our readers to make a special effort to assist during the progress of future volumes.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NORTHAMPTON,

January, 1888.

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Mottoes.

PART IX.—JANUARY, 1886.

I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city.

SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

Want of a due Care in preserving Pedigrees, and registering Descents, has often occasioned Contentions in Families, and oftner Confusion in Histories, whereas a well attested Pedigree preserves the Memoirs of eminent Persons, and determines the Places of their Nativity.

THOMESBY, *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 100.

PART X.—APRIL, 1886.

I love every thing that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 1.

What beautiful diversity does the face of this dear island present! What a school for study and contemplation! Where are to be found twenty-four cathedrals, the finest monastic buildings, thousands of parochial churches, and interesting remains of antiquity without number, all within a boundary of a few hundred miles? Each county is a school, where those who run may read, and where volumes of ancient art lie open for all enquirers.

A. W. PUGIN, in Purcell's *Writings and Characters*, 356.

PART XI.—JULY, 1886.

Nihil sub sole novum, nec valet quisquam dicere: Ecce hoc recens est: jam enim præcessit in sæculis, quæ fuerunt ante nos.

ECCLES. i. 10.

To make the past present, to bring the distant near, to place us in the society of a great man or on the eminence which overlooks the field of a mighty battle, to invest with the reality of human flesh and blood beings whom we are too much inclined to consider as personified qualities in an allegory, to call up our ancestors before us with all their peculiarities of language, manners, and garb, to show us over their houses, to seat us at their tables, to rummage their old-fashioned wardrobes, to explain the uses of their ponderous furniture . . . parts of the duty which properly belongs to the historian.

MACAULAY, *Essay on Hallam*.

PART XII.—OCTOBER, 1886.

Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
 Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
 Exquiriturque auditque viram monumenta priorum.

VIRGIL, *Æn.* viii. 310.

My thoughts are with the Dead ; with them
 I live in long-past years,
 Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
 Partake their hopes and fears,
 And from their lessons seek and find
 Instruction with an humble mind.

SOUTHEY, *The Scholar.*

PART XIII.—JANUARY, 1887.

We mark'd each memorable scene,
 And held poetic talk between ;
 Nor hill, nor brook, we paced along,
 But had its legend or its song.

SCOTT, *Marmion*, Canto ii., Introd.

There is cause why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and long approved customs, of our venerable predecessors. The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations.

HOOKEE, *Eccles. Polity*, Bk. v., vii., 3.

PART XIV.—APRIL, 1887.

The antiquities of the common people cannot be studied without acquiring some useful knowledge of mankind ; and it may be truly said, in this instance, that by the chemical process of philosophy, even wisdom may be extracted from the follies and superstitions of our forefathers.

BRAND, Preface to *Popular Antiquities.*

Yon warlike mound is formed all round
 For warlike armes and actes,
 And everie stone, by time o'erthrown,
 Attests historic facts.

Mrs. THOMAS, *Walks and Talks* (1836).

PART XV.—JULY, 1887.

It don't look well,
 These alterations, sir ! I'm an old man
 And love the good old fashions.

SOUTHEY, *The Old Mansion.*

How far more interesting was the old Register, which gave some scope to the taste and feelings, as well as to the activity of mind and research of the Clergy, than the present dull and mechanical, though more accurate, form !

TAYLOR, *Sussex Garland.*

PART XVI.—OCTOBER, 1887.

For in ensigns there,
 Some wore the arms of their most ancient town,
 Others again their own devices bear.

Northampton with a castle seated high,
 Supported by two lions thither came.

DRAYTON, *The Battle of Agincourt.*



I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the Memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city.

JUN 25 1886
Turlsh Night, iii. 3.

Want of a due Care in preserving Pedigrees, and registering Descents, has often occasioned Contentions and Difficulties, and oftner Confusion in Histories, whereas a well attested Pedigree preserves the Memoirs of eminent Persons, and determines the Places of their Nativity.

THORESBY, *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 100.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County,

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Masey, Market Deeping.

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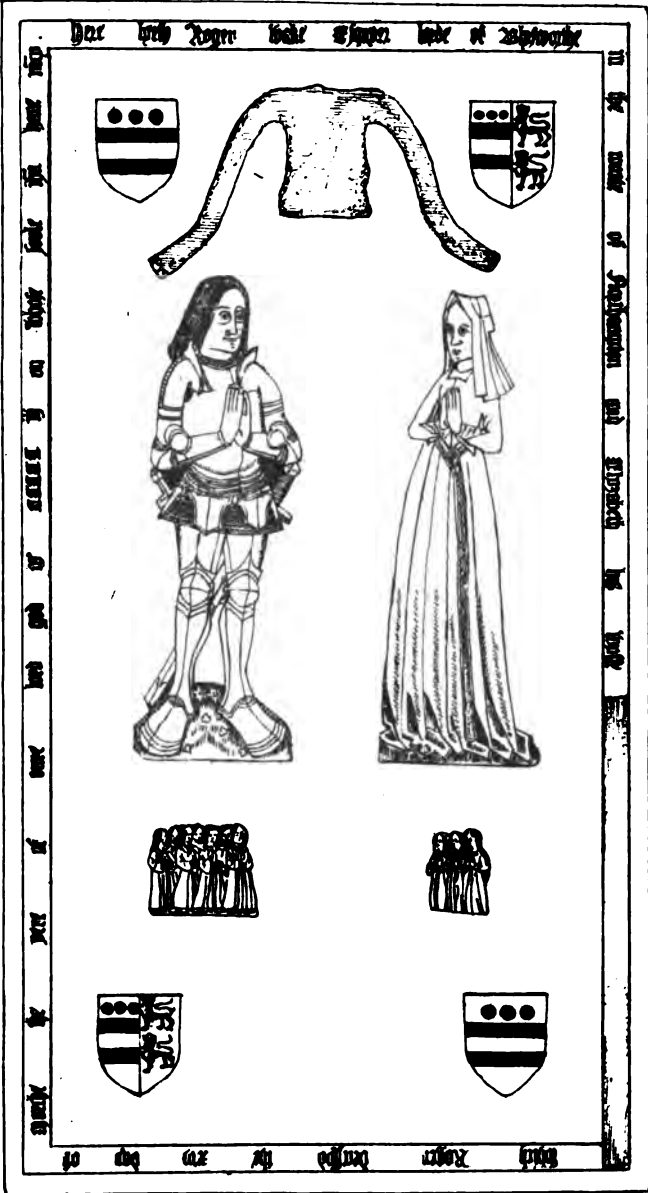
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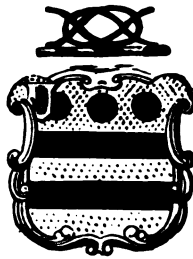
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Northamptonshire
Notes and Queries.



THE WAKE FAMILY.—If some member of this family would publish a history of his ancient race, he would confer a great obligation upon all students of genealogy. There are not many families whose records supply such an abundance of materials for an interesting volume. The present head of the family, the twelfth baronet, can trace an unbroken male descent from Hugh Wach, or Wake, who married Emma daughter of Baldwin Fitzgilbert, lord of Bowen, Deeping &c., co. Linc. This descent includes twenty-six generations. This Baldwin, whose name has been retained in so many members of the Wake family, was 5th in descent from Richard I., duke of Normandy, and therefore stood in the same relationship to him as our king Stephen. His wife Adelhidis, mother of Emma, was grand-daughter to Thurfrida, the daughter of Hereward the Wake, the great Saxon patriot. A very careful and well-drawn pedigree was published in *Associated Societies' Reports and Papers* for 1861. It was given in connection with a delightful history of Hereward from the pen of the present bishop of Nottingham. In Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*,

vol. vi., is an account of the chief members of the family: and of course few works that treat of the older families of England are without notice of the Wakes.

When they first acquired possessions in this county cannot perhaps be precisely ascertained. Baldwin Wake, called Baron of Lydell, certainly came into possession of the manor of Blisworth, as being heir to his grandmother, Isabell de Briwere. He died in 1282. This is probably the earliest instance of a Wake being a Northamptonshire landowner, previous heads of the family being spoken of as lords of manors in Lincolnshire, or as owning lands in Normandy, Guernsey, Derbyshire, &c. This property was however lost to the family about 1522. We find also at various times lands in possession of the family at Milton Malsor, Collingtree, Cransley, Preston, Piddington, Horton, Quinton, Hackleton, Salcey Forest, Courteenhall, Hartwell, and other places. The Clevedon property, co. Somerset, the residence of the earlier baronets, came to the Wakes through the marriage of sir Thomas, "The Great Wake," with Agnes, heir of sir Thomas Lovell, kt. This was in the 15th century. The Courteenhall property came to the family by bequest of sir Samuel Jones, kt., in the 17th century. He is described as a maternal kinsman of sir Baldwin, the 5th baronet, but the precise relationship I have not been able to discover. He left the property to Charles, sir Baldwin's second son, and he in turn to his nephew, Charles Wake, who succeeded his grandfather as 6th baronet. Both the 6th baronet and his uncle assumed the name of Jones, but this addition seems to have been discontinued in the next generation. Another point upon which more exact information is desirable is the precise significance of the title "baron" as applied to some early members of the family. In 1295, John Wake, then head of the family, was summoned to parliament as baron Wake; and his two sons both succeeded him in the title, and both died without issue, so that the barony became extinct. But this John's father, Baldwin, is styled "baron of Lydell:" and bishop Trollope, in his paper above mentioned, calls him "the second baron Wake:" and Playfair calls still earlier members of the family by the title of "lord Wake." But it is clear that this Baldwin was not a peer of the realm, for his descendants in the male line are very numerous, and he is the direct ancestor of the present baronet.

It would be no easy task to draw out a list of the present noble families who can point to a lady of the Wake family among their ancestors. Such a list would be a very long one. Twice have there been alliances with royalty, but in neither case are there descendants

at the present time. Thomas, the 3rd and last baron Wake, married Blanche Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry III.: and Edmond of Woodstock, son of king Edward I., married the same Thomas's sister, Margaret, and their daughter Joan, the fair maid of Kent, was wife to the Black Prince, and mother to king Richard II. Joan had previously been married to sir Thomas Holland, K.G., created lord Wake of Liddell, jure uxoris, and earl of Kent: and the earls of Kent, as well as the dukes of Exeter of the Holland family, were descended from the marriage. Among other families who can claim a Wake ancestress are these:—Courtenay, earls of Devon; Ouseley, baronets; Walker, baronets; de Capell Broke, baronets; St. John, barons St. John; Hotham, baronets. And there are many families now extinct which were allied to the Wakes, as the families of Stawell, Saville, Pateshull.

The four heads of the family who died in the 14th century every one received the honour of knighthood. We find among the earlier members very numerous instances of considerable benefactions being made to the monastic institutions of the day. Thus Leofric was a benefactor to Crowland; Richard de Rulos to S. Werburgh's abbey, Chester, and to the hospital of S. John; Fitzgilbert to Vaudey, co. Linc., and to Thorney, co. Camb.; and these received further benefactions from their descendants, as well as Brodholme, co. Nott., Byland, co. York, and Bec, in Normandy. The abbeys of Longues, in Normandy, and Bowen, co. Linc., and the priories of Willesford and Deeping, both in Lincolnshire, were all founded by direct ancestors of the present head of the family. Dr. William Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1737, was a member of the Dorset family, descended from William Wake, first cousin of the first baronet: but details of the descent have not been given. Other members of the family who obtained conspicuous ecclesiastical preferment are these:—Arthur, master of S. John's hospital at Northampton, d. 1503; George, LL.D., also master, and chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, d. 1682; Robert, dean of Bocking, d. 1725. Sir Isaac Wake, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, public orator, M.P. for Oxford, and ambassador to several foreign courts, was first cousin to sir Baldwin, first baronet. In Bridges' list of sheriffs of Northamptonshire, occur Thomas, 3 Ed. III., and again from the 10th to the 14th year of the reign; Thomas, 1 Hen. V.; Thomas, 13 Hen. VI., and again (probably "The Great Wake") 25 and 29 Hen. VI.; Thomas, 2 and 3 Ed. IV.; Roger, 2 Rich. III. After this time, the chief residence being in Somerset, we have no more members of the family sheriffs of Northamptonshire until after the

reign of queen Anne. The county has sent a Wake to parliament several times. Thus sir Hugh was member 1300-1305 and 1309-1312; Thomas 1408-1410, 1414 and 1417-20; Thomas 1436-1441; sir Hugh was member for Wilts, 1306, and sir Thomas for Somerset, 1449. Sir William, 8th baronet, was member for Bedford. Doubtless many others could be found, if complete lists of members were available.

The Wakes are descended from eleven noble families. Among these are Grandison, Ewyas, and Tragoz barons; the former of these titles is in abeyance, the latter are claimed by the Cliffords, descended from a junior branch.

With this part is given a reduced fac-simile of an interesting brass in Blisworth church to Roger Wake. He was great-great-grandfather of the first baronet, and has been already mentioned as having been member for the county. He founded a charity in Blisworth church, and a free school, still existing. He was engaged in the battle of Bosworth on the side of Richard III., for which he was attainted, but afterwards pardoned. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Catesby, of Ashby S. Legers. In the pedigree prepared by Mr. Close, given with the life of Hereward before referred to, of which copious use has been made in preparing this account, this Roger is credited with four sons and two daughters: but, if this brass is to be taken as evidence, he had three sons and seven daughters. The coats of arms are (1) the well-known shield of the Wakes, Two bars, in chief three torteaux; and (2) Wake impaling Catesby, two lions passant crowned. The tinctures on the Wake shield have varied from time to time. Originally the field was Or, and the charges Gules. In Edward II.'s time sir Hugh used the field Gules and the charges Argent, and the coat thus tinctured appears, according to Bridges, on the north side of the monument bearing the brass to Roger in Blisworth church. And in the 14th century the field was Argent, and the charges Gules. The old tinctures are said to have been resumed in the reign of James I. The inscription is as follows:—"Here lyeth Roger Wake Esquier lorde of Blysworthe in the counte of Northampton and Elyzabeth his wyffe . . . which Roger decessyd the xvj day of Marche the yere of oure lord god m^occcc iij on whose soule ihu haue mcy." Bridges says that on the north side of this monument are two coats, (1) Wake impaling Catesby, and (2) Wake impaling three chevrons. There are many families using this coat, but none into which the Wakes are known to have married. It is not known who Roger's mother was.

The lithograph of the brass was prepared for Mr. H. T. Wake, of Fritchley, co. Derby; and the readers of "N. N. & Q." are

indebted to him for permission to reproduce it in these pages. The accompanying sketch of the coat of arms is by permission taken from *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, etc.*, published by Messrs. Dean and Son; and presented by Sir Hereward Wake, bart., who is himself engaged in collecting materials for a popular account of the family, and would be grateful for any assistance towards making it complete.

The Wake coat appears on the front of the old house on the Market-square, Northampton (155).

The following list of works has been collated by Mr. John Taylor from his *Bibliotheca Northantonensis*:—

A Brief Enquiry into the Antiquity, Honour and Estate of the Name and Family of Wake. With a summary deduction of the lineal succession of the chief branches of it, from its first rise, down to this present time. By William Wake, D.D. Rector of St. James's, Westminster; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

WARMINSTER: Printed by J. L. Vardy. MDCCCXXXIII. Octavo. 76 pages.

With Arms, from a carving in box wood on the lid of an ancient Snuffbox belonging to Archbishop Wake, with the Trefoil added.

A Genealogical Table of the Wake Family, by H. T. W.

T. Calcutt, Printer, Deddington, Oxon. [1853.] *Single Sheet*.

A Memoir of a Branch of the Wake Family of Northamptonshire and elsewhere, from 1666 to 1860.

CARLISLE: Hudson Scott, 11, English Street. MDCCCLXI. *Duodecimo*. 16 pages.

Hereward, the Saxon Patriot. A Paper read at the Bourn Meeting, June 5, 1861. By the Rev. Edward Trollope, M.A., F.S.A. *Genealogical Tables*.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, vol. vi., 1861, pp. 1—20.

Hereward the Wake, "Last of the English." By the Rev. C. Kingsley, Author of "Westward Ho!" "Two Years Ago," etc. etc.

LONDON and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. 1866. *Octavo*. 2 vols.

Illustrations by H. C. Selous of "Hereward the Wake," by Charles Kingsley.

Art-Union of London, MDCCCLXX. *Oblong Folio*.

ED.

213.—ENGRAVING OF THE BATTLE OF NASEBY. — A rare engraving of the battle of Naseby has lately come into my possession, and as it appears to be unknown to most of our local collectors of Northamptonshire prints, a short description of it may interest your readers. It represents the close of the fight, when the day is irretrievably lost for the Cavaliers, who are being hurled back in confusion by the resistless advance of the Roundheads, whose dense battalions of pikemen are seen advancing in unbroken array. In the immediate foreground, Charles, sword in hand, is trying to lead on

his body-guard for a last desperate charge, but his bridle is held by the earl of Carnworth, who turns the horse's head round and compels the king to quit the field.

The engraving, which is almost square, measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 17, is unsigned; but there is no doubt that it may be attributed to the time of Hogarth, and is the work of Baron, Scotin, Ravenet, or some other artist of that period. Above the engraving is the heading "The Battle of Naisby:" and under it is the following quaint description of the fight:—

"This Battle which gave the fatal turn to the King's Affairs happen'd on the 14th. June 1646 the first charge was given by the right wing of Horse and Foot commanded by Prince Rupert and his Brother, who bore down all before them, the left wing and the Northern Horse engaging, Cromwell and the Enemies right wing against odds of numbers and the advantage Ground were put to Flight. The King at the head of his reserve of Horse was even ready to charge those which pursued his left wing which might have recover'd the misfortune when on a Sudden such a panick fear siezed on them that they all ran near a quarter of a mile without stopping, which happen'd upon an uncommon accident For the Scotch Earl of Carnworth on a Sudden laid his hand on y^e King's bridle, crying out with 2 or 3 Oaths, will You go upon your Death in an Instant! and before his Majesty understood what he would have turn'd his Horse round, upon which a word run thro. the Troops, March to the Right which unfortunately led them from charging the Enemy & assisting their own Men, and caused them all to turn their Horses and ride upon the Spur as if every man was to shift for himself. After this Disorder the King not being able to prevail with his Troops to rally and charge the Enemy He retreated as well as He could and left Fairfax entire master of the Field."

Northampton. J. S. SHEPARD.

A copy of the finest engraving representing the Battle of Naseby is to be found in the unique and sumptuous copy of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Grand Rebellion*, vol. iv., No. 144, in the Print department of the British Museum. An earlier printed copy of the engraving referred to by Mr. Shepard is to be found in the same collection; the descriptive letterpress slightly varying. J. T.

214.—WILLIAM TYNDALE: OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DESCENT?
—He is said to have sprung from an ancient baronial family of Northumberland. One of that family moved from the north in the reign of Edward I. and settled at Tansover, now Tansor, in Northamptonshire: and it has been suggested that the settlement at North Nibley, co. Glouc., where it is thought the martyr translator was born, had its origin in some member of the Northamptonshire family. Jekyll, quoted in the *Biographia Britannica*, and a writer in the *Baptist Magazine* for October, 1819, suppose this to have been the case. In its time the family was of some

influence in this county. Thus we find John Tyndale sheriff of the county in Richard 11's reign, and six times one of the same name was returned to parliament for the county in the same and two following reigns. Elias Tyndale was lord of Tansor in 1316. From 1359 the family were in possession of lands in Nassington, Yarwell, and of the bailiwick of Sulehay forest. In 1376 John de Tyndale had become possessed by marriage of the manors of Dene and Staniern, sold by a successor about 1486. In 1396 we find John Tyndale one of the patrons of the livings of Kettering and Cottingham. In 1286 William was patron of Tansor, and again in 1301. One of the family, John, held the rectory of Tansor in 1325; another, Richard, had the lordship of Helpston in 1416.

Can any distinct evidence be adduced that the Gloucestershire family derived its origin from any one of those named above?

Ed.

215.—CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AT PITSFORD.—These are contained in a book bound in parchment measuring sixteen inches by six inches. It is marked 3 / P. R. on the back and is inscribed on the first page:—

PISFORD / CHURCHWARDENS / BOOK / PISFORD.

The following are some of the most interesting items in the accounts:—

Pisford in the County of Northampton the Churchwardens Book of Accompts Begins with the Jnclosing of the Field 1756 at Michalmass in the year 1756

The Disbursements of Tho^s Ward and Rich^d Britten Church Wardens from Michalmass 1756 Till Easter 1758

	ℓ	s.	d.
Out of Pocket Michalmass 1756	0	7	3
for Green to stick y ^e Church Christmass	0	0	6
1757 April. paid Court fees and charges	0	12	6
Paid the Boys for killing sparrows	0	7	4
1758 .paid Rich ^d Lydell for mending y ^e Great Bell Claper p ^d Jsaac Clark for putting in the Claper and other work then	0	1	0
paid for a new sett of Bell Roops	2	6	0
paid for Ale at 3 several times for the workmen at the Church	0	14	0
for writing the account one year and half from Mich ^l . 1756 to Easter 1758	0	3	0
1758 August 17. p ^d for 6 Dozen of Sparrows more & one Hedhog	0	1	0
	0	0	4

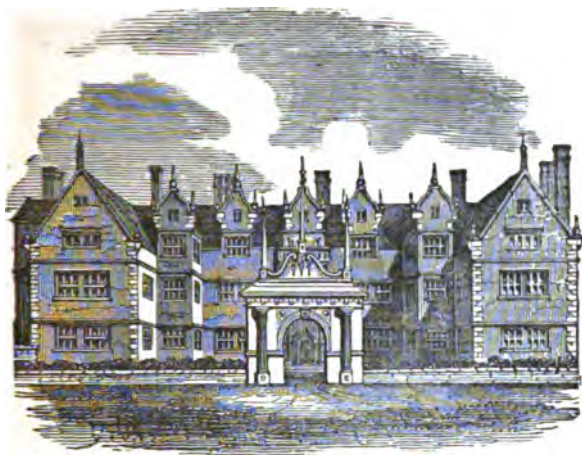
Tho^s. Bond Churchwarden for the year 1761 the Receipts & Disbursements are all lost.

	£	s.	d.
1764 May 4 p ^d for the new Surplice	3	2	0
1767 p ^d for a new Church Wardens Book	0	3	6
1770 p ^d W ^m Blunt for a New Wheel & a Yoak for the Great Bell & other work	2	17	6
1772 P ^d for y ^e Register Book	0	10	6
1776 paid John Richardson for Collecting all these Accounts the Best he could and Putting them in this Book for 20 years past they having Been neglected all that time	1	0	0
1778 Paid for firing	0	0	6
1779 Dec ^r . 4 Charges the Brasses were taken out to go to Northampton to be cast	0	2	6
Dec ^r . 18 p ^d in Exchange for 4 new Brasse, beside the 4 old ones	1	15	0
Jan ^y . 4 th 1780 p ^a in Exchange for 4 more new Brasses beside the old ones as by the Bills doth Appear	1	14	8
p ^d Benj ⁿ Rigby for digging up Will ^m Hickason when the Coroner sat up him	0	1	6
Jan 20 p ^d for Ale when the Bell Gudgeons was taken out	0	1	0
1782 for a Strike of are	0	1	2
1783 for atrier [a terrier] for the Glibe Land	0	2	0
for Stams [stamps] and a Licence taken out for the Rejester	0	6	0
1785 Feb ^y 9 George Stafford for ironwork at the Chirch Gate	1	1	9
1789 P ^d for a New Cloath and fringe for the Com- munion Table	1	10	9
For Makeing ditt ^o	0	1	0
1809 Sept ^r 11. P ^d Mr. Cherry for the commandments and putting up	11	0	0
Same time for y ^e Kings Court of Arms	5	10	0
For fetching D ^o from Northampton	0	5	0
1830 Dec ^r 30 P ^d for tolling Bell when the King was buried	0	1	0
1833 Dec ^r 14 th A Post letter from L ^d Althorp	0	0	4
1867 Sep ^r 9 Ringers, Re-opening of Church	1	10	0

C. A. M.

The strike of hair was used with sand, &c., in some repairs. It is frequently found in Churchwardens' books, (see Peakirk books).

Ed.



216.—PYTCHLEY MANOR-HOUSE.— This old house—for many years the head-quarters of the Pytchley Club, which rendered the fox-hunting of Northamptonshire famous throughout England—has now entirely disappeared, having been pulled down in 1829, some dozen years after the club came to an end. It was at that time the property of Mr. George Payne, of Sulby, who became possessed of it after it had passed successively through the families of Isham, Lane, Washbourne, and Knightley. It owed its existence to the Ishams, who had long possessed a manor in Pytchley. According to Bridges there was a manor-house here at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, probably surviving from mediæval times. The then possessor of the manor, sir Eusebius Isham, (b. 1550, d. 1626,) seems to have followed the fashion of his day and to have pulled down the old house, replacing it with the building of which we give a woodcut. It presents all the usual features of a Northamptonshire manor-house. Bridges asserts that the same architect who designed Holdenby for sir Christopher Hatton was employed here, but we must not suppose that Pytchley Hall was so magnificent as Holdenby. The architect of Holdenby was, not improbably, John Thorpe, who we know was employed at Kirby Hall, Burghley House, and Lyveden New Building, for plans of all those three buildings are included in his MS. book of designs in the Soane Museum, and a search through that collection might result in the identification of one of the designs as Pytchley manor-house.* But however this may be, the house was built on a type very common at that time. In its main features the

* I have looked through John Thorpe's drawings again, but do not find any plan that agrees with the published views of the hall.

plan resembles the letter H, the entrance porch being in the middle of the cross-stroke, and the upright strokes representing, one the servants' offices and one the family apartments. The cross-stroke would contain the hall on that side of the porch next the family rooms, and on the other the buttery, which was always a prominent feature in houses of that date, and passage to the kitchen. A glance at the woodcut will shew that each of the angles where the cross-stroke of the H joins the uprights is filled with a projection pierced with windows on its two sides. This was a common arrangement in the larger houses of the period. One of these projections formed the bay-window of the dais in the hall; the other gave light to one of the servant's apartments, or possibly to the winter parlour, which was often placed near the kitchen; the hall was evidently of only one story in height. So far we may be tolerably sure of our ground, in spite of there being no plan extant, but anything beyond this would be mere conjecture. It is impossible to say in which wing the family lived, and in which the servants. No doubt there was a long Gallery and a Great Chamber; but we cannot say where.

The woodcut also shews the fine entrance gateway which bears a family likeness to those at Holdenby. Fortunately this gateway has been preserved, and now forms the entrance to Overstone Park, whither it was carried in 1843 by Lord Overstone, then Mr. Loyd. The house stood to the south of the church, but no remains are left, and it is said that a road now passes over the site. A fine plate in Baker's history preserves the features of the Hall, in which respect it is more fortunate than the Treshams' mansion at Newton-cum-Geddington, for that has disappeared



from the face of the earth, and would bid fair to be entirely forgotten were it not for the dove-house which yet remains, and the garden-flowers which are said to be still found in the adjoining fields.

In *A Delineation of Northamptonshire* . . . By the Travayle of John Norden, in the year M.DC.X. are given lists of the principal seats: among the thirty-eight "Esquires, the most of them also very pleasingly Seated within this Shire," are "Eusebe Isham at Pitchley" and "Thomas Fresham (*sic*) at Newton."

Kettering.

J. ALFRED GOTCH.

217.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173, 192).—Since Mr. Baker requests information of the spread of the game of "Choosing Partners," it will interest him, and perhaps others of your readers, to know that it prevails among our youth here, in a slightly modified form. The second line has

"Where oats, pease, beans and barley grow,"

the English version having no mention of pease. And the lines recited immediately before the choice is made are these:—

"Take the one that you love best,
Before you close your eyes to rest."

Portland, Maine, U.S.

W. M. SARGENT.

218.—PARISH REGISTERS OF ISHAM.—The following interesting extracts from the parish register are taken from the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. J. S.

1620 This was a cheap yeare of all grain. Ordinary wheat at 18d. the stryke, Rye at 16d. & after at 12d. Barley at nine & ten pence, & Mault at 15 & 16d. a strike.

1621 A very dear yeare of all manner of corne, & about the end of 1622 wheat 4s. & more, Barley 3s. Mault 4s. & the prices of these some market daies more.

1622 July 2 in the morning there was a great Thunder & extraordinary Raine, which caused a wonderfull great flood that did overflowe all our Meadowes. Very little Snowe this year.

1625 This year was the great Plague, a deer yeare, & no fair kept at Sturbyche* nor Peterboroughe

1628 20 March A general day of Humiliation & publick fasting & Prayer holden.

1630 This yeare there was a great Plague at Cambridge, so that ther was no Stirbyche ffaire kept, & this was a dear yeare. Wheat at 8s. a strike, Pease 6s. & Mault at 6s. 8d. Pulse at 5s. never so deare as at this time.

1633 This yeare the Roof of the Chancell was new builded by Ric. Raynsforde, Parson of both Parsonages.

1634 This yeare was a great frost & did frise the Thames & a great Snowe which lasted longe.

1635 or 1638† This yeare was a Tax laid on all Parishes & Ministers towards the repairinge of St. Paul's in London. I gave towards it 20s. & a tax on all towards makinge of ships for the Sea. I gave 2s. The towne did levy me above the tenth part. A collection for the distressed in the Palatinate. Ric. Raynsford.

* Stourbridge, near Cambridge.

† Certainly the former as the rector was buried here 2 November, 1637.

1636 This yeare a great Plague in London, no term kept at Michaelmass in London nor any where else. No Midsummer Commencement kept at Cambridge by reason of the Plague there. No Styrbricke faire kept. A great plague at Newcastell which tooke away allmoste all the people there.

1668 A bad yeare at Isham by reason of the spottedt feaver.

1591 Ric Rainsford & Jasper Pakeman were Comportioners, the last was parson of (Upper Isham, or) the Over Fee & was buried he died 11th of the said monieth. Ric. Rainsford Parson of Isham buried 2 Nov. 1637.

Moses Hodges was Rector of Upper Isham An. 1640. He resigned An. 1662 & was succeeded the same year by ffrancis Sawyer.

John Butler was rector of Lower Isham 1662, but his title was found null occasioned by his contending for the Upper Parsonage whereupon

M^r Galton was presented to both by the Bishop of Lincolne & the Kinge.

219.—THE PRESTON FAMILY OF HEYFORD, from the Original MS. in the Ward Collections for the Continuation of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, in the British Museum. (Add. MSS. 29,264 fol. 174b.)

"The Preston Family had a very considerable Estate in Heversham Parish in Westmorland & at Preston Patrick in the same county & other Places: And Sir Thomas Preston Bart. becoming a widower was persvaded by the Romish Priests to return to his former Function. Upon which he settled his Westmorland Estate on his two daughters & his other Estates in Warwickshire of which this of Weston with the Manor House Wappenbury & Caludon & the Northamptonshire Estates likewise And he went beyond the Seas; Having first settled his Estate in Lancashire which was very considerable & called the Manor vpon the Jesuits. On which Grant there was a Trial in the Exchequer & the Estate was adjudged forfeited to the King: who seized vpon the same & granted a Lease thereof to Thomas Preston of Holker Esq.

* * * *

"Of the family of Preston it may not be esteemed superfluous to digress a little & relate somethings not only Memorable but very interesting & especially of Dr. Preston who was one very highly esteem'd for his Learning & Singular Piety & in the Greatest Favor with King James the first. John Preston son of Tho & Alice Preston was born at Heyford in Northamptonshire. The House &

Farm wherein his Father resided was in the Parish of Bugbrook and he was baptised there Octob the 27: 1587. He was descended from the family of the Prestons that lived at Preston in Lancashire From whence his Great Grand Father removed vpon occasion of a Fatal Quarrel with a Gentleman of the name of Bradshaw who lived near him. With whom he fought though much against his will & in the contest Bradshaw was killed, & being compelled to stand the Trial He was acquitted honourably. And though the law was satisfied Yet the family of Bradshaw still retained their Animosity and vowed what they would do when they had it in their Power. And it fell out not long after that Mr. Bradshaw's next Brother meets Mr. Preston near the Place where the Battle took Place & where his Brother was Killed. And he flew into a Passion telling Mr. Preston he would be revenged on him For killing his Brother Or he would lose his own Life in the Quarrel. Mr. Preston remonstrated with him & informed him how Grieved he was at it, and the continual uneasiness it gave him; and that he killed him much against his will & in his own defence and that he had no ill will against him or his Family & beg'd him to be pacified. But when nothing would do to please him They fought and in the conflict the other Bradshaw was killed so that both the Brothers were slain by his Hands.

“ Mr. Preston was vpon this so troubled & Grieved that he resolved to leave Lancashire his Native Country Where Things had turned out so fatal & unlucky Though he had a very considerable Estate there, and was of a family of the first consequence. And walking one day very pensive & mournfully alone in Westminster Hall Mr. Morgan of Heyford with whom he was acquainted, the son of Judge Morgan Came to him & asked why he was so sad to whom he related his Misfortunes with the two Bradshaws & the continual distress it gave him; And that he was obliged to leave his Native Country Through the Grief it occasioned him continually. Wherevpon M. Morgan knowing him to be a Gallant man very much pitied him and told him if he would go with him to Heyford He would let him have a good Farm of his to live in & whatever else he could befriend him. Mr. Preston thanked him & after some consideration accepted his offer and went & became a Farmer in Northamptonshire, where he died & his Son succeeded him, & his son afterwards & so it came to Thomas Preston, as I have before mentioned. These Prestons though removed from their Native Soil Lancashire & much impaired in their Revenues retained always the dress and manners of their Ancestors & were accounted Gentlemen.

There was something in this John Preston's manners & conduct that was by no means vulgar & from his very infancy such sparklings of aspiring ingenuity as argued in him something that was not common. As for his Education it was at the Free School at Northampton & afterwards in Bedfordshire. From whence he became a Member of Queen's College in Cambridge of which College he was elected a Fellow in 1609, having been a Member of the College only five years. Sir Fvlk Greville who was afterwards by King James the 1: created Lord Brook was a great Friend to him & settled vpon him 50 Pounds yearly and introduced him to court, where he was Presented to the King. But about this time his Friend Mr. Morgan of Heyford died & had left his heir Thomas Morgan in trust with some of his Relations. This Mr. Morgan under whose Family these Prestons had so long lived was by his Guardians now commended to his care in his Education. Not only for his living at Heyford his Birth Place and relation to the Family of Morgan But also that the young Gentleman might be preserved from the influence of his other Friends who were many of them of the Roman Catholic Religion. King James the 1st had been so well pleased with the University That he resolved upon paying them another Visit And the Heads of Houses had a conference in which it was decided to entertain the King with extraordinary Splendor and a Comedy was prepared. There was a Man of great comic Wit of the name of Fuggles who was a Member of Clare Hall a man famous in the University for wit & sharp at repartee. He had written a Satirical Comedy against the lawyers & gave it the name of Ignoramus.

" This was determined vpon for to be acted before the King & great care was taken to furnish and make up all the Parts with actors that were fit & suitable to perform the different acts of the Play before the Court. Young Mr. Morgan of Heyford was a very handsome modest young Gentleman & it was believed would well become the dress of a Lady. For in those days it was esteemed a strange & monstrous depravity For a Female to appear as an Actress vpon the Stage in any Play. And accordingly his Tutor Mr. Preston was sent unto for his concurrence. But he was much offended at its being even mentioned to him And declared he would not agree the young Gentleman shou'd take any part in such Buffoonery considering the Family he was descended from, & the great Estate he was in possession of. And said further he could not believe the Friends of the Young Gentleman intended him to be a Player, and so he desired that they would please to look out & find some other, that was inferior in Family & Estate to perform the Part in the Comedy before the Court.

“But the Guardians were of another Opinion not so exact & scrupulous. For they imagined if he play'd this Part so as to please the King & Court, He might make himself many Friends, which in his future Life might introduce him into the company of the Great & by that means advance him in the World. For he was a Young Gentleman very handsome in Person, & in possession of a very fair inheritance from his ancestors at Heyford in Northamptonshire & also at Weston under Wetherley in this county with the famous Manour House where he frequently resided for the Family had two Seats which they made use of Heyford House & this Mansion called Weston Hall and the family were designated more of this last Place than of the former for they in general resided more in Warwickshire than the other and in all writs & summonses were called of Weston under Wetherley Though they had at Heyford a very good Family House. And therefore the Guardians being willing Young Mr. Morgan was allowed to act his Part in the Play before the Court which gave great applause. For King James & the whole Court was highly diverted at the Humour of the Comedy and with the manner of the young Gentleman.

“And soon afterwards He became a Member of the University of Oxford and was suffered to act & Play as he pleased and by which means being often with the Roman Catholics he was by them persuaded to relapse into Popery which hath says my author proved fatal & unfortunate to him & his Family.

“But to return to our Mr. Preston who was now in the University & chosen Master of Emmanuel College and being appointed chaplain to Prince Henry the eldest Son of King James tho he had not taken his Doctor's Degree. Yet he was so favoured at Court that a Mandate was issued that the University should admit him to the Degree of D.D. that he might be ready to attend the Service of Sir Arthur Chichester afterwards an Irish Baron As Ambassador, into Germany about the affairs of the Palatinate. But it came to nothing. Sir Arthur did not go, and therefore the Doctor remained & became one of the Chaplains to the King, and attended the court One Month in the Year until the day of his death which came to pass at Theobalds. March 27. 1625.

“And Sir Ed: Conway & the other Lords drew up the Proclamation wherein the Prince Charles the 1st was proclaimed King with all his Titles, and haste was made to send away to London The Duke of Buckingham & the Prince & our Dr. Preston in coaches shut down, to hasten to Whitehall for the Proclamation. For the Doctor was in the greatest favour at Court which did not leave him until his death. For finding his Health to fail he went into the

country for change of air to Fawsley in Northamptonshire to the Family of the Knightleys where he yielded up his breath into the hands of his Saviour, and found Sepulchre in the Church of Fawsley July 20th 1628, being of the age of 41 years."

J. T.

220.—CIVIL WAR, 1642.—“*Northampton, Septemb. 6.* The Lord Brooke with his Forces came hither on Friday last, since their coming we sent a considerable Force to the Lord Mountagues House and tooke him prisoner, notwithstanding he had 100 men for his defence, wee tooke three Knights more that were Commissioners of Array, and brought from his Lordships house two Cart loads of excellent good Armes, divers of our Souldiers are so unruly notwithstanding the vigilancie and care of the commanders, that they plunder mens houses, and commit divers insolencies, and if the Parliament that gives us power to kill and slay those that oppose the King and them, will not give us power (*pro tempore*) to execute marshall Law upon some of the unruly Souldiers, whose example may make others conformable, otherwise their absence will be desired rather than their presence, and they will be as odious to the country people as the Cavaliers are. Here came to town one Master Clarke dwelling neare Brackley in this County, who hath received a menacing Letter from Sir John Biron (who runne away from thence to Oxford with two Troopes of Horse) wherein he lets him know that he hopes yet to see the day to have satisfaction out of Master Clarks estate, and the estate of all those other Traytors and Rebels of Brackley and Northamptonshire, that beate and tooke 50. of his Troopers Prisoners, and demands restitution, but they are resolved to send him an answer to advise him to come out of Oxford with all his strength to receive his desires, and if they make him not runne away twice as fast as he did before they will give him treble satisfaction.”

The above is taken from the fifth number of *Speciall Passages And certain Informations from severall places, Collected for the use of all that desire to bee truly Informed*, p. 35.

221.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF TOWCESTER (59, 158). This extract from the “Account Book for 1802” of Francis Sheppard, of Field Burcote, a member of the Towcester family, is curious as telling us something about a farmer’s funeral at the beginning of the century:—

“What be not you gone Frank. No. but I am a going tho’ now These were the last words of my father to me on friday the 20th day of April when I was going to a Sale to write for Jones at Culworth and on the Wednesday morning following about 5 oClock he expired

and on the monday following the 30th he was buried at Towcester in the 70 year of his age he was Carried in a Hearse drawn by 4 Horses after them 2 Chaises in the first were 3 Sisters Mother & self in the 2nd were Aunts Hayle Lovel Sheppard & Gardiner & Brother Samuel Next followed brothers W^m. Jn^o. & M^r Hill on Horse backe & Unkle Lovel & Miss Waters Horseback & Jn^o. Sheppard Horseback Next came the Cart with Unkle Sheppard & Bet & last were 6 Paul beares (Viz) Jn^o. Ayers Rich^d Jones David Kemp Jn^o. Howes W^m Howes & Tho^s. Newman on Horse back & Carriers walked viz. Tho^s. Stevens Edw^d. Williams Rich Wright Jo^s. Meacock W^m. Basford & Henry Piner”

Towcester.

W. F.



222.—WITCHES AND WITCHCRAFT IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—

Although with the greater enlightenment brought by the spread of education much of the attractiveness of tales of witches and witchcraft has passed away, along with the popular belief in such stories, a short summary of the subject so far as it relates to Northamptonshire will probably not be thought out of place in a miscellany like “N. N. & Q.”

Beginning in order of date, the first mention of witchcraft of local interest is the charge of sorcery said to have been brought against Thomas à Becket by Henry II., at Northampton Castle, in the year 1164; and next we have the remarkable story of the duchess of Bedford, who was accused of having by witchcraft fixed the king's (Edward IV.) love upon her daughter, Elizabeth Woodville. The charge against the duchess was brought by "Thomas Wake, esquier" (of Blisworth), who, while the king was at Warwick, presented before him an "image of lede made lyke a man of armes, conteyning the lengthe of a mannes fynger, and broken in the myddes, and made fast with a wyre, saying it was made by 'the duchess' to use with witchcraft and sorsory." But being unable to substantiate his testimony the duchess was "clerid and declared of the noises and disclaunders" against her. On the accession of Richard III., however, the accusation was revived; readers of Shakespeare will remember how he declared that—"Edward's wife, that monstrous witch, consorted with that harlot-strumpet Shore," had withered up his arm, and demanded what punishment was their due who thus conspired against him.

Later on, in the reign of James I., cases of alleged witchcraft became of frequent occurrence, probably in consequence of the facilities for their apprehension and prosecution afforded by the Act passed in the first year of this king's reign. Of the greater portion of these trials we possess no record, but certain rare tracts published during the 17th century afford us particulars of sundry cases occurring in this county. One of these tracts, dated 1612, is entitled *The Witches of Northamptonshire*, and recounts the trial and execution of Agnes Browne, Ioane Vaughan, Arthur Bill, Hellen Ienkinson, and Mary Barber, all reputed witches, who were langed together at Abington gallows, on the 22nd of July, in the year above-mentioned. Of Agnes Browne we are told that she, with one "Katherine Gardiner, and one Ioane Lucas, all birds of a winge, and all abiding in the towne of Gilsborough, did ride one night to a place (not aboue a mile off) called Rauenstrop, all vpon a Sowes backe, to see one Mother Rhoades, an old Witch that dwelt there."

In the fac-simile woodcut prefixed, we see these interesting individuals riding on their strange steed down Guilsborough hill to visit their ally. This village would seem to have had more than its fair share of these suspected servants of the evil one—even to this day it possesses (or did quite recently) a family who rejoice in the name of "the witch family," though it is to be hoped no inconvenience arises to them or their neighbours from this sinister appellation.

A letter dated 1658 furnishes particulars of a memorable piece of witchcraft which occurred at Welton, near Daventry, "at the House of Widdow Stiff, whose youngest daughter vomited in less than three days three Gallons of Water and a vast quantity of Stones and Coals." As some of these stones were said to weigh a quarter of a pound, and were so big that they had enough to do to get them out of her mouth, one has about as much difficulty in swallowing this narrative as the afflicted damsel must have had in delivering herself of the aforesaid stones.

Another tract presents "A Full and True Relation of the Tryal, Condemnation, and Execution of Ann Foster," showing how she plagued a farmer of Eastcoat by bewitching his sheep and horses and setting his barns and corn on fire; also in what likeness the devil appeared to her in prison, and how she was hanged at Northampton on Aug. 22, 1674.

Matthew Hopkins, the celebrated witch-finder, commenced his career in 1645, and in the defence of his conduct published three years afterwards, he boasted of having been concerned in the conviction of about 200 witches in Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely. Towards the end of the century, witch prosecutions were greatly discouraged by Chief Justice Holt, who so directed the juries that large numbers of accused persons were acquitted. In 1705, however, Northamptonshire witnessed the trial and condemnation of two witches, in the persons of Ellinor Shaw and Mary Phillips; the first born at Cotterstock and the latter at Oundle. The story is remarkable: their compact with the evil one, and subsequent pranks—in nine months destroying 15 children, 8 men, 6 women, 40 hogs, 100 sheep, 18 horses, and 30 cows—have enough of the marvellous to satisfy the most insatiable appetite, while the manner of their execution was horrible enough to daunt intending imitators, for after being hanged until they were almost dead they were then burned to ashes at the stake. Notwithstanding the discouragement of the judges, the trial by water long continued to be appealed to in the case of suspected witches. In 1735, a poor shoemaker named John Kinsman, of Naseby, was almost killed by repeated immersions in a "great pond in Kelmarsh lordship," and in 1751 an old woman named Osborne actually lost her life at Longmarston in this manner, one of her persecutors being afterwards hanged in chains for his share in the transaction. This outrage led to the repeal of James's Act against witchcraft, but the water trial was still occasionally resorted to until a much later date. *The Northampton Mercury* of August 1, 1785, mentions that "on Thursday last a poor

woman named Sarah Bradshaw, of Mears Ashby, in this County, who was accused by some of her neighbours of being a witch, in order to prove her innocence submitted to the ignominy of being dipped, when she immediately sunk to the bottom of the pond, which was deemed an incontestible proof that she was no witch." And, to close the list, about the beginning of the present century, an old woman named Warden, living in St. John street, Wellingborough, was subjected to the same test and was rescued by her son only just in time to prevent mischief. F. T.

223.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167).—I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county: they are not to be found in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg.

ED.

Rent: used for a contract with a medical man for professional services. "I rented him for years: I paid him a pound a year for myself and the children."

Robin: Robert. I have only heard this used of old men, never of children.

Sads: sods of turf.

Sample: "I never seen such a sample in all my born days," said of an unusually large congregation on a week day.

Saucy: dainty. "The pigs ha' been made to eat anything, so when they get to a new trough they don't get saucy."

Scare: scar.

Scarlet: first symptoms of scarlet fever. "It looked as if it had got a scarlet."

Scrat: the glossaries give this word for "scratch." I have heard the word chiefly in connection with scraping together enough money for the rent. "It takes all I know to scrat the rent."

Screed: a long strip of land. "He has a screed of land next ours." Baker's glossary has the word in the sense of a fragment.

Seat: sitting of eggs.

Second-handed: second-hand.

Seek after; seek to: look after.

Shelvings: additions to a cart to enable it to hold a larger load.

Shivery: frightened, alarmed. A woman had lost two children in a year, and a third was ailing, and it made her feel "shivery" lest it should go off like the others.

Sipe: to leak.

Skid: a large round piece of wood, employed in raising trunks of trees on to waggons. Smaller pieces of wood used to steady the wheels are also called by this name, and this connects the word with the verb given in Baker's glossary.

Slattering, slatting: wasting money.

Slothering: stumbling, with unsteady gait. "I go slothering across the room." In Baker "slitter" is given in much the same sense.

Spile-hole: the hole in a barrel in which the peg, the "spile-peg," is put.

Squench: variety of quench. Heated iron, cooled with water, is said to be "squenced."

Squiz: squeezed.

Stick my stall: stay in the position I have taken, and make the best of it. "He leather'd me, and I left him: but I can't keep myself, and he must take me back." "But, perhaps, if he does take you back, he'll leather you again." "Well, if he does, I must stick my stall."

(To be continued.)

224.—CONFESSON OF MURDER AT GLINTON.—The original document from which the following has been transcribed is preserved in the church chest at Glington. The scene of the murder is traditionally said to be a large old low house next to the manor house. The name of Wyldbore occurs very frequently in the registers. ED.

Good people, I am very glad to see so many spectators of my death, which I am now about to suffer for giving Death to one of my fellow-creatures I say I am glad to see so many witnesses of my death, because I hope you will be all witnesses of my Sincere and hearty Repentence. ffor I confess, that I am most guilty of the breaches of all God's Lawes (tho' I must confess them all to be most holy just and good) I have transgrest them so often that should I number my sinns; and the severall times I have fall'n into them, the day would faile me, & I must not die to day, should I once attempt it. I have offended against God, my neighbour and my selfe. Against God in prophaneing his Sabbaths and neglecting all his holy ordinances, which he hath most graciously provided to supply us wth grace to keepe us from falling into any sinn. I have sinned against my selfe in making my body nothing but a cage of uncleanness by drinking so often to excess, that at last I had gotten so perfect an habitt of drukenness, that I had almost lost the Notion of Sobriety. I was never well but in drinke & it was this sinn against my selfe, which made me comitt this most notorious sin of murder—murder in the plaine sense of it against my poore neighbour God grant I have not murder'd him body and soule, God grant I have not sent him out of the miseries of this world for a moment, to those of the next to all Eternity. Tis this, Good people, this feare I have, I have ruin'd him for ever, makes me wish mine eyes a fountaine of teares, and that I had a longer time granted me on purpose to weepe

day and night for a week, for a month, for a whole yeare together. But since this is deny'd me, I hope our mercifull God, who does not weigh our Services by the number or length of them, but only by our sincerity, when we performe them, if we perform them so often as occasion offers it selfe this God I hope will accept of that brief time is alowed me and make me truly sinceere. I wish with all my heart I could melt into a whole flood of teares, to testify my repentance to you. But God I know does not measure my sincerity by them; nor will you I hope judge me less sinceere because so litle affected. I could wish I were dissolved into water, but if I were, 'tis the water and blood only of Jesus Christ my Saviour must cleanse me from all my sinne. And I pray God to bath me well in that, and then as I confess to beleive, so I shall need no other Purgation for all. I shall say no more when I have desir'd you all to pray for me, and to continue your prayers as long as you shall think there is any of life in me, and then to continue them for your selves, lest the Devil at last gett the dominion over you, and so you comitt the same sinns, and you come to the same punishm^t which I pray God by his infinite mercy & grace to prevent through Jesus Christ our Lord, for whose sake alone tis, I comend my soule into the hand of God, who is a faithfull Creator who will preserve it pure till the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ Amen Amen. John Wyldbore.

225.—CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AT PEAKIRK, 1708-88.
—Among the parish documents at Peakirk is a volume of accounts extending from 1708 to 1788. Many of the entries are of general interest, and a selection from them is here given. The dates are printed, for the sake of distinctness, at the commencement of the several extracts, but are not taken verbatim from the original. A few notes are added in parentheses. ED.

On the cover is this note :

1740. 4 Oct. "Be it Remember'd y^t there was a Gunn bought of Ed: Wright of Peterborough y^e prise was Seven Shillings & Sixpence & pay^d for per Peakirk & Glington & is for y^e Use of y^e Said Towns"

The rest of the entries are in regular order, except that the accounts for the last year are on blank pages that had been missed between the years 1713 and 1714.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1708. 9 May. for Going a proseseng of holey thursday	0	6	8
(The perambulation of the parish, beating the bounds.)			
for y ^e funt Remouing	0	2	0
Paid to John Alleksander for pueing the Church			
fiften pounds	15	0	0

Churchwardens' Accounts at Peakirk. 23

	<i>£</i>	s.	d.
1712. 1 Nov. paide to Thomas Suthell for mecking y ^e north dore and one pew and sets and funt : civer for tow pare of gouts and nailes and a Bord and a Knob for y ^e funt	1	11	0
1717. Paid to M ^r Collings for ye kings armes and Lackering y ^e frame	4	12	0
1726. Paid for y ^e Childrns Vitells And drink at y ^e Visetation	0	5	6
Paid for y ^e tarer of y ^e glibe	0	1	0
(The terrier of the glebe.)			
1727. Paid for mending y ^e meeds pew and y ^e fen fowkes pewe to thoms dye	0	0	6
(What was the "meeds pew?")			
for and oters Hed.	0	1	0
(This is the first otter paid for in this book. There are between fifty and sixty similar entries. Frequent payments are made for hedgehogs, 2d. each; for fullmords (polecats), 2d. each; and for foxes, 1s. each.)			
1734. 5 Oct. for a pece of wood to make a halfe bolker	0	0	6
(What was this?)			
6 Oct. p ^d W ^m . Ball for makeing a Crampe	0	0	1
1744. 24 Nov. p ^d J. Hand for a purl & Keay	0	0	1
(For mending a bell.)			
1745. 23 May. Spent at y ^e Prerambleation	0	8	0
1746. 11 Apr. for an act of Parlem ^t Relateing to y ^e Horn'd Cattle	0	1	0
(Between this date and 2 Apr. 1748, no less than nine entries occur of payments for acts of parliament relating to the horned cattle, and four payments for orders on the same subject. In 1748, 23 May, is payment for a form of prayer for the cattle.)			
15 Apr. p ^d on y ^e Duke of Cumberlands Birth Day for Ringing	0	1	0
1 May y ^e same time money Spent per y ^e order of of (<i>sic</i>) y ^e Towne on account of y ^e Victory gaind over y ^e Rebels in Scotland p ^d to y ^e women to ward their Cake	0	5	0
p ^d Wid Quincy for ale	0	15	0
p ^d R: Tyers for ale	0	12	2
p ^d R: ffoot for Gunpoudor	0	2	8
p ^d W ^m : Leay for playing of y ^e Musick	0	2	0
1749. 1 May. p ^d R ^d . Tyers for ale on accmpt of y ^e peace being Concluded	0	5	0
p ^d Wid Quincy D ^o	0	5	0
(This was after the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.)			

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		£	s.	d.
1750.	12 May. Sold R ^t : Smith two peces of Wood to mend y ^e Stockes	0	0	6
1753.	20 Dec. p ^d R: Culpin for a Sparrow nett	0	4	0
1757.	28 Jan. p ^d W ^m Sutton M ^r Chamberlins man of Etton for a Badger	0	1	0
(About 4 other similar entries are found.)				
1759.	23 Apr. for a prair for the Seaceing of the Dis-temper that Raged amongst the horned Cattle	0	1	0
	14 June. p ^d M ^r Percival one pound nine shillings for the Singin Looft	1	9	0
1761.	5 Jan. p ^d to the Coy man for two otters	0	2	0
<p>(Clearly one of the men in charge of the wild duck decoy. This is still in a flourishing condition, about two miles from Peakirk church. It is now in Newborough parish, but the whole of Borough fen was extra-parochial at the date of these accounts. From an entry in 1727 we see that a seat in the church was assigned to the fen folk, who had no parish church of their own. See also under 1766.)</p>				
1764.	3 Aug. To Jn ^o Roberts for the Surplis washing & Church Cleaning on Acc ^t of the Bishop takeing the Sacrement	0	2	0
1765.	30 May. To Breefes un Red	0	2	0
<p>(This occurs several times afterwards. To save the trouble of collecting, the parish contributed a small sum from the general funds. At the beginning of this century, briefs, though still read, were not much regarded. Sometimes, as I was told by one who had often seen it, the Churchwarden would walk round the church with a plate, for form's sake, but without the least pretence of soliciting any offering.)</p>				
1766.	20 Apr. To W ^m Hardy for floaring & wainscoating y ^e fenn pue & Mending other pues two pounds four Shill ^s . Thirteen Shillings & fourpence Their of was p ^d by y ^e Gent: of Boro fenn	1	10	8
(See above, 1761.)				
1773.	To Ja ^r . Puddington J: Roberts & W ^m Hardy for puting up y ^e Kings Armes w ^{ch} Fell Down	0	2	0
1779.	1 Oct. Recv ^d of M ^r Sutton for acknoledgment for His pew Whitning	0	1	6
1782.	29 Mar. p ^d Rich ^d . Percival for making The Shade for y ^e burel Sarves as apers by his Bill	1	11	6
<p>(A shade for the burial service was probably a sort of sentry box for the use of the officiant in the rain.)</p>				
1786.	5 Sep. for Going to Peter Boro It bein in harvest	0	2	6

226.—OLD SCARLETT (205).—It is stated, p. 249, that in the engraving given in Chambers's *Book of Days* this worthy is represented without the whip in the belt. My authority for this was the passage in *Notes and Queries*. But on looking at the engraving I find the whip is there, though not very distinctly shewn: and this correction was also given in a later number of *Notes and Queries*. Ed.

227.—ROBERT DE HOLCOT.—Although there is some uncertainty as to the exact birthplace of this celebrated author there is no reason to doubt that he was a native of Northamptonshire. Leland calls him "Avoniæ Borealis alumnus," to which Bale subjoins "seu Northamptonæ," as does the MS. Trin. quoted by Tanner in his

In puerbia Salomois

Robert Holcotus Thome Suelch' viri (sive dicitur sine ille fuerit auctor) Anglicam cordialis predicationis longe doctissimus

Explicatioes locupletis

sive plurimum historie et fabularum ad morum emendationem complectentes: ut proprio parobis indicat.



«Censidantur parobis in edibus Ecclesie
Johannis parobis Joanne frison.

note, in an old hand, "natus apud Holcot in agro Northton ut Camdenus noster, et ex antiqua Familiâ inde nomen sumentes." This note confirms a conjecture which I had ventured to make that he might have been a son of Robertus de Holcot, who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the Parliament at Westminster in the year 1328, the second year of King Edward III., as given by Bridges in his *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. 1. p. 9. That the family

note. Pits says "Northamptonæ in Anglia natus," in which he is followed by Henry Wharton in the appendix to Cave's *Historia Literaria*. Fuller, however, both in his *Church History* and in his *Worthies of England*, states that he was born at Holcot, a village in the county of Northampton, and in the margin of his *Worthies* alleges "Camdens Britannia in Northamptonshire" as his authority, but I am unable to find any such passage in Gibson's Translation, London, 1695. There must have been such a statement however in some edition for in my copy of Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Oxon. 1743, there is this MS.

derived their name from the place seems clear, but what is the etymology of Holcot, or Holecot as it is in Domesday? Dr. R. Morris, in his *Etymology of Local Names*, p. 33, has "HOL, (*hollow*) Hol-beach, Hol-land, Hol-born, Hol-bell, &c.," but whether the natural features of the locality justify this meaning I am unable to say. Our author himself has his own explanation of his name, "Per verba prima [super *lib. Sapientie*] autor alludere mihi videtur ad nomen suum, quod clarius postea in præfatione insinuat. Post verba adducta ex *Cant. ii.*, *Columba mea in foraminibus petrae*, addit, *Hic [hæc ed.] sunt autem foramina domunculi sive casæ, in quibus juxta cognitionis meæ sensum debeo conversare. Sicut enim nomen in robore, ita cognomen habeo a [a hole] foramine [a cote] casæ datum; et ideo sicut nomen meum [Robertus in ed.] in robore, ita [Holcot in ed.] cognomen intueor in foramine petrae. In marginibus libri notantur plerumque et autorum nomina, et materia quæ ibidem tractatur."* Ita Cl. Langb. Ms. Baliol, lxxi. p. 24. This note is from Tanner, who adds that he was educated in the monastery of the Dominicans at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and was a public Professor in that faculty. He was admitted to hear confessions by the bishop of Lincoln, Henry Burwash or de Burghursh, or as it is in Tanner's note, Burghers, on the 11 Kalend. April MCCCXXXI-II, i.e. March 22, 1332. Ant. Wood in his *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.*, i. 65, informs us that Holcot was "primo justitiarius, dein Frater Prædicator" or one of the Dominican Order. Ducange explains Justitiarius as being equivalent to Judex, but Wood, I presume, uses it as a term for a Student in Canon or Civil Law, a meaning, however, which is not found in Ducange.

Those who consider Holcot to have been the author of the Philobiblon, generally ascribed to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, suppose that he was one of his chaplains, as "the bishop had always in his house many chaplains, all great scholars." Warton's *History of English Poetry* (i. p. cxlviii., ed. Price 1824). Nay, the French editor of the Philobib. H. Cocheris, (Paris MDCCLVI., Introduction, p. xxii.) says boldly "Holcot était un des familiers les plus intimes de l'évêque de Durham; il a pu copier plusieurs fois l'ouvrage de son ami, et même y mettre son nom." So far however as I am aware there is no clear evidence to prove that he was an intimate friend, or chaplain, of that learned and book-loving and book-collecting Prelate, although it is by no means unlikely that they were acquainted, and even connected, with each other.*

* See an Article by Ernest C. Thomas "on the manuscripts of the Philobiblon," in the *Library Chronicle*, (nos. 20-21, vol. ii., Oct., Nov., 1885,) for a full discussion on this subject. Mr. Thomas, p. 136, calls Holcot "one of de Bury's chaplains." But this has not been proved.

The large number of works attributed to Holcot proves that he must have been constantly employed at Oxford, and perhaps at Northampton; at which latter place he was carried off by the plague while lecturing upon the book Ecclesiasticus, having reached the seventh chapter. "Nota quòd dum exponeret caput septimum, obiit," as Pits writes, in the year 1349. He was buried in the Dominican monastery at Northampton. His character is perhaps best given by Pits, who writes after Leland and Bale, and describes him as, "Vir solidi ingenii, constantis judicii, multi laboris, incredibilis industriæ, tantæque lectionis ut penè omnes melioris notæ antiquiores Theologos perlustraverit. Prudens in rebus agendis, fœlix in negotiis dirigendis dexter in expediendis. Litteras humaniores, et omnes liberales artes, utcumque tenuit, melius Philosophicas scientias, Theologicas autem et accuratissime didicit, et utilissime docuit. Non enim solum in Theologia scholastica, sed etiam in antiquis patribus, in primis Ecclesiæ Doctoribus, in œcumenicis Conciliis, et in sacris denique scripturis valdè fuit exercitatus ut non immerito has et similes laudes ei tribuant inter alios Trithemius, Sixtus Senensis, et Leander Albertus Bononiensis." Leland and Bale are equally laudatory in their remarks on his ability, industry, and learning, though the former questions the excellence of his style, and the latter, as might be expected, criticises the soundness of some of his doctrine. Leland says, "Nunquam tamen vel horulam unam cessavit, quo minus voti compos esset. Unde effectum est, ut si non facundiam undecunque luculentam, redundantem, variam, rerum saltem comparaverit sibi sublimium cognitionem, altam, certam, exactam; quæ nisi accedat, quid aliud est eloquentia, quam purpureus fucus distorto corpori male conveniens." And Bale observes, "Et licet ejus doctrina non sit omni ex parte pura, aut syncera, est tamen non mediocri eruditione pluribus in locis referta." After these testimonies to Holcot's ability and labours it will be appropriate to conclude with our Northamptonshire Fuller's account of his brother county worthy.

Fuller in his Worthies, among the writers of Northamptonshire, includes Robert Holcot, who, he says, "was born in a village of this county so named, bred in the university of Oxford, and afterwards became a Dominican in Northampton. A deep scholar, and yet commended to be prudent *in rebus agendis*, and accounted one of the greatest school-men in that age. Nor was he only a candle, or domestick light, confin'd within the walls of his own Country, but his learning was a publick Luminary to all Christendome, as appears by the praise which *Trithemius* bestoweth upon him. He died at Northampton of the plague Anno 1349, before he had finished his

Lectures on the *seventh of Ecclesiastes*.* I say of the plague, which at that time so raged in *England*, that our Chroniclers affirm, scarce a *tenth* person of all sorts was left alive. Insomuch, that the Churches and Church-Yards in *London* not sufficing for their interments, a new Church-Yard was consecrated in *West-Smithfield*, wherein *fifty thousand* were buried, who at that time died of the pestilence." (Part ii. p. 289.)

Fuller speaks of Holcot again in his *Church History*, (Part iii. pp. 94, 95,) in his enumeration of the "nine eminent School-men of the English Nation." "8. Robert Holcot, flourished under Edward the third 1349, a Dominican, born at Holcot in Northamptonshire, bred in Oxford, buried in Northampton, where he died of the plague." He is the only one of the nine without a special title, each of the others having such a distinction, as for instance John Duns Scotus, Doctor Subtilis; and he is the only Dominican. Five were Franciscans, two Secular Priests, and one Carmelite. On p. 98 Fuller says, "*Robert Holcot* was not the meanest amongst them, who died of the plague at *Northampton*, just as he was reading his Lectures on the seventh of *Ecclesiasticus*; † wherein as many *Canonical truths* as in any *Apocrypha* chapter; and although as yet in his publick reading he was not come to the last verse thereof (so proper for mortality) wee may charitably believe he had seriously commented thereon, in his private meditations. *Whatsoever thou takest in hand, remember the end, and thou shalt never do amiss*, (Eccles. vii. 36.)" Lastly on p. 59 he remarks, "Yet these School-men agreed not amongst themselves in their judgments. . . . *Holcot* being a *Dominican*, stiffly resisted the *Franciscans*, about the conception of the *Virgin Mary*, which they would have without original sin."

The edition of Holcot's *Opuscula, In Quatuor Libros Sententiarum; De Imputabilitate Peccati; and Determinationes*; printed at Lyons by John Clim, 1518, 4to, a copy of which is in the British Museum, contains also *Auctoris ipsius vita nuper Adjuncta*. This was probably the source from which Leland and the rest derived their information, but it is taken from Trithemius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, first printed in 1494.

Pits gives the fullest catalogue of his works:—

In Prophetas Minores. 12 separate Commentaries. MSS. in Balliol Library and Bodleian.

In Proverbia. MS. in Balliol Library.

* This should be "*Ecclesiasticus*."

† This is alluded to in the colophon of the work printed at Venice, 1509. "*Quam doctor ipse preclarus a deo vocatus, ac morte preventus explere non potuit.*"

- In Cantica Cantioorum.
 In Ecclesiasten.
 In Sapientiam Solomonis. ccxiii Lectiones.
 In Septem priora capita Ecclesiastici. lxxxviii Lectiones.
 In Quatuor Evangelia.
 In Evangelium S. Matthæi.
 Allegoriæ Utriusque Testamenti. MS. in S. Peter's Coll. Library,
 Cambridge.
 Exempla Scripturæ.
 Morales Expositiones.
 Moralizationes Sacræ Scripturæ pro Evangelizantibus Verbum Dei. MS.
 in Magdalen Coll. Oxon.
 Moralizationes Historiarum.
 De Prædicatoris Officio.
 Sermones per Annum. MS. at S. Peter's Coll. Cambridge.
 Sermones de Sanctis.
 Sermones Festivales.
 Sermones Quadragesimales.
 Super quinque Universalia.
 Lecturæ Scholasticæ.
 Quæstiones super Magistrum Sententiarum.
 Quæstionum Determinationes.
 Quodlibeta. MS. at Pembroke Coll. Cambridge.
 In Magistrum Sententiarum. MSS. at Balliol, Merton, Oriol Coll. Oxon.
 Conferentiæ.
 Distinctionum Liber Unus. MSS. at Bodleian and Merton Coll. Oxon.
 Super articulis impugnantis.
 De Immortalitate Animæ.
 De Præscientia et Prædestinatione.
 De Peccatis Mortalibus.
 De Libertate Credendi.
 De Imputabilitate Peccati.
 De Fautoribus Hæreticorum.
 De Amore.
 De Umbra, naturis, motibus et effectibus Stellarum.
 De Ludo Scacchorum.
 Dictionarium.

In the "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum," by Quelif and Echard, the following additional works by Robert Holcot are enumerated :—

- De Origine, definitione et remedio peccatorum, Paris 1517. Brugis 1617.
 Concordantiæ Anglicanæ.
 De Serpente.
 Reductorium Morale in Avenione factum et Parisiis correctum et tabulatum,
 A.D. 1342.
 Brevequium Thomæ Holcot.
 Dicta Salutis per Robertum Holcot, vel Guilielmum Aquitanicum.

It seems doubtful whether these two are by him. Echard states that the Sorbonne MS. places Holcot at Cambridge instead of Oxford, but this is no doubt a mistake.

Another writer on the Dominican Order, "de Altamura," Rom. 1677, pp. 122, 123, mentions these works:—

Roberti Holcot de Septem Peccatis Capitalibus.

De Umbra Stellarum.

De Natura, de Motibus, et de Effectibus Stellarum.

De Amore Stellarum.

De Motibus Naturalibus.

Liber de Impunitate Peccati [forte, Imputabilitate].

De Amore Librorum, ad Episcopum Dilmonensem. [Dunelmensem].

The work entitled simply *De Amore* in the previous list from Pits may be this work, better known as the Philobiblon, or Philobibliion.

There is some difficulty in accounting for Fuller's reference to Camden's *Britannia* as his authority for the birthplace of Holcot, in his *Church History* published in 1656, and his *Worthies* in 1662. My friend, J. E. T. Loveday, Esq., of Williamscot near Banbury, kindly examined the Latin editions of the *Britannia*, London, 1607, fol. and Franfort ad Mæn. 1616, quarto, and Dr. Philemon Holland's Translation, London, 1610, in the British Museum, without finding any mention of Holcot. Lowndes gives another edition of Philemon Holland's Translation, "finally revised by the said author," Lond. 1637, fol., and it is from this, I suppose, for I have not had an opportunity of consulting it, that Fuller derived his statement. Bp. Gibson, in the Preface (p. 2, A 2 verso,) to his Translation of the *Britannia* in 1695, speaks of Dr. Holland's "additions and interpolations," and says that he has omitted them in his version, which was made from Camden's genuine Latin text. Later editions of Camden repeat the statement that Holcot was born at the village so named; e.g. that of 1724, under the hundred of Hamfordshoe, No. XLIII. of the hundreds in the county, has "Holcot, a small Village, famous for the Birth of *Robert Holcot*, whose Ancestors took the Name from it, an Argument, that at that Time they were the Lords of the Manor, and chief Men in it." Then follows an account of his life from Trithemius. After all it seems that Fuller's statement is based on a guess of Dr. Holland's derived from Holcot's name. This is not an improbable conjecture, but perhaps is now incapable of proof.

Bale mentions a treatise *De Impunitate Peccati*, which may be a mistake for *Imputabilitate*. Several have been printed, viz:—In *Proverbia*, *Ecclesiasticum*, *Sapientiam Salomonis*, *Moralitates* and *Moralizationes*, *Sermones per annum*, In 4 *Libros Sententiarum*, *Conferentiæ*, *Determinationes*, *De Imputabilitate Peccati*, *Distinctiones*. The full titles of these have been collected by Mr. John Taylor, and shall be given in the ensuing part of "N. N. & Q."

W. E. BUCKLEY.

228.—WILMER FAMILY OF SYWELL. — I am engaged in compiling a pedigree of this family, and should be very much obliged if any reader of "N. N. & Q." can help me. I am specially anxious to make the pedigree complete for the latter part of the eighteenth century. I should add that I have consulted the Sywell and Ryton registers and the printed visitations of heralds, as well as the works of Bridges, Baker, Nash, and of the Harleian Society.

S. John's College, Oxford.

C. WILMER FOSTER.

229.—MEANING OF THE ABBREVIATION "ÆT."—There seems some uncertainty as to the meaning of this term; and as it is in constant use, its interpretation should, I think, be definitely fixed. Does "æt. 50" = ætatis quinquaginta annorum = aged 50; or does it = anno ætatis quinquagesimo = aged 49? In sending some abbreviated inscriptions to our worthy editor I used the term "æt." as equivalent to "aged;" and, in reply, he drew my attention to it as, in his opinion, an error. I had used the term as a useful, and, as I believed, an ordinary abbreviation, without giving any thought as to its exact meaning; but on looking up the matter I find that my interpretation is at all events not an uncommon one. In the pedigree of Rooke (*Genealogist*, iv. 196), I find "Wm. Rooke bapt. 1588, bur. 1645, æt. 57;" which should be "æt. 58," if "æt." is equivalent to "anno ætatis." In the pedigree of Browne (*Genealogist*, iii. 73), lieut. col. Browne, born 1798, died 1864, is said to have been "æt. 66," which, on the same supposition should be "æt. 67." Again, in Sleigh's *History of Leek*, an infant is put down as dying "æt. 15 months." These instances however only convinced me that mine was a common use of the term, not that it was the right use; so I wrote to the editor of *The Genealogist*, and he in answer gave it as his opinion that I was right: and supported it by the authority of the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, where we have "ætatis triginta annorum et amplius," the words "et amplius" denoting the period over and above the last birthday. Curiously enough in the October number of our "N. N. & Q.," pp. 249-50, the point is raised in speaking of the age at death of old Scarlett.

Great Houghton.

T. J.

It is very desirable that any uncertainty as to the meaning of the word "æt" on tombstones and monuments should be removed. If it is, at all generally, regarded as equivalent to "aged," I am still of opinion that this translation is founded on a misconception. It will be observed that two of T. J.'s instances decide nothing one way or the other; William Rooke, baptized 1588, and buried 1645, might

have been aged 57, or in the 57th year of his age, according to the months of his birth and death. If, for example, he had been born in May and died in June, he would have been aged 57, but if born in June and buried in May he would have been aged 56. And so with the second example. The other two certainly imply that "æt"=aged, and I should be glad to have further opinion on the matter. I have consulted one eminent classical scholar, late fellow and tutor at Oxford, who writes to me in these terms:—"I have *no doubt* you are right, and that the expressions quoted on the other side have arisen out of a misunderstanding of the æt; ætatis could not mean absolutely 'of the age.'" Ed.

230.—REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL.—In Bridges' *Northamptonshire* (1791), it is said that the registers of Maidwell date from 1570. The parliamentary returns in 1833, however, give 1780 as the earliest date of the same. The transcripts in the diocesan registry at Peterborough commence, I believe, at a date subsequent to 1700. I should feel obliged for any information as to the older missing registers and transcripts.

Dublin.

R. E. L.

231.—MONUMENTS IN PASSENHAM CHURCH.—I notice that the monuments in this church to Antony Trye, rector (1701), Anthony Trye, gent. (1698), Mary Pargiter (1694-5), Gul. Leon. Mackdowall (1713), and Elizabeth Mackdowall (1720), Anna Pygott (1611), Rev. Mr. Jenkinson (1751), and Anne his wife (1762), and the slab within the altar rails to sir Robert Banastre (1649), are not now visible, unless they have by any accident escaped my notice. Perhaps some of your readers may know what has become of them. (See Baker, ii. 193; and Bridges, i. 304.) I should be glad also to know what family bore the coat of arms which appears in the screenwork and stalls of the chancel, described thus:—Ermine, on two bars six mullets. Sometimes the shield of Banastre, A cross flory, impales the above, and sometimes quarters it. These initials and date appear on one of the stalls:—B : R : M : 1628 :

The following inscriptions are not mentioned in Baker's history, some being of more recent date.

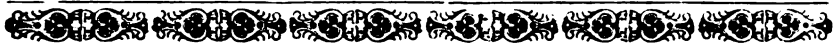
1. On a tablet on the north wall of the chancel, surmounted by crests of Loraine and Smith; and with the arms of Smith (?) quartering Loraine, and four others:—"Within a vault in the adjoining Churchyard, are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. Loraine Loraine Smith, L.L.B., Magistrate for the counties of Northampton and Buckingham, and Rector of this Parish for

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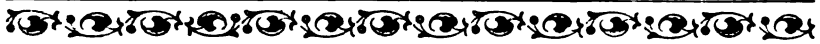
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I love every thing that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.

What beautiful diversity does the face of this dear island present! What a school for study and contemplation! Where are to be found twenty-four cathedrals, the finest monastic buildings, thousands of parochial churches, and interesting remains of antiquity without number, all within a boundary of a few hundred miles? Each county is a school, where those who run may read, and where volumes of ancient art lie open for all enquirers.

A. W. PUGIN, in Purcell's *Writings and Characters*, 356.



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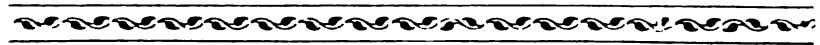
DEVOTED TO

The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County,

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.



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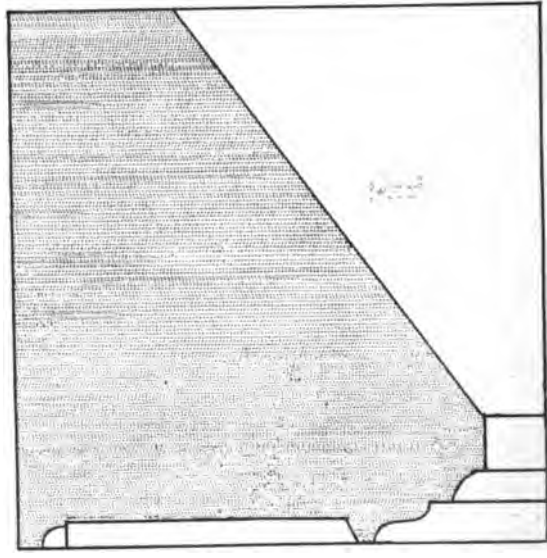
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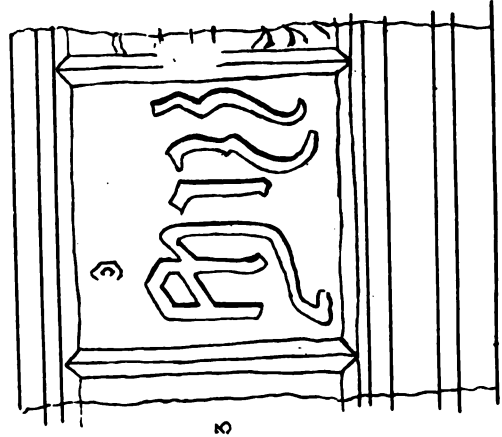
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3

1. SCALE 1/4". 2 & 3. SCALE 1/2"

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MANTLE-PIECE, HELMDON.

forty five years : He died the 20th of May, 1857, aged 73 years. Instigated by his own good taste And from a grateful feeling to his esteemed Patron, Charles Viscount Maynard, He considerably enlarged and ornamented The Rectory House and Grounds and improved the Church and Churchyard. This tablet is erected to his memory by Isabella Charlotte his affectionate widow Who also lies in the same vault, Having closed a life of loving self-denial on March 22nd, 1870, aged 81 years."

2. On the west wall, above the gallery, is a tablet, thus inscribed :—
"In Memory of Judith wife of William Tompkins of this parish who after having lived beloved died lamented by all that knew her y^r. 18th of Jan^y. 1754, aged 74 years. Also the said W^m. Tompkins who was Inter'd June 15th, 1762, aged 84 years."
3. On a brass tablet on the north wall of the chancel :—"To the Glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of her brother, Thomas Day, late of Stony Stratford, and as a grateful memorial of the goodness of God, the East Window in this Church was erected by Priscilla Day, Anno Domini, 1867."
4. On a tablet on the outside of the south wall :—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. William Matthews (formerly of Swanbourne, Bucks), Who died 2nd of Nov^r 1818 aged 67 years. Also of Mrs. Mary Deverell his daughter, who died 2nd June 1818 aged 34 years." At the foot are two lines of verse.

T. J.

232.—BOOK-WORM.—About two years ago, Mr. John Taylor, of Northampton, brought to me a book-worm which he had found in a choice copy of Cole's *Herveiana*, in the town library, and which was exhibited at the next meeting of the Natural History Society.

It was the caterpillar of the moth *Cecophora pseudospretella*, and in appearance a "maggot" about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, yellowish white in colour, with a horny head, and six legs all crowded in the front part of its body. I kept it for some little time in an old prayer book, but the quality of the paper would not suit its fastidious taste. It would not eat, and only lived a day or two. Although the holes left by this caterpillar are only too common, yet the insect itself is not often met with. In the Northampton town library many of the older books exhibit frequent holes, and Mr. T. J. George, F.G.S., the librarian, tells me that when moving some old books a short time ago he saw and killed several.

Northampton.

C. E. CRICK.

233.—**SAUNDERSON FAMILY OF LITTLE ADDINGTON** (101, 113, 160).—The following inscription from a mural monument in the south wall of S. Martin's church, Stamford, will help to complete the account of the Saunderson family. Particulars of Martha Saunderson, afterwards Etough, will be found at vol. i., p. 115.

“ M. S. Martha Etough Relict of the Rev. Henry Etough M.A. Rector of Luffwick and of Islip in the County of Northampton, and Eldest Daughter of the Rev. Anthony Sanderson Rector of Barnwell St. Andrew. Died 20th. April 1835 aged 75 years. The Rev. Henry Etough died 25th. March 1795 at Methley in the County of York where he is interred aged 39 Years. Martha their 3^d Daughter died 24th. February 1832 aged 45 years.”

At the top is the coat of arms of the Etough family. These arms were borne quarterly with the Saunderson shield by this lady's son, and his children.

234.—**THE ANCESTORS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.**—“The *Boston Daily Courier* of April 10 [1857], in an account of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the previous day, gives the following very interesting account of an old MS. relating to the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, in the parish of Ecton, in this county.

The Hon. Edward Everett in a very eloquent manner presented to the society a rare English manuscript, which he had received from the celebrated Thomas Carlyle, containing memorandums relating to the Franklin family in England, previous to their removal to America. He spoke in substance as follows:—

I felt strongly impelled, Mr. President, to say a few words by way of seconding the resolution so appropriately moved and so handsomely supported by Governor Washburn; . . . I rise only, therefore, at this somewhat late hour of the morning, to offer to the acceptance of the society, through you, what I am confident you will regard as an interesting relic, viz., the original manuscript record book of the small tithes of the parish of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, from 1640 to about 1700, the parish, I need not tell you, Sir, where the family of Benjamin Franklin had been established for several generations previous to the emigration of his father to Boston in 1682. This venerable relic had, it seems, been found in Northamptonshire by Mr. Wake, an English gentleman, who presented it to Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle, justly presuming that it would be of greater interest in this country than it could have been in England, sent it to me, leaving the disposal of it to my discretion.

I immediately determined, after having it suitably bound, to present it to the Historical Society, deeming this body, as the oldest historical society in the United States, and established too in the city where Franklin was born, to be the proper place of deposit for a document of some interest in reference to his family. Mr. Carlyle sent me the manuscript, by the hands of his friend, the eminent artist, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, with a letter bearing date 2d December, 1853, which, owing to accidental circumstances, did not reach me till November of the following year. I have, with Mr. Carlyle's permission, had the portion of this interesting and characteristic letter, which relates to the manuscript, copied into one of the blank pages, in the following terms:—

Mr. Lawrence carries for me a little packet to your address: A strange old brown MS., which never thought of travelling out of its native parish, but which now, so curious are the vicissitudes and growths of things, finds its real home on your side of the Atlantic, and in your hands first of all. The poor MS. is an old Tithes-Book of the parish of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, from about 1640 to almost 1700, and contains, I perceive, various scattered faint indications of the civil war time, which are not without interest; but the thing which should raise it above all tithes-books yet heard of is, that it contains actual notices, in that fashion, of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin—blacksmiths in that parish! Here they are—their forge hammers yet going—renting so many “yard-lands” of Northamptonshire church-soil—keeping so many sheep, &c. &c.—little conscious that one of the demigods was about to proceed out of them. I flatter myself these old plaster-cast representations of the very form and pressure of the primeval (or at least prior-evil) Franklins will be interesting in America; there is the very stamp (as it were) of the black knuckles, of their hob-nailed shoes, strongly preserved to us, in hardened clay, and now indestructible, if we take any care of it.

In the interior of the parcel are the necessary further indications of its history. I am very happy now to give up this MS. to your piety—such being the best dictate of my own piety upon the subject. To your wise keeping and wise disposal I now surrender it; and it is you that have it on your conscience hereafter, not I.

I lost no time in thanking Mr. Carlyle for sending me this interesting document. I informed him of the use that I proposed to make of it, and that an opportunity would probably occur of bringing it to the public notice, on occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Franklin, which was already in anticipation. I placed it in your hands, Mr. President, at the proper time for that purpose, rejoicing to have it in my power to contribute in this way, however slightly, to the materials of the admirable address delivered by you on that occasion. In reply to my letter of acknowledgment, in which I had asked Mr. Carlyle's permission to publish his part of the correspondence between us, he addressed a second letter to me dated 22d

December, 1854. of which I have caused the following extract to be copied also in one of the blank leaves :—

All is right with this matter of the old Tithes-book ; and I am heartily pleased to find that it so pleases you, and is to have such honors as you indicate. A poor half-foolish and yet partly very serious and worthy old object has been rescued from its vague wanderings over cosmos and chaos, and at length helped into its right place in the creation ; for which small mercy let us be thankful, and wish only that, in bigger cases (of which in nature there are so many, and of such a tragical sort,) the same perfect service could always be done ! Alas ! alas !

To-day I am in considerable haste ; but would not lose a post in answering you about the letter you speak of. I quite forget what was in the letter in question : but do not doubt it would be some transcript of my then feelings about the matter on hand,—part of the truth, therefore, and I hope not of the untruth, in regard to it ;—and I will very willingly commit it altogether to your friendly discretion, to make whatever use of it you find to be reasonable and feasible, and so will say, long life to Franklin's memory ! and add our little shout to that of the Bostoners in inaugurating their monument for him. "Long life to the memory of all brave men," to which prayer if we could add only "speedy death to the memory of all who were not so," it would be a comprehensive petition, and of salutary tendencies, in the epoch Barnum and Hudson !

I will not take up your time, Mr. President, at this advanced hour, by a more detailed description of this ancient and interesting document. Mr. Wake has facilitated the use of it by marking with a pencil the passages where the name of Franklin occurs. I feel gratified that it has fallen to my lot on this occasion, when we are taking formal possession of Mr. Dowse's magnificent library, to have it in my power to make the first offering to the society after that happy event, and that this offering should be an original manuscript volume, possessing some antiquarian interest in connection with the family of the great man, whose merit was so fully appreciated by Mr. Dowse, and to whose memory, among the last acts of his life, he erected a monument in granite near his own last resting place at Mount Auburn."

The above is taken from a slip found in a large collection of cuttings from newspapers. It is presumed that it appeared in one of the local newspapers, which I have not been able to verify. Feeling the desirability of noting any of our parish documents which have been taken away from their parish chests, containing curious and valuable information pertaining to the early English emigrants to America, I thought it well to insert the particulars in our "N. N. & Q."

By corresponding with the Rev. C. T. Davies, rector of Ecton, I find that the parish registers there are in very complete order, being

contained in thirteen volumes, the two earliest of which contain "Christenings, Marriages, & Burials" from 1559 to 1637, and from 1638 to 1754, respectively. There is also an old book of churchwardens' accounts from 1665 to 1703. Two members of the Franklin family, Thomas and Nicholas, appear to have acted as churchwardens about 1650. All memory of the family has now passed away: and forty years ago the oldest inhabitants had not the least recollection of any members of it. The MS. before referred to as having been in Carlyle's possession, was merely a memorandum book relating to the tithes.

J. T.

235.—PARISH REGISTERS OF NASSINGTON.—The first volume of these registers extends from 1560 (the marriages from 1580) to 1652; the second goes down to 1748. These trades appear:—hemp-dresser, glassman, glover and woollwinder, sopeboiler. In 1812 "Trinity" occurs as a Christian name.

"Feese that are founde written in this booke kever at the begining on the in ward side the letters not well perceived those feese was caused to be neeuly written A° Domini 1625.

For serchin & giving in a note the name of any here Registered tha
(sic) Baptizd Married or Buried the fee is sixtenepene.

For writing the whole yeares chrisning marying & Burying the fee is two shillings.

For writing the townsmens names for ther levie & soming of it the fee is sixpence.

For writing their bill of presentment y^e fee is twelve pene.

For churching of wemen the fee is if the Child live till then sixpence.

For marrying the minister is to have for his fee two^e vj pence.

To the clarke for his paynes making his fee is sixpene.

The Offering at Easter, every househoulder threepence, every child or a sarvant a penny.

For burials every hoshoulders mortuary according to his Inmity as it is found in the statut. if it amount y^e value of six pound thirtene shillings four pence, and under three 30 li pound (sic=~~£~~30) it is three shilings four pence. if it be the value of thirtie pound under forty, six shilings 8^d.

From fortie and upward tenn shilings.

For buring in Church one shilling, in the churchyard vj^d.

Prohibiting of Marriage. From the Saturday next before Advent Sunday until the 14th of Januarie: And from the Saturday next before Septuagesima Sunday until the Munday next after Low Sunday; And from the Sunday before the Rogation weeke untill Trinitie Sunday."

1604. 15 Aug. Buried "Eliz: uxor Radulphi Pell filia Jobannis Hudson sacre Theologiæ doctoris."
Between June 1604 and January 1604-5, "68 de peste obierunt. Ra. Pell Vicarius."
- 1613-14. 27 Feb. "Ricardus Scarlet filius Gulielmi S: cuiusdam Vagrantis mendici de Walflet in Holland baptizatus fuit."
27 Jan. Buried "Annis Sawman a poore Olde Maide of the age of three score & upwards."
- 1614-15. "Joane Burton was buried the 7th of Februarie by moone light about two a clock in the morning dying in childebed & not trimmed."
- 1615-16. 7 Jan. Baptized "Richard Bloson alias Church alias Devis the sonne of John Devis alias Oxe."
1623. "William Lee the parsons Sonne of Croxton in Bedfordshire Servant to S^r John Huit being casualie drowned in the river over against the Mill howe was buried here upon the third day of Aprill 1623."
- 1623-4. "A crisum childe of John Bendons bur^d 12 March it departed presently after it was borne."
1625. "Ann Hamblin wife to Addam he knockt her on the hed on the 8 of December & shee was buried on y^e 11 of December."
- 1629-30. 15 Mar. "John s: Francis Cooke, who was drowned in a swilling tube March 11" was buried.
1634. 5 June. Buried "John Sharpe the sonne in law of Willm Holmes was drowned in the well belonging to M^r Carters house June 2nd."
18 July. "John Atkinson servant to M^r Lee was cast from his horse & slaine Iulie 16 & buried in the churchyard of Nassington."
1636. "William ffoster servant to Tho: Ricroft was slaine wt a timber strike coming down the hill from Yarwell 27 Maij & was buried the 30 Maij."
1644. 9 Apr. Buried "Susanna Willcock the moth^r of ffran: W: Vic. chan:."
Francis Wilcocks was vicar from 1627 to 1657; he was buried at Nassington, 29 Sep. 1657; the last word "chan." possibly means that his mother was interred in the chancel.
1645. 19 Sep. Buried "Robert the sonne of ffrancis Whitewell the nose eaton of wth a ferret & killed the child."
This entry is written on the inside of the back of the first volume:—"Rich^d fforster iuz child christned at ffotheringhay by

M^r Welby & not signed wth the signe of the crosse 2 June 1642." These lines are signed "J. L.," probably John Laurence, the vicar.

"Hic licet exiguus tria continet iste Libellus
Gyrum vitæ; conjugium; baptisma, sepulchrum."

The times within which marriage might not be solemnised are thus rendered in Latin:—"Solempnizatio Matrimonii non debet fieri nisi post Banna Canonice edita. Et non potest fieri a prima Dominica Adventus usque ad Octavas Epiphaniæ exclusive et a Dominicâ Septuagesimâ usque ad primam Dominicam post Pascha inclusive et a primâ die Rogationum usque ad Septimum Diem Pentecostes inclusive."

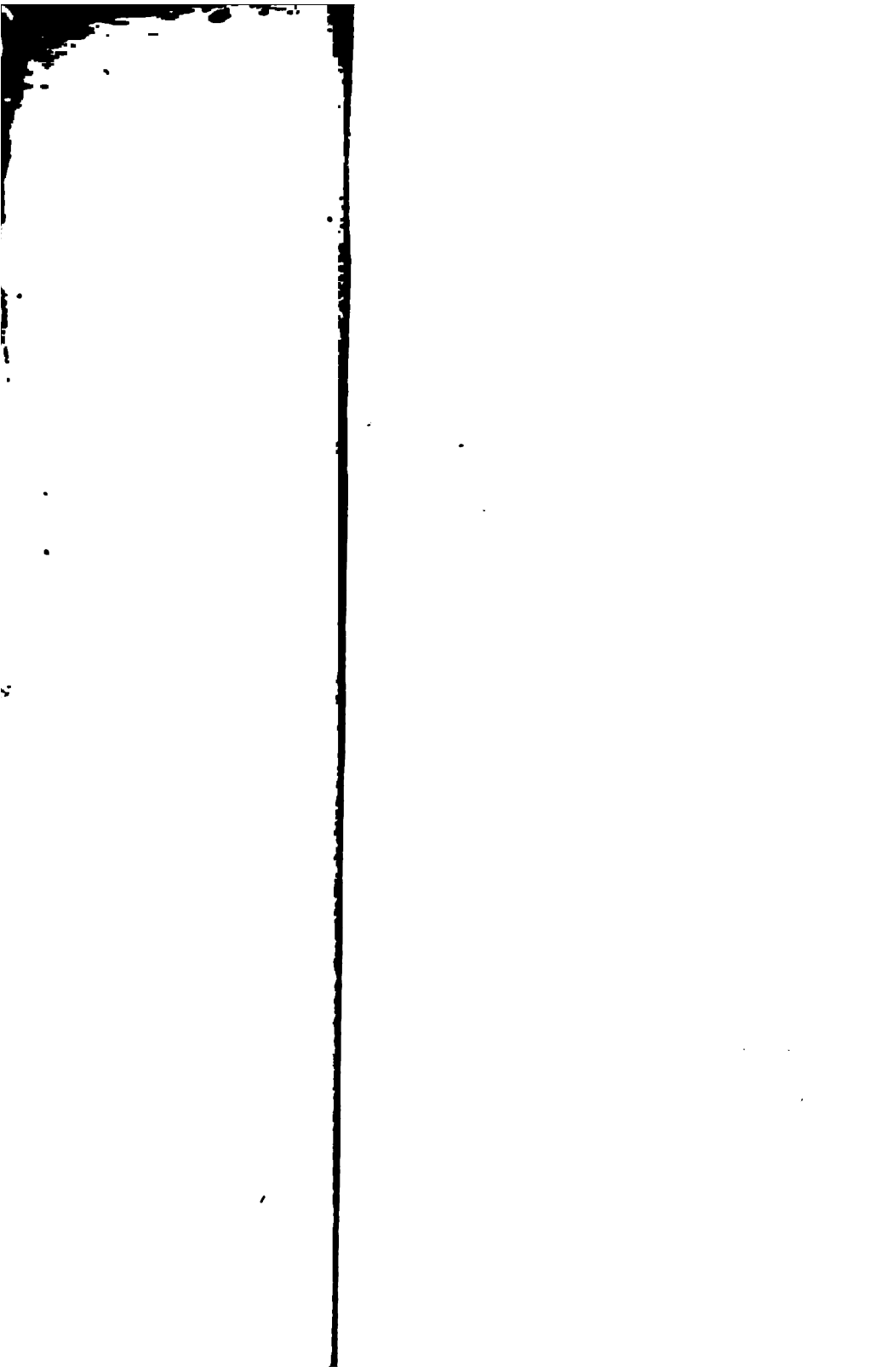
236.—CIVIL WAR, 1643: THE TAKING OF GRAFTON HOUSE.
—"I thought good to relate unto you, the service lately performed here in these parts. On Thursday night last, about eight a clocke there was command given, for a party of a thousand foot or thereabouts, to be ready to march the next morning by two of the clocke; whereupon they met at their Rendevouze at *Lathbury*, a mile herehence, where a brave party of horse of our owne, and Colonell *Norwiches* met with us, and were our Van and Reare-guard, so we marcht with foure peeces of Artillery towards *Grafton Regis*, six miles off from this place, where we understood that our Enemies were inclosed in a strong house of the *Ladie Craines*, and the Church of the same Towne: whereupon we faced it, & leaving it on our right hand, we marcht forward towards *Taxiter*, as though we had beene bound thitherward. But when wee came within a mile of the said Towne of *Taxiter*, wee met with a party of horse and foot that came from *Northampton* for our assistance, under the command of Colonell *Wettam*, whereupon wee faced about, and the party of the Orange Regiment, which before brought up the Reare, then marcht in the Van, and Colonell *Williams* Forces followed in the Reare of the party that came from *Newpott*. But when wee came within sight of the house, the old souldiers of my Lords outmarcht, us, and gave the onset on the house very courageously, and were as bravely answered, and by reason of the strength of the walls, and well fortifying of the same, our Musquetiers did them small injury at that time; whereupon there were two of our peeces planted against the house, and playd upon it, but they did not much annoy them neither. On the Saturday morning the Orange and Greene Regiments relieved my Lords souldiers, and when any advantage could be gained against our Enemies, we made use of it. They within had very long peeces,

and could reach us at a great distance. At our guard we having found a convenient place to plant a piece, made use of it, & beat down with our Sacre before Saturday night a breast work on the top of the house, which had done us much annoyance, & also a window whereat they shot out at us. On *Sunday* morning we were relieved by those *Northampton* forces, under the command of Colonell *Wettam*, and about two houres after, he had the guard, they within sounded a parley but through the eagerness of the Souldiers the Drum, was shot, but not slaine out right, whereupon they sent out a Trumpet and had parley granted for halfe an houre, and after that another halfe houre, so then they yeilded themselves prisoners being in number ninescore and seven besides Officers whereof Sir *John Digby* was chiefe, there was another Officer of note viz. Major *Brookbanck*, and diverse Captaines, some of them men of about 700 *li*, yeare a piece whose names are to me unknowne. About two of the clocke on *Sunday* the souldiers entered the house, where they found great and rich plunder, which they had for their paines; In the taking of this house wee lost about 20 men and had hurt 10, besides 9 that were hurt by our own powder, on *Christmas* day before day, order was given to fire our huts which we had made in the field, and for prevention of future inconveniences the house was fired also, so we marcht with our prisoners (guarded by those others forces that assisted us) towards *Newport*, very weary by reason of the foulness of the weather and deepnesse of the way, but praised be God we came safely thither, where we now lye expecting reliefe every day, that we may come and rest our selves, I thanke God that neither my selfe nor any of my souldiers are hurt, nor not one of our Regiment slaine, notwithstanding we were in great danger and hazard, I beseech God make us thankfull for this preservation of us, there were some that came to us on our guard as spectators, being a surveyor of the workes, and a Captain of a Troope of Horse slaine at one shot, and also a Gunner that belonged to the Sacre, in our guard. I pray remember my love to my neighbours, so with my best respect unto you, I rest.

Newport Pannell,
25 Decemb. 1643.

Your loving friend and neighbour
W. B."

The above is taken from *A true Relation of the Taking of Grafton House by the Parliaments Forces, under the Command of Sergeant Major Skipton*. With the Demands of Sir *John Digby* upon a surrender. And the Resolute Answer of Sergeant Major *Skipton*. . . . With the Names of the Chiefe Commanders that were taken Prisoners.



and could reach us at :
 found a convenient place
 with our Sacre before Se
 house, which had done
 they shot out at us. On
Northampton forces, un
 about two houres afte
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 workes, and a Captai
 also a Gunner that
 remember my love t
 you, I rest.

Newport Panhell,
 25 Decemb. 16

The above is tak
 House by the par
 Major Skipton.
 surrender. And
 . . . With the
 Prisoners.

RUSE

..... Tr

Thomas Tre

Thomas Tresham, Lord of

Sir William Tresham of
 North'pt., Knt., Attorney Genl. 1
 V., obtained Rushton 17 Hen. VI.

Sir Thomas Tresham of R
 Knt., Comptroller of Household to
 VI. Beheaded as a Lancastrian 1 Ed

John Tresham of Rushton and Li
 High Sheriff 22 Hen. VII. Held m
 Churchfield 15 Hen. VII., d. 28 Hen

Sir Thomas Tresham, High S
 2 Ed. VI. after death of 2nd wife,
 Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in En
 1559. Beautiful marble monument, for
 in St. Peter's, now in All Saints, Rus
 Figured in A. Hartshorne's "Monum
 Effigies" in Northamptonshire.

Sir John Tresham of Rus
 Knt., d. a.p.

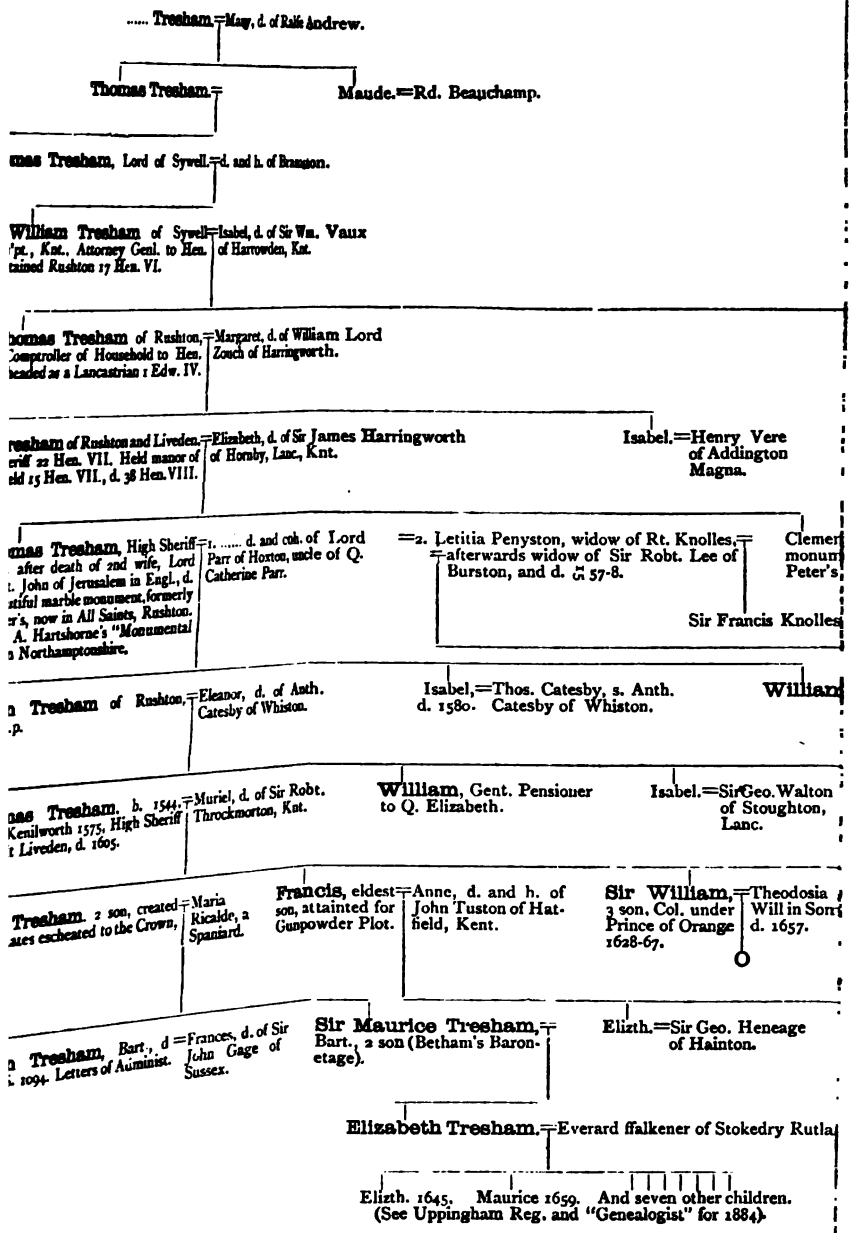
Sir Thomas Tresham. b. 1
 knighted at Kenilworth 1575, High Sh
 14 Eliz. Built Liveden, d. 1605.

Sir Lewis Tresham. 2 son, cre
 Bart. 1611, estates escheated to the Cr
 d. 1639.

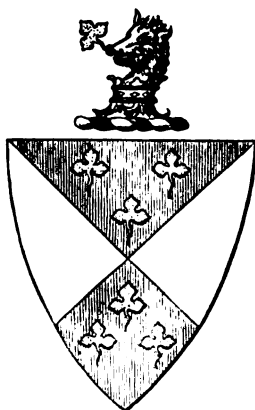
Sir William Tresham, Bart.,
 1642. Harl. MS. 1094. Letters of Aum
 1651.

Pedigree of

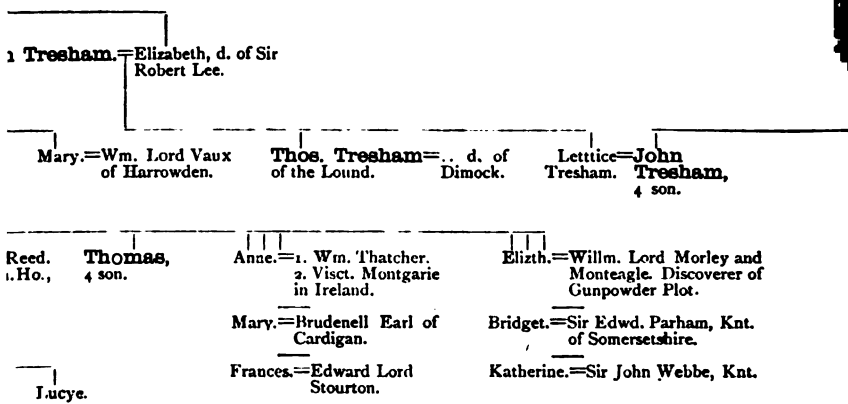
RUSHTON AND LIVEDEN.



' the Family of Tresham, of Rushto.



utina, a nun. Marble
sent formerly in St.
, Rushton.



nd.

eden,

Henry Tresham
2 son.

Richard Tresham
of Newton.

Richard Tresham
d. 1533. Brass Monument
of himself and wife
Newton Church.

Eleanor. = 1. Edw. Vavasour of Overston.
= 2. Rd. Boydell of Barford.
= 3. Rt. Kinsman of Loddington.

John Tresham
of Newton, Geddington and
Pilton, d. 30 Hen. VIII
1538.

Maurice Tresham
1 son, of Newton, Pilton
and Geddington, b. 1530

Rose.

Sir Thos. Tresham
of Newton, Knt., High
Sheriff 8 James, living
1618.

Bridget. = Edw. Harren-
dine of Morcot,
Rutl.

Dorothy. = Symon Malory of
Woodford.

Mary. = Rd. Nelson of Skelton.

Henry Tresham of
Newton, 1 son, d. s.p.
1618.

Alice.
Rose.

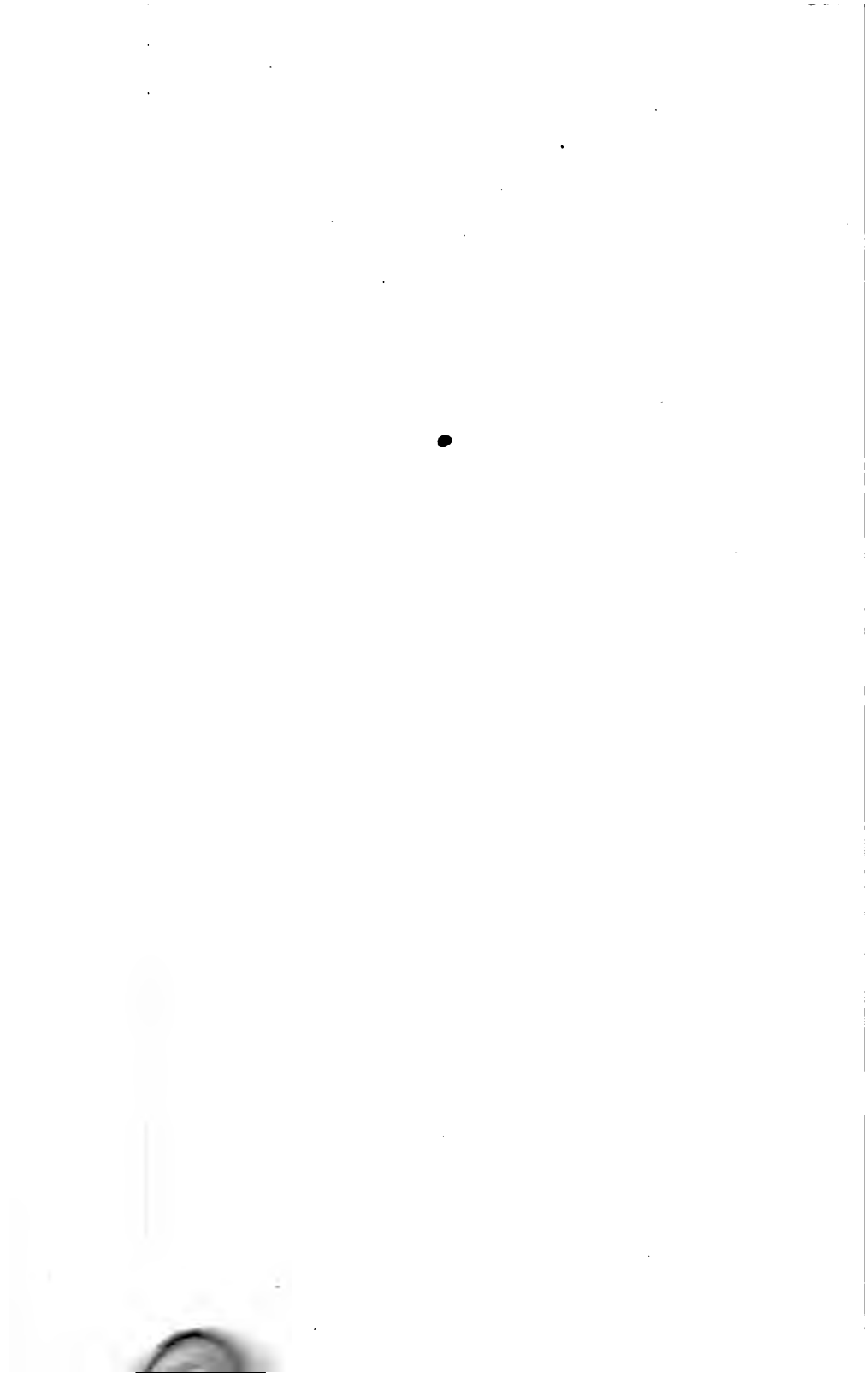
- 1. Thomas.
- 2. William.
- 3. Maurice.
- Judith.
- Margaret.
- 4. Valentyne.

Richard = Ann,
of Wold, d. 1687.
b. 1613, d.
1684.

Maurice,
b. 1618.

Elizabeth. = John Chapman.

Thomas Tresham



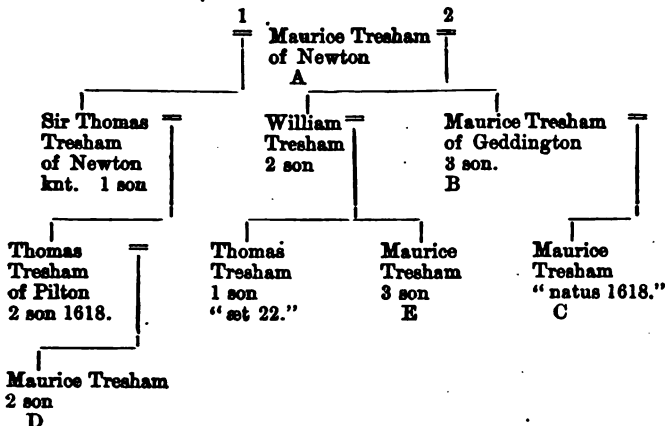
237.—MEARS ASHBY HOUSE. — The following was found in a secret drawer of an old cabinet, by a workman employed to repair it, while in the possession of a dealer in second-hand furniture. It is written on a small scrap of paper, yellow with age; the figure before the two oo's is illegible. The cabinet has now been purchased, with its contents, by the Marquis of Northampton. Can any of your readers throw any light upon the writer?

"To whoever finde this I bequath Mears Ashby House for ever Also in the cornis of my bestead will be found *oo guineas They are now upon us A. S. Compton"

Castle Ashby.

RICHARD SCRIVEN.

238.—THE TRESHAM PEDIGREE.—Who was the last baronet of this old Roman Catholic family? In Nicholl's *Extinct Baronetage* and in Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, it is stated to be Sir William, the son of Sir Lewis of Rushton and Liveden, the first baronet. But Betham, a laborious writer, in his *Baronetage*, speaks of a "Sir Maurice Tresham, Bart." As his name does not appear in the Herald's Visitation of 1618, and as no later pedigree is extant, the simplest way is to decide that Betham made a mistake, and that the individual he speaks of was either simply Maurice Tresham, or Sir Maurice Tresham, knt. As there is no record of the creation of a knight of this name he could not have been a knight, and so he must have been either Sir Maurice Tresham, bart., or simply Maurice Tresham. If the former, he must have been of the Rushton or main stem or stirp; if the latter, he must have been one of the five Maurice Treshams of the Newton branch.



Before we endeavour to identify any of these five Maurices with Betham's Maurice Tresham, we must ascertain the date of this Maurice Tresham.

Treating of the Williamson baronetcy, Betham has to narrate that Sir Hedworth Williamson in 1748 married Elizabeth, daughter of William Huddleston, lord of Millum, and he then, instead of enlarging upon the ancestry of this family, and narrating how nine brothers were officers under Charles I., unnecessarily goes out of his way to state that the father of this William, "Ferdinand Huddleston, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Falkener, Esq.,* of Uppingham, whose father Everard married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Maurice Tresham, bart." Here we have circumstantial evidence. We see a genealogist taking up the subject of baronetcies, and when describing the Williamsons, gratuitously and unnecessarily going out of his way to trace up the pedigree to four generations of the wife of one of the Huddlestons, evidently and solely because this fourth ancestor of Lady Williamson was also a baronet. Can we suppose that he did his work so slovenly, so carelessly, that he took all this trouble without knowing whether he was a baronet or not? It is manifest, therefore, that, as baronetcies were his subject, he had evidence before him which we have not now. With the scanty knowledge that we possess he could neither have given a baronetcy to the Newton branch, nor a Maurice to the main stem. He must have known what he was about; and could not have stated this fact unless he knew it to be true.†

Turning now to the Uppingham Register, we find that Everard ffalkener's wife was Elizabeth, and that her first-born child was Elizabeth, born in 1645; and that her fifth son, Maurice (spelt "Morris" in the Register), was born in 1659. We may therefore conclude that she married in 1644. Let us suppose that she married at the age of 20: if so she was born in 1624: and we will suppose that her father, Sir Maurice, was 26 years of age when he married: if so he was born about 1597.

* The pedigree of this family, remarkable for having a line continued constantly by eldest sons for 400 years in Leicestershire, and then through a second son being continued again constantly by eldest sons for another 400 years in Rutland, is given in *The Genealogist* for 1884, and in *Leicestershire Pedigrees*, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, of Shrewsbury, now in course of publication.

† Another proof of Betham's accuracy is shown in the fidelity with which he mentions the Falkener family. He gives the pedigree correctly, and how could he have found it out, or heard of it? He spells the name properly, which so few people do; and merely spells Lion with a "y," and writes ff for the capital letter "F," because those living in his time spelt their name so. We have every reason therefore to accept his evidence.

Now let us see whether among the Maurice Treshams of the Newton branch we can find one who tallies with this date. They are lettered A, B, C, D, and E.

A. had three daughters, Bridget, Dorothy, and Mary; but no Elizabeth.

B. had no daughter.

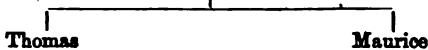
C. was born in 1618, or twenty years too late.

D. was the son of Thomas. In one Harleian MS. this Thomas appears merely as second son, without any date. In Harleian MS., 1553, he appears to have been born in 1618.

2
Thomas
of Newton
1618

In another, 1094, he appears to have married in 1618.

Thomas 2
son mar.
Eliz. d. of
Dickenson
of Manchester
a^o 1618



In *The Calendar of State Papers* this Thomas is described as of Pilton, Northamptonshire.

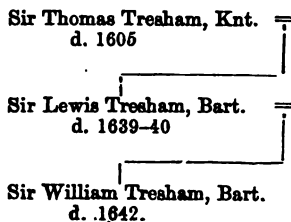
Now the father of this Thomas, sir Thomas Tresham, knt., was sheriff 8 James, 1610, and he has the date of 1618 against his name, showing he was then living: but whether his son, Thomas, was born or married in 1618, his son Maurice could not have been the Maurice we are in quest of.

E. There remains therefore only this one. His brother Thomas is said to have been 22; and if this was written at the time of the Visitation, 1618, the age would tally exactly. As this memorandum, "æt. 22," appears in copies of the Visitation, the age might possibly have been inserted by some copyist who had the information given him that this Thomas was 22 years old at the time he was writing. The fact is that though the Visitation was taken in 1618, copies of the Visitation were made from time to time, with "additions" and "continuations" by Richard Munday, George Saunders, Robert Dale, and others. Saunders lived in 1664, long after the Visitation was made; and thus the dates which were inserted by these copyists are

sometimes conjectural and frequently puzzling. If therefore this "æt. 22" was written at the time when the copy was taken, it goes for nothing. Notwithstanding this, however, it is probable that the memorandum "æt. 22" was written at the time of the Visitation of 1618; in which case Thomas was born in 1596; for in Bell's *Ruins of Liveden* we find his father William Tresham of Wold died in 1651, aged 86; consequently he was born in 1565. Taking 30 years as a generation, his eldest son Thomas might have been born about 1595, and his third son Maurice about 1597. We may therefore accept the "æt. 22" as a contemporaneous insertion; and if so, as the Visitation was made in 1618, Thomas was born in 1596, and Maurice would be born about 1598, which is exactly the date when we suppose Betham's "Sir Maurice Tresham Bart." to have been born. But here we start again with the difficulty that this Maurice the son of William of Wold, was neither a knight nor a baronet. Moreover, in Bell's *Ruins of Liveden*, where we get the information of William's age, we find the pedigree brought down to a descendant of John Chapman, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Tresham of Wold, which descendant was living in 1847, and had taken the name of Tresham; and yet, in the pedigree given by Bell, this Maurice Tresham the son of William of Wold, does not appear to have married or had issue. Although contemporaneous, therefore, he does not appear to have been the Maurice Tresham of Betham's Baronetage.

We have thus shown that none of the Maurice Treshams of the Newton branch tally with Betham's Maurice Tresham. We must come to the conclusion then that Betham's Maurice Tresham was not of the Newton branch, and if so he must necessarily have been of the Rushton or main stem.

We have calculated the birth of Betham's Sir Maurice at 1597. If, as Betham says, he was a baronet, he must have been a younger brother to Sir William, the supposed last baronet. Sir William died in 1642, and letters of Administration were taken out in 1651. Let us try to discover approximately the time of his birth.



Now if we take 30 years as a generation, and "threescore years and ten" as a life-time, Sir Lewis might have died in 1635, though he did live five years longer, and his son Sir William might have lived till 1665; but as he died in 1642, he was probably only 47 when he died; and if he had a brother born after him such brother would have been about 46 at Sir William's death, and consequently would have been born about 1596. The date therefore corresponds perfectly.

We have now only to consider the probability of sir William having left a brother. It certainly seems improbable, when we find that at his death letters of administration were not granted to such supposed brother, but to his namesake and seventh cousin by the Newton branch, William Tresham, lord of Newton: but this is explained by the circumstance that this William Tresham was "*consanguineus et creditor principalis.*"

In consequence of the attainder of Sir Francis the eldest son of Sir Thomas, the family estates of Rushton and Liveden were escheated to the Crown, and the family became impoverished. His brother, Sir Lewis, though created a baronet, lost his estates, and died in debt, leaving no will, letters of administration only being given. His son, Sir William, who succeeded to the baronetcy, succeeded also to its penury, dying in debt, and letters of administration, as we have seen, were given to his principal creditor. Sir Lewis's second brother, Sir William Tresham, *knt.*, who was in command of troops in Flanders under the Prince of Orange in 1634, was divorced from his wife, Lady Theodosia, who sued him for her jointure, £4000, but could not get her money.* Maurice Tresham, of Newton, (D.) who, on forfeiture of the estates of the main stem, had a grant of Liveden made to him, conjointly with the earl of Sandwich, was obliged to sell his share in order to pay his debts.* Rushton was bought in 1619 by Sir William Cockayne, lord mayor of London. Sir Lewis's other brother, Thomas, was also in debt. Thus the whole family were impoverished, and losing their estates became separated and dispersed in other parts of England, or on the continent.

It is not strange then that Sir Maurice Tresham, who succeeded his brother in the empty title, was lost sight of. He left an only child, a daughter, and consequently there was no one to bear his name. At the next Visitation of the County in 1681 there was not a single representative of the family found by the Herald. No wonder then that Sir Maurice's name has been lost sight of. He may have gone abroad, or he may have dropped the title when adversity fell upon him.

* Calendar of State Papers.

Lastly, it may be noticed how the gunpowder conspiracy was formed principally in the midland counties, while the members of it were principally of old families, as the Catesbys, Treshams, Wrights, Winters, Rookwoods, and Digbys. Sir Francis Tresham's grandmother was a Catesby; and her brother Thomas Catesby married Sir John Tresham's sister Isabel; so that this Sir John had a Catesby for his wife, and another Catesby for his brother-in-law. Sir Everard Digby was of Stoke Dry, the same village in which Everard Falkener lived; and it was doubtless from this circumstance that he formed the acquaintance of the main branch of the Tresham family. Sir Everard Digby married in 1596 Mary Mulsho, a rich heiress, descended from Sir Thomas Mulsho, whose daughter married Henry Tresham, of Newton. He was knighted in 1603.

Owing to the circumstances we have narrated it is doubtless due, not only that we have lost sight of Sir Maurice Tresham, the last baronet, but that we are uncertain of the identity even of Sir William, the *supposed* last baronet: for while all the other MSS. make him the son of Sir Lewis Tresham, bart., by his wife "Maria daughter of Ricalde a Spaniard;" one MS. Harl. 1467, states that Sir Lewis married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Moon, alderman of London, and had by her "one only son, *Thomas*" Tresham; while another MS. 1094, makes sir William die "sans issue 1642," although we might suppose that he died in 1651, as letters of administration were taken out in that year. But Professor Wharton Jones has directed my attention to the circumstance that during the ten years of Civil War, 1641-1651, business was much interrupted; and that Bishop Bedell, of Kilmore, died the same year, in 1642, and his will was not proved till 1656. (See his *Life*, published by the Camden Society, 1872.) Unfortunately, being a Roman Catholic family, the Parish Registers will not help us.

In conclusion, we may observe that when all our Courts of Law would agree that where we have a fact mentioned by a deceased writer, whose character we can rely upon, while we are not in possession now of the evidence which he had, and we find such statement of fact hanging together in a most remarkable manner, and supported by a mass of strong circumstantial evidence, it would be contrary to reason to reject it on account of negative evidence, *i.e.*, the absence of any other direct evidence; especially where the circumstances of the case show how unlikely it was that any other direct evidence could be adduced at the time.

239.—ROBERT DE HOLCOT (227).—As no complete catalogue of Holcot's printed works is contained in any of the usual bibliographical works of reference, the following list, which it is hoped may be approximately if not absolutely exhaustive, has been compiled from the several authorities mentioned below.

From Fabricii, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis*. Florence, 1858.

- | | |
|---|---|
| De Studio Sacræ Scripturæ | Reutling, 1489, fol. |
| [Vide Jacobi Longi Bibliothecam
Biblicam Exegeticam, p. 781.] | Venet, 1483, 1500, 1515, 1586. |
| In Proverbia Salomonis | Paris, 1510, 1515, quarto.
Lavingiæ, 1519, octavo. |
| In Cantica Canticorum, et in Septem
Priora Capita Ecclesiastici Lec-
tiones LXXXVIII. | Sine loco et anno, folio.
Venet, 1509, folio. |
| In Librum Sapientiæ Prælectiones
cexiii. | Sine loco, 1481, quarto. |
| [Vide Jac. Quetif de Scriptoribus
Dominicanis, i. 629.] | Venet, 1483, 1500, 1509, 1515, 1586, folio.
Spiræ, 1483, 1486, folio.
Paris, 1486,* 1511, 1514, 1518, quarto.
Basil, 1488, † 1506, 1586.
Reutling, 1489, folio.
Hagancœ, 1494, folio.
Colon, 1689, folio. |
| Questiones in iv. Libros Sententiarum
Conferentiæ super articulis sex im-
pugnatis, ibid. | Lugd, 1497, folio, 1510, 1518, quarto. |
| De Imputabilitate peccati et deter-
minationes quarundam aliarum .
Questionum, ibid. | |
| De Origine, definitione, et remedio
Peccatorum | Paris, 1517, octavo. |
| Moralisationes Historiarum | Venet, 1505.
Paris, 1510, octavo.
Basil, 1586, with Prælect. in Lib. Sap.
Supra. |

From Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*. 1831.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Opus super Sapientiam Salomonis | Sine loco, anno, typographi nomine.
fol. [Colon. Ulric Zell.]
Sine loco, 1480, quarto.
Basil, 1489, folio.
Paris, 1489, quarto, Ulric Gering et
Berthold Rembolt. |
| De Studio Sacræ Scripturæ | Lugd, 1497, folio, [Hain doubts whether
printed separately.] |

* ? 1489, as in Panzer, Hain and Greswell.

† Panzer says 1489.

48 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

From Panzer, *Annales Typographici. Norimbergæ, 1793.*
De Imputabilitate Peccati. . . . Lugd. 1497, folio.

From Pits, *Relationes Historicæ. Paris, 1619.*
Distinctionum Liber Unus. . . . Lugd, 1610.

From Greswell, *Annals of Parisian Typography. London, 1818.*
Super Sapientiam Salomonis . . . Paris, 1489, quarto, Gering & Rembolt.

From Pericaud, *Bibliographie Lyonnaise. Lyon, 1851.*
Magistri Roberti Holkot super quatuor libros sententiarum questiones.
Impressi Lugd. a mgro Johanne trechsel. . . . M.CCCC.XCVII. ad nonas
Aprilis. . . . Pet. in fol. goth. à 2 col. (Bibliothèque de Lyon et
Bibliothèque d'Avignon.)

Cette édition eut pour correcteur *Josse Bade* qui a mis, à la fin du volume, ce quatrain adressé à *Marc-Alexandre de Bénévent*, religieux célestin, auquel le livre est dédié.

Jam portum optatum per inhospita saxa secuti
Prendimus, ex alto prospiciente Deo.
Si qua tamen lacerae portent inculta carinae,
Humanè ignosce Marce diserte. Vale.

C'est, remarque Chevillier, une manière élégante de demander excuse des fautes qui sont restées dans une Impression. *Origine de l'impr.*, p. 137.

Robert Gaguin, dans une lettre à Durand Gerlier, a dit de Josse Bade: *Librorum imprimendorum diligentissimus admodum castigato.* De nos jours il est bien peu de correcteurs qui cherchent à imiter Josse Bade, et cependant, on ne saurait trop le répéter "la correction d'un livre est incomparablement plus considérable que la beauté de l'impression." Laroque, *Traité de la Noblesse*, chap. CLIX.

Bibliographie lyonnaise du xv^e siècle, par Antoine Pericaud l'aîné.
Lyon, Louis Perrin, 1851, 8vo, pp. 33, 34.

Johannes Trechsel sometimes notified that he was the printer of a volume by the following verse, as in his edition of the "Sermones dormi secure de Sanctis." Feb. 5, 1496.

"Lugduni impressit Trechsel bene tersa Johannes."

W. E. BUCKLEY.

(To be continued.)

240.—REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL.—In 1882, by the kindness of the Rector, the Rev. Wm. J. Pattinson, I examined the registers. There was then only one little old paper book in very bad condition, besides a large parchment book dated 1718-1813. The little book contained as follows: Marriages 1718-1741 (? 1742, the date is

uncertain as the leaf is torn), Baptisms 1723-1741, Burials 1708-1731. The leaves were all loose, the pages rotting, and the writing much faded. Taking compassion upon it, I copied it out fully, hoping to preserve in the Register Chest of Maidwell a true copy of what, it seemed, would ere long be lost. The original register of Maidwell seems certainly to have begun in 1570, as mentioned. I gather this from an old MS. of about 1700. No doubt in Bridges' day the register was actually in existence. The following are the only two entries of which I know :—

“ Moses Ringrose and Mary Tresham were married the 26th day of April 1664.

“ Mr. Thomas Andrew of Adington and M^{rs}. Anne Kynnesman of Broughton were married the first day of March 1665 in the Parish Church of Draughton.”

S. Michael and All Angels, Northampton. HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

241. — DATE ON A MANTLE-PIECE AT HELMDON. — This mantle-piece is in the parsonage house, and is now (1886) preserved in the porch. The date on it is one of those by which it has been attempted to show the use of Arabic figures long before the date commonly assigned to their introduction into this country—the fourteenth century. In *The Archæologia*, vol. xiii., 1797, are two papers on this carving and on the use of Arabic numerals, by the Rev. Samuel Denne, of Wilmington. In these papers are references to other disputed dates and to various works on Arabic numerals, &c. A plate accompanies the papers, on which is a view of the mantle-piece from Professor Wallis's paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, xiii., 399. This view is erroneous in some details. The representation now given is reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ by photography from a drawing made to the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ the real size for this work. The date being the disputed part is given $\frac{1}{2}$ real size.

The block of oak forming this mantle-piece is 6ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 11in. wide and 11in. deep. The soffit is a four-centred arch of only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. rise, of a common sixteenth century moulding. The ground of the carved part is sunk about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The workmanship of the whole is rude. The left half has in relief a dragon without legs, but with wings and a long tail. The other half is divided into six panels, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of which is the date; and on the 5th a shield with the initials “W. R.” on it, all in slight relief. Dr. Wallis it appears read the inscription “M^o Domⁱ An^o 133,” and thus made the date 1133. Professor Ward made the date 1233. The mixture of Roman and Arabic figures is found in other places. It is odd

that both these gentlemen should have mistaken the letter A in the first panel for M. The second panel contains "do^l," and about this there is no dispute. The third panel bears apparently "M 133," or "M 135," but there is a superfluous line in the M. The upright character next to the M must in some way stand for D or V or 5. It is conceivable that the last stroke of the M acted as one side of the V or U, and that by accident or clumsiness the carver broke out the bottom of the character. Or we may suppose the straight stroke a misconstruction of an Arabic 5, like many of that date, and as in France at the present day. The character of the whole piece and the section of the moulding preclude an earlier date than about 1500. Whether the two last characters are 33 or 35 matters little.

It has been mentioned that the initials "W. R." are carved on another panel. There seems little doubt that these are the initials of William Renalde, or Reynolde, A.M., who was instituted to the living in 1523, and to whom no successor is named till 1560. We have then strong corroborative evidence of the date 1533 or 35 being the correct one.

A(nn)o Do(min)i M^o. V 33 or 35.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1800, vol. LXX., p. 1232, is an account of this mantle-piece, by R. Churton, with a plate of the date full size. See also *Baker's History*, i. 631. In nearly all these disputed dates the error has arisen from the second characters being misread. In some cases 5, being almost straight, has been taken for 1, so that 1500 is taken for 1100. In one case the 4 of the old form (said to be half of 8) is taken for 0, so that 1490 is read 1090. In *The Cambridge Portfolio*, vol. II. 1840, is a notice and woodcut of one of these dates in which case 1552 was asserted to be 1112.

H. D.

242.—THE PANCAKE BELL.—Mr. T. North, in his *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, 1878, p. 146, says "In addition to the occasional confession of sin to the priest, it was considered, in mediæval times, that the week preceding Lent was specially an appropriate time for all to perform that duty. It was hence called Shrove-tide, and the Tuesday in it called Shrove, Shrive, or Confession-Tuesday—shrive being an old Saxon word for confession. The confession was made in the church, where the priest sat in an open chair, or stall, to hear the confessions of his people, to award them such penance as he thought good for them, or to give them absolution. In order that all might be reminded of this duty, and be informed that the priest was ready to receive them, a bell was rung calling them to the church. This was the origin of the ringing of the bell on Shrove-Tuesday.

"But another custom was followed in those times when Lent was more strictly observed than now as a time of abstinence from flesh meat. On Shrove-Tuesday, we are told by a writer in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. vii. 404, the housewives, in order to use up all the grease, lard, dripping, &c., made pancakes, and the apprentices, and others about the house were summoned to the meal by the ringing of a bell, which was naturally called 'the Pancake-bell.'

"The ringing of the Shrove-bell, now called the Pancake-bell, is still continued in a great number of Northamptonshire parishes on Shrove-Tuesday. At Daventry (where it is called 'Pan-burn-bell') and at Staverton the bell is muffled: at Blakesley and Oundle two bells (supposed to say 'Pan on') are used: at Stamford Baron each bell is tolled for a short time. The usual time for sounding the bell—which is generally one of the larger of the ring—is 11 o'clock, and it is generally tolled for an hour.

"Shrove-Tuesday has long been considered a holiday by the young people: in several parishes in Northants, as elsewhere, they were allowed on that day to jangle the bells—a very bad practice now generally disallowed—such was the case at Islip, Lowick, Higham Ferrers, Stanwick and Aldwinckle S. Peter. At Sudborough and in other places the 'women folk' were allowed to do the same."

From *The Wellingborough News* of March 12, 1886, we quote as follows:—"The mellow-toned sixth bell is the one used at Wellingborough. It is known amongst the ringers as 'old pancake.' Formerly (as the fourth bell in the old peal of six) it hung in the lower frame, but it is now placed in the new upper iron frame, in company with the two new trebles and the fourth bell (old one o'clock). Cast—or re-cast—in the year 1764, the Pancake Bell bears the following inscription:—

'THO' HOLME VICAR JOHN FENDR [ED] RICHARD
BARKER CHURWARDENS.

∴ ISLIP EDMUNDS LONDON FECIT 1764.'

Its weight is probably not less than 16 cwt. Tradition says that formerly pancakes were thrown from the tower windows whilst the bell was sounding."

Shakespeare, in *All's well that ends well*, speaks of a pancake as fit for Shrove-Tuesday; and Taylor the Water Poet (1630) mentions the Pancake-Bell as being then rung on that day; so too in Poor Robin's Almanack, 1684, we read:—

"But hark I hear the pancake-bell
And fritters make a gallant smell."

Miss Baker in her *Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases*, 1854, vol. II, p. 92, quotes some "jingling rhymes" in connection with this day, and says they were repeated by the peasantry, varying in different districts:—

"Pancakee and Fritters,
Says the bells of St. Peter's.
Where must we fry 'em?
Says the bells of Cold Higham.
In yonder land thurrow (furrow),
Says the bells of Wellingborough.
You owe me a shilling,
Says the bells of Great Billing.
When will you pay me?
Says the bells at Middleton Cheney.
When I am able,
Says the bells at Dunstable.
That will never be,
Says the bells at Coventry.
Oh yea, it will,
Says Northampton Great Bell.
White bread and sop,
Says the bells at Kingsthorp.
Trundle a lantern,
Says the bells at Northampton."

That the bells of the churches of Northampton used also to be rung on this day, may be inferred from the following similar doggerel:—

"Roast beef and marsh mallows,
Says the bells of All Hallow's.
Pancakes and fritters,
Says the bells of St. Peter's.
Roast beef and boil'd,
Says the bells of St. Giles'.
Poker and tongs,
Says the bells of St. John's.*
Shovell, tongs, and poker,
Says the bells of St. Pulchre."

243.—OLD LIBRARIES: A SUGGESTION.—Would it not be interesting if some one of leisure and ability would take up the matter of the Old Libraries of the county, and give us some account of their contents: by whom they were founded, and their present state. The Law Library at King's Cliffe has been recently catalogued, and a new scheme obtained for its management; its catalogue is interesting reading. The library in All Saints vestry, Northampton, which I shrewdly suspect to be the library which Dr. Crewe, bishop of Durham, presented to the Grammar School, and merely deposited

* St. John's Hospital.

there for safe keeping, needs cataloguing. The magnificent collection of the Dolben family in the parvise of Finedon church would yield some interesting notes. Could not some of your readers supply us with a list of others remaining?

S. J. W. S.

Northampton.

244.—THE GEORGE INN, NORTHAMPTON.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1791, vol. II., p. 789, is the following notice:—

“Against the front of the George inn at Northampton is this inscription on a white marble tablet, lately renewed :

JOHANNES DRYDEN, ar.

Ashbeæ Canonicorum

in hoc agro natus,

Vir gravis, probus, sagax, colendus,

PANDOCHEUM hoc quod spectas magnificentum

in natalis patriæ ornamentum et decus

ingenti sumptu statim ab incendio struxit,

et moriens anno 1707° ad

ΠΤΟΧΟΔΙΑΣΧΑΛΕΙΟΝ fundandum

optabili exemplo piè legavit.

Dedisce jam, lector, culpæ tempora :

At Northamptoniæ felici gratulare, ubi cernis

tantum virtutis, morum, religionis,

ex ipsa vel cauona procreari.

Lapidem hunc beneficii indicem

Robert Pigott, R.P.”

John Dryden esquire born at Canons Ashby in this county a man grave, just, wise, to be revered, built this magnificent Inn which you see for an ornament and beauty of his native county at great cost immediately after the fire, and dying in the year 1707 piously bequeathed it to found by an example to be desired a school for the poor. Learn now, reader, not to blame the times but to congratulate happy Northampton where you perceive so much of virtue morals and religion to be generated even out of an inn itself.

Robert Pigott has reverently placed this stone as a notice of the benefaction.

John Dryden, or Driden, of Chesterton, was a son of sir John Dryden, bart., of Canons Ashby, and brother of sir Robert Dryden of the same place. He was born about 1641, was M.P. for co. Huntingdon 1690 and 1700. He died unmarried Jan. 3, 1707-8, and was buried at Chesterton. The epitaph is given in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, by Nichols, vol. I., p. 17.

He owned the site of “The George” inn before 1675, but it does not appear how he became possessed of it. Whether an inn stood there before the fire in 1675 does not appear. After the fire he built the inn as stated on the tablet. He made a will, dated Jan. 2,

1707 (1707-8), and died apparently on the next day. Robert Pigott and Honour Dryden were the executors. By this will he gave "his Inn called the George in Northampton with the appurtenances, to be disposed and settled as his executors, with the advice of the Mayor and Aldermen of Northampton, should think most convenient, to charitable uses within the said Town, reserving an allowance out of the same for a sermon to be preached one day in Christmas in Remembrance of the donor of the said charity."

In 1800, 40 George III., an Act was obtained for "The Sale of the George Inn in the town of Northampton vested in Trustees for charitable purposes under the will of John Driden Esquire deceased and for investing the money arising from the sale thereof in the purchase of three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank annuities, until a proper purchase can be found, and in the mean time for applying the dividends and annual produce thereof for the same charitable purposes." In 1800 the net annual produce of the premises was £49. In 1806 the inn was sold by the trustees to a tontine company for £1500. At first there were 90 lives nominated at £50 each by 54 subscribers. This sum amounted to £4500, which was to defray the cost of purchase above-mentioned, and the required alterations, repairs, and furnishing. By the deed of purchase when the lives are reduced to four the property is to be divided. In 1873 there were 35 shareholders, but at the present time the number is reduced to six.

H. D.

245.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A new edition of Boyne's *seventeenth century tokens* is being prepared for publication. The list of Northampton and Peterborough tokens is here printed, from Boyne, in order that any corrections or additions may be noted. Many specimens belonging to the county which have been recently discovered and are not recorded in Boyne's book have been supplied, from original specimens, by Mr. Justin Simpson, Mr. H. S. Gill, Mr. C. Dack, and other gentlemen.

The italic letters denote that the token is quite new to Boyne. Those marked [M] are in the British Museum; [G] in Mr. Gill's collection; [D] in Mr. Dack's collection.

No. in Boyne.

NORTHAMPTON.

54. O. RICHARD . ALCOVE . AT . Y" . ONE = A pigeon. R. M. A ½d.
R. PIGEON . IN . NORTHAMPTON = HIS HALF PENY. 166 .

A variety in Mr. Simpson's collection has the name of the issuer spelt "Alcovt;" and has the date 1667.

In the late Mr. Smallfield's collection was a variety with the surname spelt "Alcovit."

Tradesmen's Tokens of Northamptonshire. 55

No. in Boyse.

55. O. THOMAS . COOPER . IN = The Ironmongers' Arms. †d.^{va}
 R. NORTHAMPTON . 1652 = T . E . C

In 1647 he served the office of Town Bailiff.

In a subsidy 8 Jac. I., Thomas Cooper, sen. had goods assessed £3, and Thomas Cooper, jun., land at £1, in 18 Car. I., Mr. Edward Cooper, paid 5s., and a Mrs. Cowper (Cooper) (both of the Chequer Ward), 10s., and in the Hearth Tax of Car. II., Mr. Thos. Cooper, East Ward, was assessed for 6 last (list) 8.

56. Another similar, dated 1668. †d.
 57. O. AT . THE . WHIT . HIND = A hind statant. †d.
 R. IN . NORTHAMPTON = G . E . E
 58. O. JOHN . LABRAM . IN . THE = A sugar-loaf. †d.^o
 R. DRAPERE . NORTHAMPTON = I . S . L
 59. O. SAMVEL . POOEL = The paschal lamb. †d.^o
 R. IN . NORTHAMPTON = S . P

Samuel Poole was Town Bailiff in 1654.

Samuel Poole paid 3s. 6d. in the subsidy of 18 Car. I. levied on the inhabitants of this town, he being then a resident of the Chequer (Gate) Ward, and a David Poole, of the East Ward, was assessed for 3 hearths in the tax of Car. II.

60. O. S . R . IN . NORTHATON = A castle. †d.
 R. (No legend.) Two lions passant gardant.

- [60a] O. S . R . IN . NORTHATON = Gateway. †d.^{va}
 R. Two lions passant gardant.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 48.

61. O. I . S . IN . NORTHAMPTON = A castle. †d.
 R. (No legend.) Two lions passant gardant.

- [61a] O. I . S . IN . NORTHAMPTON = Gateway. †d.^o
 R. Two lions passant gardant.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 44.

Joseph Sargent, Mayor, 1671.

John Stevens, Mayor, 1688.

John Spicer, Mayor, 1686.

In the subsidy 3 and 4 Car. I., John Smyth, Innholder, Northampton, had land assessed at 20s. Query if the issuer of this and two following tokens?

- [61b] O. I . S . IN . NORTHAMPTON = A castle. †d.
 R. (No legend.) Two lions passant gardant.

A specimen was in Mr. Smallfield's collection.

- [61c] A variety having the letters larger on the Obv.

No. in Boyme.

62. O. IN . BIRD . STREETE = A pair of scales. ‡d.ªª
 R. NORTHAMPTON . 1651 = I . D . S
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 17, reads "W. D. S."

[62a] Another variety, reading = BIRD . STREETE . IN = I . D . S ª

[62b] Another variety with the letters smaller.

[62c] Another variety has "In Bird Streete In."

Bird street is a corruption of Bridge street? A street in Lichfield is now called Bird street.

63. O. AT . THE . GEORGE . IN = St. George and the dragon. ‡d.ª
 R. NORTHAMPTON . 1650 = I . M . S

The George is still the principal inn in Northampton.

Among the names of the freeholders who were assessed in respect of property in this town in the subsidy of 18 Car. I. is that of Mr. Wandly, who paid 4s. for the George.

64. O. I . T . IN . NORTHAMPTON = A castle. ‡d.ª
 R. CHAMBERLAINE . 1660 = Two lions passant gardant.

These initials are no doubt those of John Twigden, who was Mayor in 1666. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and detained several days, which cost him 40s. per day, for making a false return of members to serve in Parliament. For his private business he issued the following token:—(*Boyme*)

65. O. IOHN . TWIGDEN . IN = A glove. ‡d.ª
 R. NORTHAMPTON . 1666 = "Crede sed cave."
 Engraved in Boyme (Plate 25, No. 3).

This token is remarkable for the legend in the field or inner circle "Believe, but take care," as if to say you may believe, or be sure this coin is genuine, but take care of others. Or it may mean "Give credit, but observe caution in doing so."

"1661. Mr. Twigden gent elected Major the 2nd. of August 1660. Mr. Silsby, Mr. Selby, Mr. Rands, Mr. Braifield fined."—*Coldwell MS.*

In the subsidy 3 and 4 Car. I., John Twigden, of Northampton, was assessed £3 for goods; in that made 13 and collected 16 Car. II., land at £1. In another levied upon the inhabitants of Northampton town, 18 Car. I. John Twigden, a resident in the South Ward, paid 4s.

[65a] An unique specimen of this coin in silver from the same die from the cabinet of the late Mr. H. Christie of London, was in that of Mr. H. S. Gill, Tiverton; and is now in the Northampton Museum.

66. O. ANCHOR . WILLDINGE . IN = An anchor. ‡d.ªª
 R. NORTHAMPTON . MERCER = A . A . W
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 16, reads "Wildinge."

[66a] A variety has the letters larger and the anchor also.

Tradesmen's Tokens of Northamptonshire. 57

No. in Boyne.

PETERBOROUGH.

82. O. *The | Overseers | half . peny . of | Peterbrough . | 1669. ½d.^{••}*
(In five lines.)

R. *(No legend.)* Two swords in saltire, between four crosses pattée fitchée. *(Octagonal.)*

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 47.

Engraved in Boyne (Plate 26), No. 4.

In the town book is this entry: "1668. Ordered that the sum of £10 be laid out for a stamp and coinage of the public halfpenny with the town arms and the improvement thereof (to wit) for the putting out poor and fatherless children, apprentices, or other charitable uses."

83. O. *Peterburgh | halfe . penny | to . be . changed | by . the . Town |*
. Bailiff . | 1670. (In six lines.) ½d.^{••}

R. *(No legend.)* Arms of Peterborough same as the last.
(Octagonal.)

[83a] O. *Peterburgh | halfe . penny | to . be . changed | by . the . towne |*
Bailife . | 1670. (In six lines.)

R. Arms of Peterborough. *(Octagonal.)* ½d.^{••}

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 48.

[83b] A variety similar to the last with the exception that the name of the place is spelt without a final h, and is a slightly different die.

84. O. ROBERT . ANDREWES = The Bakers' Arms. ½d.^{••}

R. IN . PETERBOROVGH = R . A

The Andrews were Nonconformists, chiefly at Wellingborough (See Palmer's Nonconformity).—*Golding.*

A Robert Andrewes carried on the business of a baker until the commencement of this year, in Peterborough; he is a Nonconformist, evidently a descendant.

85. O. IN . PETERBOROVGH . AT . Yⁿ = A clasped book = R . B

R. FEARE . GOD . HONOR . THE . KING ½d.^{••}

86. O. IOHN . BLVDWICK = Three cloves. ½d.^{••}

R. OF . PETERBVRROW = I . B

[86a] O. IOHN . BVTLER . 1664 = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.

R. IN . PETERBOROUGH = I . E . B

[86b] O. RICHARD . BVRTON . OF = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.

R. PETERBOROVGH . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY.

87. O. ROBERT . CARIER = A pelican feeding its young. ½d.

R. OF . PEETERBROVGH = R . C

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 23, reads "Caryer."

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No. in Boyne.

- [87u] O. ROBERT CARYER = A pelican feeding its young. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PEETERBROVGH = R . C
- [87b] O. ROBERT . CAR[T?]ER. = A pelican feeding its young. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PEETERBROVGH. = R . C
- [87c] O. JOHN . CAWTHORNE = The Bakers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PETERBOROVGH = I . C
- In a subsidy, mutilated, but made late in the reign of James I., a John Cauthorne of this city was assessed £3 for goods.
88. O. ROBERT . DANYELL = The Grocers' Arms. R . D $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PETERBOROW . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY.
89. O. THO . DILLINGHAM = T . D $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PEETERBOROVGH = A roll of tobacco.
- [89a] O. THO . DILLINGHAM. = T . D. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . F[ETE]RBORROW. = A roll of tobacco.
90. O. JOHN . FRENCH . DRAPER = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PEETERBOROVGH = I . F . F
- [90a] A variety has the legend on both sides in smaller letters.
91. O. GEORGE . HAMERTON = The Grocers' Arms. G . M . H $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PETERBOROVGH = HIS . HALFE . PENNY.
- [91a] O. GEORGE . HAMERTON = The Grocers' Arms. G . M . H $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PETERBOROVGH 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY
92. O. GEORGE . HAMERTON = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PETERBOROW = G . M . H
93. O. NICHOLAS . HARDY = Three pipes in fesse. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PETERBOROVGH = N . H
- [93a] O. NICHOLAS . HARDY = Two pipes and roll of tobacco. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PETERBOROVGH. = N . H
- [93b] O. ALCE (*sic*) HARVEY . A^r . THE. = A clasped book. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PETERBROVGH. = 1659.
94. O. MARGRET . KEMPE = 1664. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PETERBROVGH = M . K
- [94a] A variety has the name of the place spelt "Peeterbrough." .
95. O. MATTHEW . KNOWLES = A portcullis. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN . PEETERBOROW = M . K
- [95a] A variety in Mr. Dack's collection reads "Mathew."
96. O. IONE . MANISTY 1668 = HER HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF . PEETERBOROVGH = [An ornamented floral knot between] I . M

No. in *Boyne*.

[96a] O. FRANCIS . MORTIMER = A stocking. †d.^a
 R. IN . P[ET]ERBOROW . = F . M

1695-96. Richard, son of Mr. Francis Mortimer, baptized 10 February. St. John's registers.

97. O. THOMAS . SEHELL = The Grocers' Arms. †d.^a
 R. IN . PETERBVRROW = T . A . S

98. O. THOMAS . SHINN . 1667 = The Grocers' Arms. †d.
 R. OF . PETERBOROWGH = HIS HALFE PENNY.

[98a] O. THOMAS . SHINN . 1667. = The Grocers' Arms. †d.^a
 R. OF . PETERBOROVGH . = HIS HALFE PENNY.

99. O. THO . SHINNE . OF = The Grocers' Arms. †d.
 R. PETER . BOROVBGH = T . S

1663-4. Feb. 5. Mr. Thomas Shinne the elder, buried. St. John's parish register. (This must have been the father of the issuer.)

100. O. GEO . SLYE . OF = The Bakers' Arms. †d.
 R. PETERBOROWGH = G . S

101. O. JAMES . TALER . OF . 1669 = HIS HALFE PENY. †d.^a
 R. PEETERBOVROWGH (*sic*) = The Cordwainers' Arms.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 24.

The cobbler must have exercised great ingenuity in devising a new mode of writing Peterborough; it is an excellent specimen of the gross blunders which are so frequently found on the Tokens of this period; the most illiterate persons must have executed them. In this list Peterborough is spelled ten different ways; the issuer's name was, doubtless, Taylor.—*Boyne*.

102. O. RICHARD . TOMPSON = HIS HALF PENY. †d.^a
 R. IN . PETERBROVGH . 1668 = [An ornamented floral knot between] R . T

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 25.

103. O. WILLIAM . WELLS = The Grocers' Arms. †d.^a
 R. IN . PETERBOROVGH = W . W

The names of Andrews, French, Hardy, Wells, and the common one of Thompson are still to be found at Peterborough.—*Boyne*.

The names of many of the above appear in the registers of S. John's church at Peterborough. Robert, son of Robert Andrew, was buried 1 Dec. 1665, "At the Pesthouse," having died of the plague. Robert Andrew himself was buried 2 Mar., 1669. John Bludwick was buried "in Woollen" 9 Nov. 1690. Nicholas Hardy was buried 7 Mar. 1680; and Margaret Kempe 29 Dec. 1684; both "in woollen." Matthew Knowles was buried 19 June 1666; but

there was a churchwarden of the same name in 1668, who was buried 18 Mar., 1680. Mrs. Joane Manisty, widow, was buried 11 Nov. 1673: but the token, No. 96, could not have been issued by her. Thomas Seachill's burial occurs 14 Apr. 1670; Richard Tompson's, 14 Feb. 1658; and William Wells', 7 Dec. 1668. These entries help to fix a limit of date to some of the undated specimens.

246.—MICHAEL WODHULL.—The dispersion by auction of the celebrated library which for nearly a century—in fact some parts of it for more than that period—found a resting-place at Thenford house, has made the name of its original collector a household word in both hemispheres, inasmuch as many of its choicest treasures are said to have journeyed across the Atlantic, thus helping to fulfil bishop Berkeley's prophetic language:—

“Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already past;
The drama closes with the closing day,
Time's noblest empire is his last.”

To be noble this empire must have high culture, and it is a symptom of growing taste when both their men of wealth for their own gratification, and their public libraries for the general improvement and enjoyment of the people at large, are ready to secure at any cost, such volumes as illustrate the history of the typographic and bibliopegistic arts. It is to be hoped, however, that none of these exquisite specimens of the early printers and binders have perished in the ill-fated Oregon, to the world's irreparable loss, when almost in sight of their new home, and most disastrously realising the Greek proverb, *ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις τῆς ἰδρίας*. But to come to the collector himself. Michael Wodhull was the last of an old county family, tracing back to the conquest, and which had been seated at Thenford, about midway between Brackley and Banbury, for more than three hundred

years. Their pedigree is given at length in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, and from it we learn that Michael, the only son of John Wodhull by his second wife Rebecca, daughter of Charles



Watkins, of Aynho, esq., was born Aug. 15, and baptized Aug. 18, 1740. His earlier education was entrusted to the Rev. William Cleaver, of Lincoln college, Oxford, (who had a school at Twyford, Bucks.,) the father of William, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; successively bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph; and also of Euseby, of Christ Church, Oxford, successively bishop of Cork, Ferns, and archbishop of Dublin.

The block containing the Wodhull Arms is copied from the stamp impressed on the covers of many of the books in the Wodhull Library, and has been presented by J. E. Severne, esq., late M.P. for South Shropshire, the proprietor of the Thenford estate.

In the First Epistle of his Second Book, addressed to another son, the Rev. John Cleaver, M.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, Wodhull gives utterance to his feelings of gratitude and esteem for his earliest instructor. The lines are taken from the second edition of the Poems, in 1804.

“ If e'er my bosom caught the sacred fire,
 Let me with pride relate who strung the lyre.
 Can I forget, while Memory holds her reign,
 And summons forth her bright ethereal train,
 Beneath what * auspices thy earlier age
 Imbib'd the dictates of the good and sage?
 No, gentle Onse! for oft I lov'd to stray
 Where thy smooth current winds its sedgy way:
 If aught of honor verse like mine can give,
 Thy name recorded by the Muse shall live;
 Far dearer than Lyceum's grove, the theme
 Of songs unnumber'd, or Hissus' stream;
 Although no sculptur'd urn thy source proclaim,
 Thy meads no Bard transmit to lasting fame,
 No lover carve thy praise on every tree
 With his Calista fondly joining thee.”

This William Cleaver was of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. Oct. 14, 1729; M.A. June 28, 1732. He printed four sermons.

1. The Doctrine of a future State necessary to the Welfare and Support of Civil Government. A Sermon Preached at the Assizes held at Warwick, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Page, on Wednesday, March 28. 1739. Publish'd at the Request of the High Sheriff, and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. 8vo. 24 pp. *Oxford, 1739.*

Among the names of the Grand Jurors is “William Shakepear Gent.”

2. The Time of our Saviour's Coming consider'd, as to its Fitness, and Propriety. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, March 6. 1742-3. 8vo. 30 pp. *Oxford.*

* “At the Rev. Mr. Cleaver's, father of the gentleman to whom this epistle is addressed.”—Mr. Wodhull's note.

3. The Expediency and Advantages of an early Education in Piety and Virtue. A Sermon Preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Novemb. 12. 1749. Publish'd at the request of Mr. Vice-Chancellor [The Rev. John Purnell, D.D., Warden of New College]. 8vo. 28 pp. *Oxford, 1750.*
4. An Enquiry into the true Character of David King of Israel. A Sermon Preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Jan. 24. 1762. In which the Exceptions of a late Writer to the Conduct of David on some Occasions are obviated. 8vo. 27 pp. *Oxford.*

The above titles are taken from copies in a volume of Miscellaneous Sermons, etc., bought at the Wodhull sale, which has the note "mostly presents" in Wodhull's hand, and the three former having the inscription, "To Mich. Wodhull Esq'." thus showing that the kindly feeling between the master and pupil was kept up.

Gentle Ouse. Drayton, in his *Poly-Olbion*, had already celebrated this river. In the Argyment of the two and twentieth Song he says

"The Muse, *Ouse* from her Fountaine brings
Along by *Buckingham*."

and a few lines from the commencement of the song he writes

—"how the far-wandering *Ouse*,
From Brackley breaking forth, through soiles most heauenly sweet,
By *Buckingham* makes on."

and a little further on

"*Ouse* hauing *Oulney* past, as shee were waxed mad,
From her first stayder course immediately doth gad;
And in Meandred Gyres doth whirle herself about,
That, this way, here, and there, backe, forward, in, and out,
And like a wanton Girle, oft doubling in her gate,
In Labyrinth-like turnes, and twinings intricate,
Through those rich fields doth runne, till lastly in her pride,
The Shires Hospitious towne, shee in her course diuide,
Where shee her gracious breast in glorious bredth displayes;
And varying her cleere forme a thousand sundry wayes,
Streakes through the verdant Meades;" etc.

In the fifteenth song, after noting in the margin "that *Ouse* arising neer *Brackley*, running into the *German Sea*," he calls it an *Oxonian* river:

"For the *Oxonian Ouse* was lately sent away
From *Buckingham*, where first he finds his nimbler feet;
Tow'rds *Whittlewood* then takes:" etc.

Some Leonine verses of a monk in the twelfth century, from an ancient Life of St. Neot, probably by a monk of St. Neots (Bodl. MS. 535), describe the character of the *Ouse* (and of its

tributary stream, the Ivel) with topical accuracy, though not with poetical elegance :

“ Est quidam Fluvius, vario sinuamine tensus,
 Tractibus obliquus, quosdam relegens comitatus
 Ast, alio de fonte satus dat abunde meatus ;
 Heblus et Onsa sui prisici dixere coloni.”

But a more distinguished bard was soon to follow Wodhull in singing the praises of this serpentine river—a character which it manifests very early just before reaching Brackley, and which is so marked after it passes Olney, “ that the distance from that place to St. Neot’s, which is about twenty miles by land, is about seventy by the stream.” (Southey, *Life of Cowper*, i. 203.)

Cowper indeed, as Southey says (*Life*, i. 202) “ has made Olney and its neighbourhood poetical ground,” and especially celebrates the river Ouse, which, as he tells one of his correspondents, Joseph Hill, Esq., “ is the most agreeable circumstance in this part of the world, being at this town (Huntingdon) as wide as the Thames at Windsor ; nor does the silver Thames better deserve that epithet—and it is a noble stream to bathe in.” “ Its ‘ silent tide ’ and the windings of the stream, not without charms to the muse of Cowper, and noticed by him in his tale of the Dog and Water Lily, are among the thousand instances of his minutely faithful allusions. The Ouse flows with a lazy and consequently *silent* progress, its whole descent to the sea being very trifling. It is remarkable for the wildest sinuosities, and a singularly tortuous course, from its very source at Ouse Well, near the manor house of Steane in Northamptonshire.” (Note by G. C. Gorham in Southey’s *Cowper*, vii. 255.) But hear Cowper himself :

“ Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
 Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o’er,
 Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
 Delighted. There, fast rooted in his bank
 Stand, never overlook’d, our favourite elms
 That screen the herdsman’s solitary hut ;
 While far beyond and overthwart the stream
 That as with molten glass inlays the vale,
 The sloping land recedes into the clouds ;
 Displaying on its varied side the grace
 Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
 Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
 Just undulates upon the listening ear ;
 Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote.
 Scenes must be beautiful which daily view’d
 Please daily, and whose novelty survives
 Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.
 Praise justly due to those that I describe.”

It will not be easy to find a more exquisite description of the quiet beauty of a thoroughly English home picture, full of associations to eye, heart, and mind. See also his *Comparison, Addressed to a Young Lady*. To end this long note it must be added that the source is actually in Farthinghoe parish, which adjoins Thenford, and is a little more than two miles from Thenford House, and thus from early days was well known to Michael Wodhull.

A COMPARISON. ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

"Sweet stream, that winds through yonder glade,
Apt emblem of a virtuous maid—
Silent and chaste she steals along,
Far from the world's gay busy throng,
With gentle yet prevailing force
Intent upon her destined course,
Graceful and useful all she does,
Blessing and blest where'er she goes,
Pure-bosom'd as that watery glass,
And heaven reflected in her face."

"In the beginning of 1756, Michael Wodhull came to Winchester, and entered Commoners, as a pupil of Dr. Burton, who was then Head Master. On 'Long Roll' for 1756 his name is given in Middle Past, vth Book, and on that, for 1757 as second in Senior Past, vth Book, and a Commoner Prefect. He appears to have left Winchester in 1758." (*The Wykehamist*, No. 207, April, 1886, p. 50.) "At Winchester school he used to be called the 'long-legged republican.' He was under Joseph Warton; who, when he used to catch him reading Pitt's *Virgil*, would say 'Why don't you read *mine*, Sir?' 'Because, Sir,' replied Wodhull, 'Pitt's is better!' I am indebted to the present bishop of Norwich (Henry Bathurst) who was at school with Mr. Wodhull, for this anecdote." (Dr. Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron*, iii., 366.) Reminiscences of these school days appear in his poems, for Epistle vii. of Book i., on "Philosophy," is addressed to the Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.B., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and is dated 1772: and Epistle v. of Book ii., "On the Abuse of Poetry," dated 1769, is addressed to a contemporary in Commoners, Wadhams Wyndham by name, in which occur the lines which contain the only mention in print that Wodhull has made of his Winchester school days:

"Fresh to my soul occur those artless years,
When, free from guilt, incapable of fears,
Thinking each boon of earthly grandeur small,
And the coy Muse's favors all in all,
With thee, my Friend, I trod the flinty side
Of those bleak meads where Ithrin rolls its tide,
And if some inauspicious flower, array'd

In vernal hues, untimely doom'd to fade,
Adorn'd a scene so desolately bare,
Doting we gas'd, and deem'd a Tempe there ;
The Judge's coif, the mitre and the pall,
Blazon'd aloof on that scholastic wall,
Drew not one eager look, our raptur'd eyes
Saw Mantua's beech and Sulmo's villa rise."

These references are noticed in *The Wykehamist*, quoted above.

There can be no doubt that both at Twyford and at Winchester Michael Wodhull had the great advantage of being under the tuition of masters of a high order of mind, knowledge, and taste, and that he had laid the foundations of sound scholarship so thoroughly that the larger superstructure of his subsequent erudition followed as a matter of course. From Winchester he moved to Oxford, where he was entered at Brasenose College as a Gentleman Commoner in 1758. The following extract is from the college books :

"1758. Jan. 13. Michael Wodhull. Northton. G. C."

Two brothers of his great grandfather, Giles and Fulk Wodhull, had been admitted members of Brasenose in 1598, and the college also had some property in Thenford, reasons sufficiently strong to account for his entering that college ; but another reason perhaps was that the then principal, Francis Yarborough, was also rector of Aynbo, the parish in which his mother's family resided, and thus may have had a voice in the determination of his choice. Be this as it may, he spent some time—perhaps nearly three years—at Oxford, not without improvement in learning, nor without some indulgence in what was afterwards his ruling passion. His name does not appear in the catalogue of Oxford Graduates, and his leaving without a degree may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the attractions of Alma Mater were effaced by the superior charms of Miss Catherine Milcrah Ingram, the fourth daughter of the Rev. John Ingram, of Wolford, Warwickshire, to whom Michael Wodhull was married at Newbottle, on Nov. 30, 1761, soon after he had attained his majority, but before he had completed the sixteen terms required for a degree. The portrait of Mrs. Wodhull is still at Thenford, and the following anecdote may prove that his powers of critical discernment were not limited to the niceties of a dead language. "Mr. Wodhull married in 1761 a lady of great personal accomplishments and universally loved and respected, who left him a widower without children in 1808. The bridegroom was at that time in the plenitude of health and fortune. At Winchester he used to be called the 'long-legged republican,' and when he was married, it should seem that he had preserved not only his 'long legs,' but his 'republicanism'—and

would argue stiffly and stoutly about the equalisation of rights and properties. 'Say you so,' said an intimate friend one day to him at dinner, 'Look at that beautiful woman whom you have just married! What other *right*, than that which the *law* allows, have you to the possession of such a treasure? If *equality* be resorted to, I have only to exercise the strength of this arm, so much more muscular than your own, and she becomes *my* property in an instant.' The appeal and the argument were not used in vain. These are the 'rubs' which cure a man of his equalising *Utopias*. The foregoing anecdote may be relied upon as coming from a most veracious quarter." (Dr. Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron*, iii. p. 366).

I have suggested one reason why Michael Wodhull did not take a degree at Oxford; there may have been another. On the death of King George II. a volume of verses was prepared, according to the custom which had prevailed from the reign of Elizabeth, to express the sorrow of the University for the loss of his Majesty. It seems that Michael Wodhull sent in a copy of verses which was for some reason rejected. It could hardly have been inferior in quality to some that were printed, but considering the strong republican principles which he held even as a schoolboy, it is not improbable that he had given expression to his sentiments in a manner not deemed consistent with such an occasion, and not in harmony with the loyal feelings of the academic body. The Professor of Poetry, Thomas Warton, was one of the Inspectors of these effusions, and Wodhull vented his indignation in an *Ode to Criticism*. By a Gentleman of Oxford. London. Printed for J. Goniston, in Piccadilly. MDCCLXI. Price sixpence. Four leaves in folio. On the copy in the Bodleian there is this MS. note: "Michael Wodhull, Gentleman Commoner of Brasenose, whose Verses on the death of the King were rejected by the Inspectors of which Mr. Thos. Warton was one." This Ode was intended as an attack on certain peculiarities in the writings of Thomas Warton. Warton took a singular mode of avenging himself, by inserting the Ode in *The Oxford Sausage* among poems of a very different sort. It is in the first edition of 1764 and all subsequent ones; but the epistle to Mr. John Cleaver, of Christ Church, which was also inserted in the first edition, and is also in the Dublin reprint of 1766, was afterward omitted. Mr. Wodhull never reprinted the Ode. The original is now very rare. The rejection of the verses, which evidently stirred the indignation of the youthful poet, may have also induced him to quit the University which had thus shown rather the temper of a Noverca than the gentle love of an Alma Mater. W. E. BUCKLEY.

(To be continued.)

247.—**SARGENT FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON.**—I am anxious to obtain particulars of the genealogy of my ancestor, William Sargent (or Sargeant, or Serjeant) who emigrated from Northampton, in 1638, together with his wife Sarah, "late the wife of Wm. Minshall of Whitchurch in the County of Salop, gent., deceased." William Sargent is described as a "haberdasher of hats."

Any particulars of the family will be gratefully received. Is it known if they were entitled to any armorial bearings?

Somerville, Mass., U.S.A.

AARON SARGENT.

248.—**MORAVIANS IN NORTHAMPTON.**—Preachers came from Bedford, 1759, and afterwards. New chapel consecrated 24 June, 1770, Rev. Francis Okely, Minister. The work was continued certainly till 1789. Mr. Okely published many books, some of which are in the Northampton Reference Library. Can any one supply information as to the site of the chapel? or why the work was abandoned?

Hill House, Upper Wortley, Leeds.

J. J. ENGLISH.

249.—**RIOTS IN 1641 AND 1642.**—There are said to have been some considerable disturbances in these years between the inhabitants of Peterborough and the Cromwellians, on the road between Peterborough and Stamford. Where can any particulars be found? Do any parochial registers make mention of them? And is the precise locality known?

A. P.

250.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CHARACTERS AND CARICATURES.**—Much yet remains to be done in the collation and publication of the abundant materials—old and new—illustrative of Northamptonshire history and biography; and to one who has the necessary time and qualifications, an interesting task offers in the compilation of a complete record of caricatures relating to the county. The subjoined contribution (compiled from a series of prints in the possession of Mr. John Taylor) is published in the hope that it may be largely supplemented later on. There is, we believe, ample scope for further work in this direction, and no doubt readers of "N. N. & Q." will welcome any addition to our stock of information on this subject.

Probably there are not many now living who witnessed the famous election contest which called forth the first caricature on our list, a water-color drawing entitled "The last scene of the New Grand National Meleodrama, called the Mob Dæmon, or John Bull's Miltonomania in 1831. Lapidoso inv. Flammoso sculpsit." This is an elaborate pictorial squib, in colors, issued during the election of two knights of the shire for the county of Northampton, which

commenced at Northampton on May 7th, and continued (Sundays excepted) until May 23rd, 1831. The Whig candidates were lord Althorp and lord Milton, and the Tory candidates Mr. W. R. Cartwright and sir Charles Knightley, bart.; and Althorp and Milton were returned. The Tory carriage, presumably containing the Tory candidates, is represented going "To Northampton up Constitution Hill." On one side is a car containing a Red Indian sort of caricature of viscount Milton, attired in blue military coat with yellow facings, red knickerbockers, and large open collar with scalloped border; his head-dress consisting of a profusion of gaily coloured feathers. In one hand he holds the flag of "Liberty" and in the other the torch of "Truth." Thus gaudily attired he is being drawn down hill to the verge of a Gehenna, from which arise the demons of Radical Reform (represented by a triple-crowned beast of horrible aspect, with widely-opened mouth)—Foreign Corn Free, National Debt £800,000,000, and other frightful but nameless figures. On the margin of the Gehenna is a figure presumably intended for lord Althorp, and in a morass on the hill side are strewn crowns, mitres, and coronets, with the watchwords, "No Tithes," "No Union," "No Rates," "No Taxes," "No Oligarchy," "No Slavery," "No Work," "Address of Thanks to the King," "Annual Parliaments," and "Universal Suffrage." The squib was evidently intended to strike terror into the hearts of the voters during the crisis of 1831. The legend of the drawing is found in the following rhyme. Lord Milton *loquitur* :—

Come, ye Gnomes and spirits all,
To our yearly festival,
See my banner wide unfurl'd
Waving Freedom through the World.
See my torch whose cleansing brand
Purges a corrupted land.
Let it burn—we hail the Storm
That shall generate reform.
Taxes sink tho' credit fall
'Tis the good cause sanctions all.

The remaining subjects are classed alphabetically under their respective place-names, such arrangement being at once simple and convenient.

Aldwinckle. SAMUEL BEESLEY. A striking sketch of an eccentric personage of considerable repute in his own neighbourhood, by Robert Cruikshank. Beesley was an old carrier, who travelled between Thrapston and the neighbouring village of Aldwinckle for some 30 or 40 years. He is represented seated in a primitive sort of

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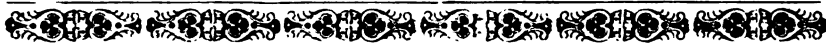
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RIBBONS.

LACE GOODS.

Nihil sub sole novum, nec valet quisquam dicere : Ecce hæc recens est : jam enim præcessit in sæculis, quæ fuerunt ante nos. ECCLES. i. 10.

To make the past present, to bring the distant near, to place us in the society of a great man, on the eminence which overlooks the field of a mighty battle, to invest with the reality of human flesh and blood beings whom we are too much inclined to consider as personified qualities in an allegory, to call up our ancestors before us, with all their peculiarities of language, manners, and garb, to show us over their houses, to seat us at their tables, to rummage their old-fashioned wardrobes, to explain the uses of their ponderous furniture . . . parts of the duty which properly belongs to the historian.

MACAULAY, *Essay on Hallam.*



Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County,

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Muzzey, Market Deeping.



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donkey cart, holding the reins in his right hand and bearing in his left a mug of ale. His whip is under his right arm, and he is apparently engaged in conversation with a jovial-looking man who stands, pipe in mouth, in front of a shop of which he is probably the occupier, and which, in the midst of saddles and so forth displays the name of "S. Mason." The rugged face and beetling brows, the dwarfed form and homely costume—in which the old coat and hat and leathern gaiters are conspicuous—proclaim the man a character. The picture is an excellent specimen of the artist's work. It is a coloured print (13 in. by 9½ in.), published by J. T. Notcutt, Thrapston.

Althorp. Caricature of lord ALTHORPE behind his pedigree stock. Here we have an apparently simple-minded clown in smock-frock, with his right hand thrust into its corresponding pocket—the trousers and boots, by the bye, do *not* correspond with the outer-garment already mentioned—the left arm resting on one of the pedigree beast. This small print bears the legend: "What a pleasure it is to get at something one does understand."

Astwell. The Right Honourable SELINA Countess Dowager of Huntingdon. From the original picture painted by J. Russel, Carington Bowles excudit. This mezzotint comes more properly under the category of allegorical than caricature engravings. The countess, who is of a very melancholy cast of countenance, wears a long veil which falls over her shoulders and bosom. Her gown, loosely tied round the waist by a white band, is partially supported by her left hand, while in her right is a crown of thorns, and beneath her feet a coronet.

Easton Neston. WILL SOMMERS Kinge Heneryes Jester. This representation of a notable Northamptonshire character was published April 2nd, 1798, by William Richardson, York House, No. 31 Strand, and represents the jester in a gaily-coloured gown with padded sleeves and curious decorations, with fool's cap hanging at his girdle, and having in his right hand a horn. On his breast appear the letters "H. R." His head is adorned by a cap with feathers, and he wears "slashed" sandals. Behind him is a view of a street in London and games of the period. The following rhymes appear on the print:—

"What though thou thinkst me clad in strange attire,
 Knowe I am suted to my owne desaire
 And yet the Characters describ'd upon mee
 May shewe thee that a King bestow'd them on mee
 This Horne I have betokens Sommers game
 Which sportive tyme will bid thee reade my name
 All with my Nature well agreeing too
 As both the Name and Tyme and Habit doe."

Fawsley. JOHN DOD. Ob. An. Ch. 1645. *Ætatis suæ* 96. This venerable divine is here presented in the clerical dress of the period : skull cap, frilled collar and cuffs, and high shouldered gown. In his right hand he has a book. At foot of the portrait are the following lines :—

“ A Grave Divine ; precise, not turbulent ;
 And never guilty of the Churches rent :
 Meek even to sinners ; most devout to God :
 This is but part of the due praise of Dod. C. B.”

Dod's character is too well known to need comment here ; and of his writings an excellent bibliographical list will be found in Mr. John Taylor's *Memorials of Rev. John Dod, M.A.*

Grafton Underwood. THOMAS CARLEY. This is a small water-colour drawing from the original in the British Museum, and shows us a smiling, contented-looking little man, clad in brown coat, buff knee-breeches, grey stockings, and buckle shoes. *The Northampton Mercury* records the decease of this remarkable character in the following words :—

“ On the 29th ult. in his 68th year, after a long confinement, at Grafton Underwood, in this county, Mr. Thomas Carley ; who was born without hands, and his arms not more than eighteen inches in length, yet, this great phenomenon of nature could write well, understood arithmetic, was clerk of the pariah, and many years employed as public school-master, all which offices he discharged with satisfaction to the parish. Octr. 1825.”

Hardingstone. Antiquarians viewing QUEEN'S CROSS. In this coloured design by Woodward (engraved by Cruikshanks) are depicted three amusing figures. The foremost, in brown coat and knee-breeches, and with spectacles on nose, is closely examining the cross ; while at a little distance behind him, also busily occupied with an eyeglass, is a ruddy faced and gaudily attired gentleman, whose coat is of a bright blue colour, his waistcoat vermilion, and his lower garments yellow, top-boots appropriately terminating this gorgeous costume. The last of the trio is a sour-visaged old fellow, whose grey coat and three-cornered hat well-match his antiquated appearance. The print is dated 1796. It should be mentioned that the cross is very unlike the structure of which Northamptonians are justly proud.

Higham Ferrers. THOMAS BRITTON. The Musical Small-coal Man. Ob. 1714. Although this cannot properly be classed as a caricature its subject may be called a character, for he was in truth a man of very noticeable character, as indeed might be surmised from an examination of this portrait. He is here shown in slouched hat (under which his long hair hangs down to his shoulders) and frock,

his right hand clasping his left arm. The print in question is after a painting by Wollaston, himself a friend of the Musical Small-coal Man.

“Though doom’d to small coal, yet to the arts allied,
 Rich without wealth, and famous without pride;
 Music’s best patron, judge of books and men,
 Belov’d and honor’d by Apollo’s train.
 In Greece or Rome sure never did appear,
 So bright a genius in so dark a sphere;
 More of the man had probably been sav’d
 Had Kneller painted and had Vertue grav’d. PRIOR.”

Kings Cliffe. WILLIAM DAKIN. In this “proof before letters” the lunatic settler at Cliffe is shown seated upon a “whelmed” hamper, habited in a long coat and the usual knee breeches and low shoes of the period. His appearance is sufficiently dishevelled to give countenance to the published accounts of his peculiarities. A biographical sketch of Dakin appeared in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* of October, 1800, from which the following is quoted:—“William Dakin . . . is not more than 45 years of age, though the coarse dirty habit which he constantly wears, and the enormous length of his beard, which he suffers to grow (only now and then clipping it with scissors), give him a much older appearance.” Later on he is reported to have been possessed with the belief that he was Jesus Christ. The print was published by Nichols & Son, Nov. 1st, 1800, Branscomb, Newbury, Pinxt. B. Sc.

Northampton. The R^t. Honb^{ts}. SPENCER PERCEVAL, the able Defender of Her Majesty in 1806. W. Read, Sc. This small coloured print shows the minister (after the manner of a bust) in loose blue robe. The fine grave features and white hair and eyebrows form a striking picture.

— JOHN BELLINGHAM, Taken at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, May 15, 1812. Drawn and etched by Dennes Dighton. A coloured engraving of Spencer Perceval’s assassin, whose peculiar sharp-featured face is shown in profile. He holds in his left hand an open letter, and wears a light-brown coat with high collar, buff-coloured stock, and an abundance of frill. His biography may be summed up in few words: born at St. Neots, Hunts.; merchant at Liverpool; shot Mr. Perceval; executed 1812.

— OLD HAMAN the Northampton-Lamp-Lighter. Drawn from Life. I. Read pinx. T. Roberts Sculp^t. North^{ton}. 1773. A rare coloured etching of an eccentric-looking character, of whom the print declares:—

“His Ability & Agility will make a Man Laugh
 As he lights 18 Lamps in an Hour and a half.”

The following description of this portrait is quoted from Cole's *Popular Biography of Northamptonshire*, and will give a tolerably correct idea of his costume:—

“His hat is peculiar, the crown being high, and finished off in the centre of its top with a round boss-like ornament; in front is a small flat poke, and behind a very extended slouch; under this is a sort of skull-cap, fitting tight at the forehead, and tied under the chin, but being loose and handkerchief-like behind, is perhaps intended to represent the hood of the loose flying cloak which he wears over his doublet. His wrists are ornamented with the frilled work of the period; in his right hand he carries a lanthorn, and his left supports a long ladder upon his shoulder. He is represented as an aged character, with a countenance of suavity.”

— **THE NORTHAMPTON BELLMAN.** This is a photograph from a silhouette portrait, which was exhibited as a specimen in the window of Mr. Spokes, in Gold street. The original portrait is in the diary of John Cole, the historian and antiquary; the bellman in question being John Ward, who resigned his appointment in 1855. He is habited in the official costume, and has his bell, mouth upward, in his hand.

— **TOMMY MALLARD.** A son of the old carrier between Warwick and Northampton, who used to bring the well-known “Leamington Waters” to this town. This is also a photograph, and presents a quaint figure, with eyebrows raised and thumbs in pockets, supported by a pair of extremely short legs.

— **OLD POPPET.** How this portrait came to be added to our gallery of local characters we learn from an account of its subject, which appeared in the *Northampton Mercury* of June 3, 1865:—

“A photographer in the town once invited him to dinner, with ulterior views, and when he had filled him with good things, and warmed the cockles of his heart with sufficient ale, he invited him to walk into his parlour and be photographed. Poor Poppet at once felt he was a celebrity, and didn't see why he shouldn't turn it to account, and he demanded a half-guinea fee for sitting, and got it. His likeness will go down to posterity in the gallery of eccentricities, side by side with General Tom Thumb, the Musical Small Coal Man, and Greasy Beugo.”

The same account says:—

“His framework was of singular construction. He had the visage of a stern senior—a profile not unlike the heroic outline of the Wellington face, and the body seemed as if at some unlucky period of his existence it had been crumpled up in an hydraulic press, which had left no bone of its proper shape. For some time he was in the Union; latterly he lived at large, and was assisted, we believe, by many sympathisers, the number of which used to produce eccentric variations in his costume. We have seen him in a blue dress-coat belonging to the long swallow-tail period, the extreme ends coquetting with

the ground as he walked; white cord breeches, made to do duty as trowsers, and doing it; white waistcoat, and Beloher handkerchief."

Old Poppet is supposed to have died at the age of 93.

Northampton. ENOUGH FOR NOTHING. This is one of a series of large woodcuts of much merit, issued by the Diceys some 150 years ago. It represents an old piper in three-cornered hat and full-skirted coat, with stick suspended from his left wrist, who is apparently making his bow after manipulating his pipes with no perceptible result in a pecuniary sense.

Peterborough. OLD SCARLET, Sexton of Peterbro' from an ancient picture in y^e Cathedral o^b July y^e 2nd 1594, R. S., ætatis 98. W. Williams, fr. 1776. As an accurate description of the various engravings of this well-known portrait appears on a previous page (249, vol. i.,) it is unnecessary particularly to describe the above. It may be mentioned, however, that the old sexton is represented with spade, keys, and whip in girdle.

Stamford St. Martin. Mr. DANIEL LAMBERT, of Leicester. Weighs 39 stone, 12lbs. J. Parry, del. A. Van Assen, sculp. The subject of this engraving was born at Leicester, March 13, 1770, and died at the house of Mr. Berridge, the Waggon and Horses Inn, Stamford St. Martins, June 21, 1809. He is here presented in a broad-brimmed hat, open coat, and striped waistcoat of enormous extent; while his legs, encased in breeches and gaiters, forcibly remind one—so hugely fat are they—of modern prize pigs. This portrait was published August 31, 1804, by R. S. Kirby, London House Yard, and J. Scott, Strand.

Wakefield. GRAFTON. An etching signed "R. S." A portrait of George Henry FitzRoy, fourth duke of Grafton, who was born in 1760, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1811. *The Sporting Times* of January 30, 1886, says of this etching: "The portrait of the Fourth and younger duke, as he stands with an umbrella under his arm which Mrs. Gamp or Dr. Kenealey might have envied, and clad in a light-coloured frock-coat with enormous black velvet collar, and in tightly-strapped trousers, would, doubtless, cause no slight merriment to-day at Newmarket were it a living presentment of his grandson, the seventh duke of Grafton. The famous Grafton scarlet has been unknown in connection with Euston Hall upon the Classic Heath since 1844, when the subject of this present memoir died."

Woodford. JOSIAH EATON. A native of Woodford, in Northamptonshire. Aged 49. In stature 5ft. 2in. T. C. Smith del. T. Hodgetts sculp. A coloured engraving of the Woodford pedestrian,

who is attired in an old battered hat, open blue coat, buff trousers, and low shoes. The following is the list of his performances :—

“Performed at Stowmarket in the County of Suffolk, the most wonderful Pedestrian feat ever heard of, Which was he walked a Quarter of a mile, in every successive quarter of an hour; For the space of six weeks; commenced at 2, O’Clock on the 12 May, & finished 5 minutes before 2 O’Clock on the 23, June 1818.—Having Previously Performed the following pedestrian feats.

Dec. 26, 1815. on Blackheath 1100, miles on the Barclay plan, viz. a mile every hour.

July 20, 1816. at the same place 1100, miles commencing each mile within 20 minutes after each hour.

Dec. 5, 1816. on Brixton Causeway 1998, half miles in 1998 succeeding half hours.

June 18, 1817. on Wormwood Scrubs, 2000 miles in 42 days.

Sep. 6, 1817. From Colchester to London, one day & returning to Colchester the next. being 51, miles daily, for 20 Successive days.”

Woodford. OLD SIMON. An etched portrait of Simon Edy, a native of Woodford, a cooper by trade, who, being disappointed in a love affair went to London, where he was speedily dispoiled of all he possessed and reduced to beggary; losing, in addition, the greater portion of his wits. To judge from this portrait, he was a short thick-set man, wearing his hair very long, and allowing his beard to grow, which together gave him a venerable appearance. Upon his head is placed a hat, in shape like one of the earthenware pancheons in common use; other portions of his costume consisted of rags and shreds of books and papers, cut out much in the shape of a beaver’s tail, and arranged over each other in a continued series, forming a kind of apron in front. Over his left shoulder was thrown a sort of loose cloak, much tattered; and thus he is represented in Seago’s etching of the Queen’s Cross, near Northampton. In this dress he wandered, proving, wherever he went, a subject of amusement.

Wootton. THE OLD WOOTTON SAND MAN. F. Merryweather, Sculpt. Northampton. We have here a quaint trio—the man and his donkeys; very slim-legged beasts the latter, with sand-bags slung across their backs, one having also a basket balanced on his bags. The sand man himself is habited in a loose great-coat, with very large cuffs and cape, having a long stick under his arm, and wearing a peculiarly shaped hat, with a low round crown, and a large square turn-up in front; behind, it has a very extended slouch, similar to that worn by the metropolitan dustmen. His head is very much out of the perpendicular, and from his mouth issues the cry “Woot ton Sand White Sand.” The engraving bears also the following couplet :

“In Frost and Snow, or Rain and Shine,
I bring my Sand so White & fine.”

F. T.

251.—A VICTIMISED TOWNSMAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1761, an account is given of the life and execution of John Perrott, a native of Newport Pagnel, who was hanged at Smithfield on Wednesday, 11th November, 1761, for concealing part of his effects.

In the article in question several references are made to a Mr. Edward Whitton of Northampton, who appears to have been his chief victim. As these may perhaps interest some readers of "N. N. & Q.," I have appended the paragraphs in which Mr. Whitton's name appears.

"He was indebted to Mr. *Edw. Whitton* of Northampton, in 4100*l.* and Mr. *Whitton* having expressed himself with some warmth of resentment, upon hearing *Perrott* was become a bankrupt, at the very time when he pretended to derive great advantages from his business, in order to cajole *Whitton* to advance him more money, under the pretence of enlarging it: *Perrott* conceived a project, by which he could at once take off the weight of Mr. *Whitton* as a creditor, and by lessening the loss of the rest, dispose them to treat him more favourably: When Mr. *Whitton* therefore appeared to claim his debt of 4100*l.* *Perrott* pretended, that no more than 15 or 1800*l.* was legally due to him, the rest of his demand being accumulated by usury and extortion; for that *Whitton*, whose debt was money lent, not only charged 10 *per cent.* interest for the original loan, but had also charged interest upon interest at the same rate.

"It is a sufficient refutation of this wicked calumny, in which the most flagitious injustice was complicated with the basest ingratitude, to say that the commissioners, after the most scrupulous and deliberate enquiry, allowed the whole of Mr. *Whitton's* debt to the satisfaction of all the other creditors of *Perrott's*, though in direct opposition to his own solemn and repeated declarations upon oath. It should not, however, be concealed, that, to this very Mr. *Whitton*, *Perrott* was principally indebted for his introduction into trade, for his support in the course of it, and for the credit he afterwards obtained; that he had declared to several persons, that whenever he wanted money, he could have it of Mr. *Whitton*, his *dearest* and most *valuable* friend, at four *per cent.* that *Perrott*, to ingratiate himself farther with this Gentleman, made a will about the year 1757, in which he gave away 2,000*l.* & made Mr. *Whitton* his executor, tho' he was not then worth one shilling; and stiled him his *best* and *dearest* friend, in letters written so lately as 1758, to induce him to sell out stock at considerable loss, and put the money into his hands, upon pretence that his profit would enable him to pay lawful interest for it, and replace it whenever it should be required at whatever price." (*Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1761, pp. 586, 587.)

"On the morning of his execution, he (Perrott) confessed the justice of his sentence, and acknowledged the injury he had done to his benefactor Mr. *Whitton*, and ask his forgiveness." (*Ib.* p. 591.)

Who was this Mr. Edward Whitton? He must have been in an extensive way of business at the time in Northampton, as witness the largeness of the debt.

JOHN T. PAGE.

64 Oakley Road, Islington.

252.—BIBLE MEETINGS AT KETTERING.—The late Mr. James Sculthorpe (second son of John Sculthorpe, of Harringworth, gentleman, referred to in Art. 129 in connection with the "Four-field system" of farming,) describes in his memoranda a meeting of the Bible Society held at Kettering in a very large barn, on the 12th July, 1828, which was attended by a thousand persons, who placed themselves before and around the speakers. There was a waggon outside one of the doors full of people, and others were congregated on a stack of wood. The correspondent who furnishes these particulars says that meetings of this sort were particularly flourishing at Kettering, and were a part of the religious revival which took place in the early part of this century. Descriptions of a more sensational character have been given by persons present at them. It is said traditionally that sometimes two or three thousand people were present, and old subscribers to the society used to refer to these as contrasting remarkably with the "heavy tiresome meetings of the same society about thirty years ago, when about forty persons assembled in the neighbouring towns, and they were very fatiguing specimens of a paralyzed interest."

253.—INOCULATION IN 1790.—The annexed advertisement will disclose to many readers a practice of which they were not aware. The inoculator received his patients into his house for a fortnight; boarded them, operated, and watched the progress of the treatment; and all for a guinea a week.

INOCULATION,

By Robert Goodman, of Guilsborough, at a Lodge, in the Parish of Guilsborough, at Two Guineas each Patient for a fortnight, with all Necessaries (Wine excepted).

All that please for to put themselves under my Care,
 May depend on good Usage and good proper Fare;—
 For twenty odd Years, this my Business I've made,
 And am thought, by much People, to well know my Trade:
 Then be not in Doubt, but with Speed to me come—
 By the Blessing of God, I can send you safe Home."

254.—STONE COFFINS AT COTTESBROOKE.—In March last, while digging in the churchyard, Mr. Samuel Astin came across a stone coffin just below the turf. The stone was in perfect preservation, except that the lid was broken near the foot, displaying the bones. The coffin was, as usual, cut out of a solid block, having square edges and corners. Digging elsewhere, another appeared. Possibly there are more, as there was a cell of Premonstratensian monks at Cottesbrooke.

VERNON EDLIN.

255.—THE NORTHAMPTON BILLS OF MORTALITY.—In the charming article on "Northamptonshire," by the late Canon James, (*Quarterly Review*, No. cci., Jan., 1857,) is the following interesting account of the poet Cowper's contributions to the Northampton "Bills of Mortality":—

"The celebrated Northampton Tables, the foundation of all the Life Insurance calculations, were framed by Dr. Price on the Bills of Mortality kept in the parish of All Saints, Northampton, considered at that time as a fair average for insurers and insured: the increased general longevity has now caused them to be abandoned as too favourable to the offices. The Northampton Bills, however, have a more poetical claim to fame. The clerk of All Saints, whose business it was to deliver them yearly to the Mayor and other worthy inhabitants, was accustomed, with the view to the augmentation of his Christmas-box, to accompany them with a copy of verses. No doubt the subject was growing oppressive and the theme a little threadbare, when John Cox, who held the important office in 1787, hearing that Cowper was staying at Weston Favell, [Weston Underwood] walked over to ask the poet to favour him with a copy of mortuary verses. Cowper, in a letter to Lady Hesketh, humorously describes the interview. On his referring the plain, decent, elderly personage who sat before him to a namesake Cox, a statuary and a first-rate maker of verses, the clerk answered that he had already borrowed help from him, but that he was a gentleman of so much reading that the people of the town could not understand him. The simple, good-natured Cowper came to the relief of his petitioner, and for seven successive years furnished the mortuary verses which now appear in the poet's collected works, and which founded at the same time the fame and the fortune of John Cox. The custom is still retained, and offers a fair opening for an aspiring native poet in a field which Cowper did not disdain to occupy."

In *The Life and Works of Cowper*, edited by Southey, the verses are given for the years 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1792, and 1793; 1791 being omitted.

The verses in 1791 were not supplied by Cowper, and canon James was mistaken in saying that he wrote them for seven successive years. Above the verses, in the 1790-1791 bill, is this note:—"The following Lines, wrote by a Gentleman of this Town, were inserted in our Bill of Mortality many Years ago; we hope our Readers will not object to their second appearance for the present year." The lines are followed by the signature "J. C."

The first four Bills (1736-1739) comprise the Mortality of All Saints' parish only. From 1740 to 1871, in which year the last was issued, the bills were for the whole town. John Cox, who solicited the poet Cowper for the verses, was clerk of the parish of All Saints from 1781-1789. He died Feb. 11, 1791.

In the library of the Rev. John Fuller Russell, sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., Feb. 1-4, 1886, was the original MS. of the verses for the year 1789, the following being the catalogue entry:—

"Cowper (W.) Northampton Dirge for 1789 (two pages).
Nine Quatrains in the Poet's Autograph, 4to, 1789."

The MS. version varying somewhat from the printed copies we give the original:—

NORTHAMPTON DIRGE FOR 1789.

" Oh most delightful hour by Man Experienced here below The hour that terminates his span, His folly, sin and woe!	And all his strength from Scripture drew To hourly use applied.
Worlds should not bribe me back to tread Again Lifes dreary Waste To see again my Day o'er spread With all the gloomy Past.	That rule he prized, by that he fear'd, He hated, hoped and lov'd, Nor ever frown'd or sad appear'd, But when his heart had rove'd,
My Home henceforth is in the skies, Earth, Seas, and Sun, adieu! All Heav'n unfolded to my eyes I have no sight for you."	For He was frail as Thou or I, And Evil felt within, But when he felt it, heav'd a sigh And loath'd the thought of Sin.
So spake Aspasio, firm possess'd Of Faiths supporting rod. Then breathed its soul into its rest— The bosom of his God.	Such liv'd Aspasio, and, at last, Call'd up from earth to heav'n, The gulph of Death triumphant pass'd By gales of Blessing driv'n.
He was a man among the few Sincere on Virtue's side,	His Joys be mine, each Reader cries, When my last hour arrives, They shall be yours, my verse replies, Such only be your lives.

The above MS. was purchased by Mr. John Taylor for the President of the Northampton Museum Committee (Mr. Sam S. Champion) with the object of adding it to the literary treasures in our local museum.

In the British Museum is a set of the Bills of Mortality, wanting those for 1780, 1786, 1798, 1803, 1806, 1812, 1814, 1817, 1825, 1828. In George Baker's sale was a set dating from 1789-1841; in the Taylor Collection are copies for 1751, and from 1765 to their discontinuance in 1871.

An interesting account of the Bills of Mortality, with a fac-simile for the year 1792, appears in the *Sunday at Home*, August 22, 1874.

List of the Bills of Mortality from their commencement to their discontinuance; with names of the Mayors to whom they were dedicated.

- 1736-1737 To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, The Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgesses, And the Rest of the Worthy Inhabitants of the Parish of All Saints in the Town of Northampton.
- 1737-1738 The Mayor, etc.
- 1738-1739 The Mayor, etc.
- 1739-1740 The Mayor, etc.
- 1740-1741 The Mayor, etc.
- 1741-1742 The Mayor, etc.
- 1742-1743 The Mayor, etc.
- 1743-1744 The Mayor, etc.
- 1744-1745 To the Right Worahipful John Gibson, Esq; Mayor, The Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgesses, And the Rest of the Worthy Inhabitants of the Town of Northampton.

On the Bill for this year the following Note was appended:—

* Several Gentlemen, &c., having desired me to give them one of my Bills of every Year I have printed heretofore (which I could not procure for them) I have therefore transcribed from my Book the above Account, which I hope will be equally satisfactory to them, it containing the Bills of Mortality within the Parish of All-Saints, from Dec. 21, 1734, to Dec. 21, 1745, being two Years before I printed any.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1745-1746 John Smith, Mayor, etc. | 1765-1766 John Davies, etc. |
| 1746-1747 William Fabian, etc. | 1766-1767 Thomas Breton, etc. |
| 1747-1748 Charles Stratford, etc. | 1767-1768 John Edwards, etc. |
| 1748-1749 Henry Loocock, etc. | 1768-1769 Henry Woolley, etc. |
| 1749-1750 Sloswick Carr, etc. | 1769-1770 Samuel Sturgis, etc. |
| 1750-1751 Richard More, etc. | 1770-1771 William Gibson, etc. |
| 1751-1752 John Plackett, etc. | 1771-1772 William King, etc. |
| 1752-1753 George Tompson, etc. | 1772-1773 Henry Tompson, etc. |
| 1753-1754 Henry Jeffout, etc. | 1773-1774 Edward Kerby, etc. |
| 1754-1755 William Jackson, etc. | 1774-1775 John Newcome, etc. |
| 1755-1756 Stamford Farrin, etc. | 1775-1776 William Chamberlin, etc. |
| 1756-1757 Robert Lucas, etc. | 1776-1777 Robert Traaler, etc. |
| 1757-1758 Lucas Ward, etc. | 1777-1778 Edward Cole, etc. |
| 1758-1759 John Fox, etc. | 1778-1779 James Clarke, etc. |
| 1759-1760 Robert Tyers, etc. | 1779-1780 William Tompson, etc. |
| 1760-1761 Robert Morris, etc. | 1780-1781 Clark Hillyard, etc. |
| 1761-1762 William Gyles, etc. | 1781-1782 William Marshall, etc. |
| 1762-1763 Joseph Elston, etc. | 1782-1783 James Sutton, etc. |
| 1763-1764 William Davis, etc. | 1783-1784 Richard Mills, etc. |
| 1764-1765 Robert Balaam, etc. | 1784-1785 William Gibson, etc. |

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1785—1786	Samuel Trealove, etc.	1826—1827	Francis Mulliner, etc.
1786—1787	Hill Gudgeon, etc.	1827—1828	John Marshall, etc.
1787—1788	Richard Meacock, etc.	1828—1829	John Marshall, etc.
1788—1789	Thomas Hall, etc.	1829—1830	Henry L. Stockburn, etc.
1789—1790	John Lacy, etc.	1830—1831	John Phipps, etc.
1790—1791	James Miller, etc.	1831—1832	John Freeman, etc.
1791—1792	William Francis, etc.	1832—1833	Wm. Fisher Morgan, etc.
1792—1793	Jeremiah Briggs, etc.	1833—1834	William Gates, etc.
1793—1794	Thomas Hall, etc.	1834—1835	Charles Freeman, etc.
1794—1795	Thomas Hall, etc.	1835—1836	George Peach, etc.
1795—1796	Charles Smith, etc.	1836—1837	George Peach, etc.
1796—1797	J. M. Hopkins, etc.	1837—1838	Thomas Hagger, etc.
1797—1798	Francis Osborn, etc.	1838—1839	Thomas Sharp, etc.
1798—1799	George Osborn, etc.	1839—1840	William Williams, etc.
1799—1800	Thomas Johnson, etc.	1840—1841	William Turner, etc.
1800—1801	Samuel Holt, etc.	1841—1842	Edward H. Barwell, etc.
1801—1802	Charles Freeman, etc.	1842—1843	Edward H. Barwell, etc.
1802—1803	William Birdsall, etc.	1843—1844	Edward H. Barwell, etc.
1803—1804	Francis Hayes, etc.	1844—1845	John Groom, etc.
1804—1805	Thomas Armfield, etc.	1845—1846	Thomas Sharp, etc.
1805—1806	Joshua Cooch, etc.	1846—1847	Joseph Wykes, etc.
1806—1807	Luke Kirahaw, etc.	1847—1848	Joseph Wykes, etc.
1807—1808	Thomas Hall, etc.	1848—1849	Francis Parker, etc.
1808—1809	Nathaniel Jones, etc.	1849—1850	Francis Parker, etc.
1809—1810	Philip Constable, etc.	1850—1851	Thomas Hagger, etc.
1810—1811	John Chambers, etc.	1851—1852	Philadelphus Jeyes, etc.
1811—1812	Marmaduke Newby, etc.	1852—1853	William Williams etc.
In this year the bill is drawn out from 31 Dec. 1811 to 31 Dec. 1812. From 1813 to 1818 inclusive, 6 years, the bills are from 1 Jan. in each year, but in 1819 the old practice, of reckoning from 31 Dec., is resumed.			
1813	William Brown, etc.	1853—1854	William Dennis, etc.
1814	William Brown, etc.	1854—1855	Christopher Markham
1815	William Brown, etc.	1855—1856	Wm. T. Higgins, etc.
1816	Francis Mulliner, etc.	1856—1857	Wm. Hensman, etc.
1817	John Barrett, etc.	1857—1858	William Roberts, etc.
1818	William Birdsall, etc.	1858—1859	Edmund F. Law, etc.
1818—1819	Robert Smithson, etc.	1859—1860	Pickering, Phipps, etc.
1819—1820	William Henfrey, etc.	1860—1861	Henry P. Markham, etc.
1820—1821	Pickering Phipps, etc.	1861—1862	John Phipps, etc.
1821—1822	George Osborn, etc.	1862—1863	Mark Dorman, etc.
1822—1823	James Birdsall, etc.	1863—1864	Thomas Osborn, etc.
1823—1824	James Castall, etc.	1864—1865	James Barry, etc.
1824—1825	Edward Gates, etc.	1865—1866	Pickering Phipps, etc.
1825—1826	Daniel Hewlett, etc.	1866—1867	James B. Norman, etc.
		1867—1868	John M. Vernon, etc.
		1868—1869	William Adkins, etc.
		1869—1870	Pickering P. Perry, etc.
		1870—1871	Henry Marshall, etc.

Names of the Clerks of the Parish of All Saints issuing the Bills of Mortality:—

1736—1766	Alexander Phillips	1818—1820	Charles Wright
1767—1780	Richard Claridge	1821—1855	John Wright
1781—1789	John Cox	1856—1870	Henry James
1790—1817	Samuel Wright		

J. T.

The editor has in his possession a small engraving, drawn by Thomas Uwins, and engraved by Ranson, of "The Town Clerk of Northampton imploring the assistance of Cowper's Muse." It was published in 1820. A lady is pouring out tea, the poet standing with elbow on the mantle-piece, in a dressing gown, and with the familiar cap on his head; the clerk is seated, hat in one hand, and a very stout stick in the other.

256.—MAY SONG AT NASSINGTON.—Can any reader of "N. & Q." tell us something of the source of the following song, which has been sung, I believe, from time immemorial by the children of Nassington on May-day? There is one verse omitted, which seems to have been forgotten, and I cannot recover the whole of it; but it seems to have begun with "Then take a bible in your hand," and to have ended with some reference to the day of judgment.

C. J. PERCIVAL.

"Here comes us, for May is up,
And now we do begin
To lead our lives in righteousness,
For fear we die in sin.
To die in sin is a fearful thing,
To die in sin no more, (?)
It would have been better for our poor souls,
If we had never been born.
Repent, repent, ye wicked men,
Repent before you die,
There's no repentance to be had,
When in the grave you lie.
Arise, arise, you dairy maid,
Out of your drowsy dream,
And step into your dairy quick,
And fetch a cup of cream.
A cup of cream, it looks so white,
And a jug of your brown beer,
And if we live to tarry in the place,
We'll call another year.
We've begun our song, and we've almost done,
No longer can we stay;
God bless you all, both great and small,
We wish you a joyful May."

Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, quotes, from Hone, a song of seven verses, "in the style of a Christmas carol," which is used by the Hitchin Mayers. The metre is the same as the Nassington song; and the first verse, and the last two lines of the last verse, are nearly identical with the corresponding parts of the song given above.

Sternberg, (*Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire*, p. 181,) has eighteen lines which are clearly a variation of the same. He thinks the origin dates no further back than the times of the puritans. From this version we can supply the omitted verse spoken of. It runs thus:—

“Take a bible in your hands,
Read a chapter through;
And when the day of judgment comes,
God will remember you.”

Miss Baker, (*Glossary*, ii. 425,) gives nine verses, as sung at Polebrook when the garlands are carried round. She adds that she has many versions of this, as used in different villages, but only very slightly varying from each other. The line, clearly erroneous, as used at Nassington,

“To die in sin no more,”

can be corrected by the Polebrook song, thus,

“To go where sinners mourn.”

There are also these additional verses, coming third and fourth in the song:—

“Now we've been travelling all the night
And best part of this day;
And now we're returning back again,
And have brought you a bunch of May.
A bunch of May, which looks so gay,
Before your door to stand;
'Tis but a sprout, but 'tis well spread out,
The work of our Lord's hand.”

It was a custom in Suffolk, (mentioned in Brand,) that a servant who could bring in a branch of May in blossom on the first of the month was entitled to a dish of cream.

A similar song, but in an abbreviated form, has attracted the notice of the countess Evelyn Martinengo-Cesaresco, in her recently published *Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs*.* This is a work which would charm all our readers who have any taste and liking for this branch of the subjects treated of in our periodical. In the instance which she quotes in the chapter on “Songs for the Rite of May,” the children of Great Missenden, co. Bucks., carry about a richly-dressed doll. Some of the stanzas are also made to do duty at Christmas. ED.

257.—WIGHT OF BLAKESLEY HALL.—Can any correspondent give me any information as to the husband of a lady Wight, who resided at Blakesley from eighty to a hundred years ago; was he a knight or baronet?

Woodbridge, Suffolk.

E. MOORE.

* Published by George Redway, Covent Garden, 1886.

258.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167, 223).—I have heard the following words and expressions in the northern part of the county: they are not to be found in the glossaries of Baker or Sternberg.

Stoop: a number of sheaves of corn leaning against one another.

Stunt: obstinate, stubborn. Grose and Bailey give this as a Lincolnshire word.

Stunt: straight down, not sloped; of turf cut by the side of gravel paths.

Sup: a small quantity of broth or gruel. "The lady sent her a nice little few sup o' broth, and she supped a few."

Swag-shop: a rag and bone shop. Bailey has "swag" as a cant word for a shop.

Swees: swings.

Swel-trees: part of the harness to attach horses to ploughs. Also called "swingle-trees," and "wimple-trees." Sternberg has "Swingel, that part of a flail, or thrail, which swings." And Bailey has "swingle-staff, a stick to beat flax with." Baker gives "sway-tree," "way-tree," "batticle," and "swingel-tree," as names used in different parts of the county for the moveable cross bar to which the traces are attached.

Temporary: frequently said of something ill constructed, not likely to last long. Perhaps only an abbreviated form of "temporary."

That away: at the other end of the journey. "We had to fetch her from the station; but her master took her to the train that away."

Three-months-runned. When a member of a benefit club is three months in arrear he is often excluded from participating in its benefits: he is then said to be "three-months-runned."

Time: anniversary. "My son will a' been dead fourteen years coom time."

Tot: to catch eels by spearing.

Tottering: "That cock has but a tottering time of it; the old one keeps banishing him about the roost."

Twizzle: Baker gives the sense "to twist, to twirl." I have heard it used of a lad restless in bed when ill with rheumatic fever.

Upprown: an adjective, "upgrown people."

Vapour: to annoy, vex, worry, by officious meddling; "the nurse kept vapouring her." In another sense apparently meaning to act defiantly; "he went vapouring about with his spud."

Wad: a short stick put up at the end of the furrows to mark men's work when done by the piece.

Weather: "the hay may be dry but it's not weather'd," not properly got into good condition.

Weather-breeder: a fair day before bad weather.

Weeny: so pronounced: very small, tiny.

Whemble: "he has whembled his foot," twisted it, sprained it.

Baker has "to cover anything by turning some vessel over it."

Wait of: to wait on. "I waited of her for years."

Whole: "that's the whole and the short of it."

Wry: unkind, discourteous. "He never said a wry word to me."

Wowl: so pronounced, of the uneasy noise made by a cat in distress.

Wrong ways: "He went wrong ways and soon died."

ED.

"Shelvings," in the sense given by you, is a word in common use in Westmoreland, and may possibly have been introduced into Northamptonshire by some one who had once resided in the north. I am under the impression that "raives" is more commonly used in Northamptonshire.

I can add two words to your collection, which I have often heard used in your county: "muss" and "tegs." "Open your muss (mouth) and shew your tegs (teeth)." The former word is also used with another meaning: lads playing at marbles, when a new arrival comes shouting "muss," hastily gather up their marbles to prevent his "mussing" them, *i.e.*, stealing them.

Kendal.

A. PALMER.

259.—ORME FAMILY: INCENDIARY LETTER, 1809.—The following is from *The Stamford Mercury* of 9 June, 1809:—

"Whereas some evil-disposed persons sent an Incendiary Letter to WALDEN ORME, then at Peterborough, on Monday last, containing a challenge and opprobrious language, proposing a meeting at six o'clock in Thorpe Park, with pistols; and whereas Three Persons appeared before the time; and, on seeing W. ORME and friends coming to the ground fixed on, the persons made off. Now a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid by the said W. ORME on conviction of any of the persons concerned; and One Hundred to the persons that will bring the writer of the letter to justice. Given under my hand this seventh day of June, 1809.

WALDEN ORME."

The family of Orme was of great distinction in Peterborough. In the registers the name was first spelt Oarmes, and afterwards Ormes; but on the memorial stones in the cathedral it is always spelt as above, Orme. Inscriptions still remain in the cathedral to

Humfrey Orme, 1670; Francis, 1674; Maria, 1675; Charles, 1691; Frances, 1709; Mary, 1720; and Charles, 1741. These will be printed in due course among the monumental inscriptions from the cathedral given from time to time in "N. N. & Q." In the books of S. John's parish the earliest entries I have noted are these:—

1607. 3 Jan. "Thomas Oarmes gentleman was buried y^e 3 : daye."

1608. 3 Aug. "Elizabeth Oarmes y^e D. of St. Humfrey Oarmes : christned y^e 3 : daye."

Portraits of this sir Humfrey Orme and lady Orme are in the collection of C. I. Strong, esq., of Thorpe hall. They had belonged to Captain Orme, of Stamford. A notice of these pictures appeared in *The Peterborough Advertiser*, 14 Dec., 1878, in these words:—

"In Mr. J. House's shop window, in Church-street, for the past few days, there has been exhibited the shell of the turtle, which tradition says is that of the toothsome animal which was consumed at the re-opening of the Peterborough Town-hall, in 1671. It is painted with the armorial bearings of Sir Humphrey Orme. The portraits of Sir Humphrey with his lady (the daughter of Chas. Wynyates, of Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire) were a short time since also in the possession of Mr. House, but are now the property of C. I. Strong, Esq., of Thorpe-hall. Sir Humphrey, according to a letter from Mr. Thos. Laxton to Mr. House, was a Royalist and supporter of Charles I., and was designated by Charles II., to be one of the Knights of the Royal Oak, but never invested. He was M.P. for Peterborough about that time, and lived then in the Mansion House, afterwards sold with the estates, and Mr. Laxton believes, the Manor, to Mr. Cooke, by the late Captain Orme. Sir Humphrey built or contributed to the rebuilding of the Peterborough Town-hall, and erected in his life time, his own monument in the cathedral, which was destroyed by the Cromwellian iconoclasts, though its remains are still extant. The very handsome court vests which belonged to Sir Humphrey may still be seen, and are said to be the best preserved garments of the Charles period, and are massively embroidered in gold and silver. Mr. Laxton adds that he does not know if these are for sale, if they are, surely there is some antiquarian in Peterborough who would purchase them."

Some additional particulars of the family will be given when the cathedral inscriptions to the members there buried are printed.

Ed.

260.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRIEFS (25, 78, 97, 106).—It is not generally known that collections by virtue of briefs were made not only in churches, but also in some cases at the various meeting-houses of the nonconformists. Among the records of the "College Lane Church," at Northampton, are lists of such collections made from 1702 to 1725, and from 1732 to 1737. In the former list 144 briefs are named, in the latter there are 27. Occasionally nothing was contributed, as (sometimes, but not always) when the object was the rebuilding of a parish church; and the greatest amounts were sent on such occasions as the expulsion of "some Thousands of Protestants late Inhabitants of y^e Principality of Orange, who through y^e Cruelty of y^e ffrench have been forced to leave their Native Country & to part with all they had in the World," towards the relief of whom £3 8s. 0½d. was sent in 1704; or when the "poor distressed Palatines, late Inhabitants near y^e Rhine in Germany fled for Refuge (to y^e number of near 8000 Men, Women & Children) into this Nation, by reason of great Hardships & Oppressions they sustained from y^e ffrench," when, in 1709, £2 10s. 0d. was sent. The following is the only one which relates to Northamptonshire:—

1719. 20 Dec. "Collected at our Meeting place Decem. y^e 20th 1719 y^e Sum of 7s. 6d. towards the Reliefe of y^e. poor Sufferers by ffire at Thrapston in y^e. County of Northampton Endamaged y^e Sum of £37.48 & upwards. By Virtue of a Briefe granted to them."

261.—PLAN OF BATTLE OF NASEBY.—At a sale of books by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, in April, 1876, there were several books and manuscripts of great interest to the Northamptonshire collector. Two of the lots deserve description in these pages.

The great attraction of the collection was a pen and ink sketch of the "Plane off Battell" of Naseby, showing the positions of the contending armies, and beneath which is written "O. Cromwell." It was found in a copy of Glauber's Philosophical Furnaces, London, Printed by Coats, for Thos. Williams, 1651-52, from an old library of some ten thousand volumes sent in for sale.

The signature "O. Cromwell" is not only found under the plan, but is repeated at the beginning and end of the volume, the former bearing date 1653. On the margin of the first leaf of the Dedication to "John Tenison, Esquire," occurs the following manuscript note:—

"O maye ye Lorde helpe me in mine pious vndertaking"
 "Bie ye most highe, I will ovet ym. off, roote and branche."

And on the last leaf of the third part of the work will be found another manuscript note in reference to the author:—

“Id sayde Glauber is an arrant knave, I doo bethinke mee he speaketh offe wonderes whiche cannotte bee accomlished, neuerthelesse itt ys lawfull fore mane toe the endeavoure.”

Under which appears the “plane of Battell” with the signature “O. Cromwell,” as in the facsimile here given:—



O. Cromwell

The book has been examined by several eminent literary men and antiquaries, including Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., who forwarded to the Auctioneers the following letter, which will be read with great interest by all who take pleasure in the history of this county:—

“I have examined the copy of Glauber’s *Philosophical Furnaces*, which contains in three places the name O. Cromwell. I have no manner of doubt that these three pieces of writing are in the hand of the Protector. No one who is familiar with his signature can, as it seems to me, come to any other opinion. The only noteworthy variation between these signatures and those which have been so frequently engraved consists in the fact that the final ll’s have the stroke through them rather less looped in the signatures before me

than those given in common engravings. I have however seen many undoubted signatures of the Protector and in some the loop is even less visible than in the autographs before me.

The plan of battle is also in his hand. It must have been sketched in or after the beginning of 1652, in which year the latter part of the book was printed.

There were several Fairfaxes engaged in the great civil war, but it may be confidently assumed as no other name except Fairfax is mentioned on the plan, that the Parliamentary General Sir Thomas Fairfax (the third Lord) is the person meant. Oliver Cromwell served with Fairfax in three battles,

Winceby near Horncastle, 12 Oct. 1643.

Marston Moor, 2 July, 1644.

Naseby, 14 June, 1645.

Of this last battle the plan before me is a sketch. There are plans of Naseby fight to be found in sundry books. It is sufficient however to mention two.

1. That given in Rushworth's *Historical Coll.* part iv. vol. i., p. 42, which the author, who was Fairfax's secretary, tells us is 'the exact form of the battell . . . that of the King's army being drawn up soon after by the Lord Ashley, who in an engagement near Stow in the Wold was taken prisoner . . . and that of the Parliament's army given in [and] approved by several of the commanders in chief therein concerned.'

2. The one which occurs in C. R. Markham's *Life of Lord Fairfax*, p. 213, is a modern plan made after personal examination of the ground, and I have every reason to believe very accurate.

The infantry at the battle of Naseby were massed in solid squares in the centre and commanded by Skippon. The horse was under the command of Cromwell as Lieut. General, he however obtained permission from Fairfax to give the command of the cavalry which composed the left wing to Ireton. The right wing was commanded by Cromwell in person. Fairfax, the General, had no special command, but 'was everywhere as occasion required;' a little to the left of Ireton's position was a green lane and mass of thickets called Sulby Hedges, here Fairfax had stationed a number of dismounted dragoons under the command of Col. Okey for the purpose of hindering the enemy from annoying the left flank. These men did good service during the battle. It is this lane and path or road

among the trees which Cromwell calls a 'passe.' The dismounted dragoons who are represented in Rushworth's plan, as pouring forth volleys from among the trees upon the enemy, are the 'ambushe' of Oliver's sketch.

Cromwell's plan is foreshortened, the left wing and centre are disregarded. It may have been jotted down to illustrate some point that had arisen in conversation with a person who had himself witnessed the battle, and to whom the general arrangement of the troops was quite well known. However this may be it is certain that with the exception of Okey's dragoons, the right wing only is shown. The little dots which represent men, were no doubt intended to show the exact position of the combatants at some one particular instant in the battle. The precise period we shall probably never ascertain, but I think we may feel pretty certain that it is included within the limits of the time during which the troops under Cromwell's command were occupied in scattering Langdale's Horse. The dots on the right hand bottom corner represent the reserves commanded by Fiennes, Rossiter, and Sheffield. No bridge is shown on any of the plans I have examined, but according to the very careful one prepared by Mr. Markham, it appears that these three bodies of men were separated from the rest of the right wing by a ditch or stream. As no bridge is shown I presume none now exists. Probably there never was one of any permanent sort. What Oliver meant was most likely a temporary means of crossing the stream made of trees, furze, and earth."

The above treasure was secured for the late Lord Houghton for the sum of £20 10s. 0d.

J. T.

262.—ROCKINGHAM ACCOUNT BOOK, 1655.—The next lot at the same sale was equally interesting in the family history of Northamptonshire. It was a curious volume of the time of Oliver Cromwell, thus described in the catalogue:—"Manuscript Memorandum and Private Account Book of Receipts and Expenditure, commencing Feb. ye 10th, 1655, in the Autograph of Elizabeth Wentworth, with her signatures, 'Betty Wentworth,' and 'Eliza Wentworth,' in the original binding, sm. 8vo."

Elizabeth Wentworth was niece to the celebrated Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, executed 12th May, 1641. The Lady Rockingham mentioned was probably Anne, daughter of Lord Strafford, who married Edward Watson, Earl of Rockingham.

This volume (bought by Mr. Hazlitt for £8 12s. 6d.) contains many interesting items relative to the prices of articles in general use and the amusements of the period, from which we quote a few specimens:—

I came to Rockingham this last time ye 26 of August 1657.

My mother left London with us all Aug. ye 23rd, 1658.

I went from Rockingham to London with my brother Tom, Aug. ye 29: returned to Rock: againe ye 30th Oct. with my La: Clair.

My Lady Rockingham and I went towards London, May ye 28th, 1660.

I came up to London with my young Lady Kinsmill, Dec. ye 19th, 1661, to my Aunt Strafford.

I left London to come into Ireland July ye 27th, 1664, and landed at Dublin ye 8th of August following.

		£	s.	d.
Feb. 20, 1655	Received of my Mother	5	0	0
April 22, 1656	„ of my La Rock: by my Mother's Appointment	1	17	10
Sept. ye 2,	„ of my Lady Rockingham in full of my quarters allowans ending ye 29th of this month, 1658, the sum of .	5	3	6
March 29, 1659	„ of my Lady Stafford ye summe of	5	0	0
Sept. 3, 1660	„ of Anthony Cooper by my Father's appointment	5	0	0

Disbursements seince ye 20th Febr: 1655.

To ye worke-men when I laid the foundation stone of the house	0	2	0
Lost at Cards	0	5	2
for flowered luttstring for a Gound	4	0	0
A token for my Valentine	0	5	0
A box to put in	0	1	6
At my cozen Nell's christening	1	0	0
to ye chairman for carrying me to church	0	5	0
to ye lame souldiers	0	1	0
for an Alminack	0	0	2
to ye Morris dancers when ye K. was procla: [Charles II.]	0	2	6
to ye maids for their Garland	0	1	6
for patches	0	0	6
for bindeing a book	0	2	6
to my La: Ara. W. at Walingford House	0	3	6
for Pole money	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
to ye man yt carried me to ye show	0	2	6
seeing a play	0	2	6
halfe a pinte of water for my fasce	0	4	0
for Spring Garden Beef	0	1	0
lost at tables	0	3	0
for my cozen Hazlewood's men	0	3	0
for searching Jane Hazlewood's Will	0	1	6
seeing ye popet play	0	0	6
for a right of city ientillwoman	0	5	6
for a ballett	0	0	1
A vizard mask	0	8	0

Besides ye sumes mentioned in this Booke to be recd. these sumes following have been, and must be paid to my use

To ye Frenchwoman	14	15	0
to ye taylor	44	0	0
to ye shoemaker	3	19	6
to Gandon for lase	10	0	0
for 5 yds. pinke taby about	2	10	0
to ye seamstres	0	16	0
for silke stokens	1	6	0
for a lased hankerchiefe	14	0	0

263.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (245).

—An explanation of the small letters after the value of each token is given in the former article. One correspondent enquires if any reason can be assigned why, when there are three letters, the initial letter of the surname should be placed over those of the christian names? Another writes:—"It would be interesting to ascertain to what extent the younger sons of gentlemen's families entitled to bear arms were actually engaged in trade in the 17th century." This query is suggested by the coat of arms on Nos. 73, and 123.

OUNDLE.

67. O. OVNDLE . HALF . PENY . TO = A talbot. ¼d.^{a b}
 R. BE . CHANGED . BY . Y^x . FREEES = A griffin.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 46.
68. O. AN . OVNDLE . HALF . PENY . 1669 = A talbot. ¼d.^{a b}
 R. FOR . THE . VSE . OF . THE . POOR = A talbot.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 46.
- [68a] O. IOHN . AVDLEY . TOBACCONIST = HIS HALF PENY. ¼d.^{a b}
 In three lines between dotted lines.
 R. IN . OWNDLE . I . 6 . 6 . 9 = A still.

69. O. MATHEW . AVSTIN = A fleur-de-lys. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. IN . OWNDELL = M . A
70. O. NATH . BROWNING . IN = A lamb couchant. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . OVNDLE . CHANDER = N . B. 1659.
- [70a] A variety in Mr. Dack's and Mr. Tite's collections reads CHANDLER.
- [70b] O. NATH . BROWING . IN = A lamb couchant. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{ab}
R. OVNDLE . CHANDLER = N . B. 1659.
Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 19.
71. O. HENRY . COLDWEL . IN = The Haberdashers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. OWNDLE . H SHER = H . E . C
- [71a] O. HENRY . COLDWEL . IN = The Haberdashers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. OWNDLE . HABADASHER = H . E . C
72. O. IOHN . EATON = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. OF . OVNDLE = I . E
Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 20.
73. O. WILL . FILBRIGG . LINEN = Arms: A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{ab}
R. DRAPER . OF . OVNDLE = W . F. 1658.
- The arms on this token are the same as those borne by the family of that name seated at Felbrigg, co. Norfolk. Had the Garter King at Arms seen this token the issuer would probably have been "disclaymed."
- The will of Elizabeth Filbrigg of Oundle, co. Northampton, widow, dated 6 July, 1689, and proved 28 August in the same year, is in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury (reg. ent. 102). In it she names especially her niece Elizabeth Billing, daughter of her brother Zachary Billing, to whom she bequeathes £200, £10 for schooling, sundry articles of plate, one piece being a silver tankard that had Mr. Felbrigg's arms upon it, and also her household furniture.
74. O. LAWRENCE . HAVTON = A man making candles. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . OVNDLE . 1664 = L . H
- [74a] A variety in the British Museum reads LAWWRANCE.
Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 21.
75. O. WILLIAM . HVLL = The Haberdashers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{ac}
R. IN . OVNDLE = W . H
76. O. MATHEW . HVNT = M . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. IN . OWNDLE = 1657.
Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 22.
77. O. WILLIAM . IAMES . OF = Three cloves; the Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. OVNDLE . CHANDLER = W . I 1663.
78. O. DANIEL . MAVLEY . 1657 = Arms: six cloves, D . M $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
R. IN . OVNDLE . CHANDLE = A dove with an olive-branch.
Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 18, date 166 .

Tradesmen's Tokens of Northamptonshire. 93

79. O. JOHN . PASHLER . IN = 1668. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. OVNDLE . CHANDLER = A dove [with an olive-branch] ;
 the Tallow chandlers' device.
80. O. RICH . STEVENSON . OF = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. OVNDLE . CHANDLER = R . S
81. O. WILLIAM . TERREWST = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . OVNDELL = W . K . T
- [81a] O. WILL^m . TERREWFST = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. IN . OVNDELL = W . K . T

PASTON.

- [81b] O. THOMAS . NEWMAN = A dog ('Talbot). $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. OF . PASTON . 1669 = HIS HALFE PENY.

This unpublished token was in Mr. Clement's collection. It probably belongs to Paston near Peterborough.

PAULERSPURY.

- [81c] O. THOMAS . RATCLIF . OF = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. PALERS . PERY . 1666 = T . B . R

POTTERS PURY.

104. O. THOMAS . SAVL . 1668 = A falcon. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. OF . POTTERS . PERRY = HIS HALFE PENNY.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

[104a] Another variety in the British Museum reads POTTERS PERRY.

PRESTON, GREAT.

- [104b] O. WALTER . WIDDOPE = A hammer between two roses. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. OF . GREAT . PRESTON = HIS MALFE PENNY.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

ROCKINGHAM.

105. O. SAMVEL . PEARE = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. IN . ROCKINGHAM . 1666 = HIS HALFE PENY.

ROTHWELL.

106. O. THOMAS . BEBEE . IN = A wheat sheaf. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. ROELL . BAKER = HIS HALFE PENY.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 26.
107. O. JOHN . COLLIER = Three cloves. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. IN . ROELL . 1658 = I . M . C

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108. O. WILLIAM . DODSON . 1666 = The Mercers' Arms. †d.
 R. OF . ROELL . HIS . HALF . PENY = [A rose above and below.] W . D
109. O. IOHN . PONDER . OF ROWEL = I . D . P †d.
 R. A . HALF . PENNY . 1664 = OB. (An abbreviation of obolus or halfpenny.)
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 27.
110. O. IOHN . PONDER = A stick of candles. †d.
 R. OF . ROWELL . 1655 = I . D . P
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 28.

In the Oundle school-book is this entry: "Gulielmus (?) Ponder in Art bae Hypo, suscepit 17 Aug. 1629."

A John Ponder succeeded William Dugard, M.A., as Usher of Oundle Grammar School, being appointed to that post 17 Aug. 1629.

RUSHDEN.

111. O. GEORGE . CARTER . OF . RVSDEN = St. George and the dragon. †d.
 R. HIS . HALF . PENY . 1666 = G . E . C
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 29.

STAMFORD BARON.

112. O. MILES . HODGSON = A falcon. †d.
 R. STAMFORD . BARON = A woolpack. M . H
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 30.
- [112a] O. MILES . HODGSON = A falcon. †d.
 R. OF . STAMFORD . 67 = A woolpack.

In 1667, '68 and '69 Miles Hodgson was one of the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron. The Registers record the following burials:—

- 1661-2. Mar. 22. A stranger dyed at Mr. Miles Hodsons'.
 1680. Oct. 1. A stranger at the Woolpack.
 1684. Sept. 15. Grace, the wife of Miles Hodgson.
 1686. Sept. 30. Miles Hodgson.

In the original lease of Miles Hodgson's premises, now the Bull and Swan Inn, from Laurence Robbins, of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, tanner, dated 8 May, 1660, the message is described as commonly called by the name or signe of the old Falcon, or by the signe of the Woolpocket. From an advertisement in the *Stamford Mercury* of July 9, 1724, this inn was known as the Swan and Wool-pack; in another of 15th October, 1724, its name was changed to that of the Swan and Wool-Pocket.

STOWE (?).

- [113a] O. FRANCIS DIX = A crown.
 R. Of Stowe . 1666 = F. A. D. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

SUTTON (KING'S).

114. O. EDMUND . CHANDLER = HIS HALF PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . KINGS . SVTTON = E . E . C . 1666.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

- [114a] A variety in the British Museum has three cloves between the initials. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^c

THINGDEN OR FINEDON.

115. O. AMERICA . BAGERLEY = An oak tree. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
 R. IN . THINDON . 1669 = HIS HALF PENNY. (*Heart shape*).
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 31, reads "Peny."

- [115a] O. IOHN . NIGHTIN[G]ALE = A hart passant. I . N $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
 R. OF . TH[IN]DON . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

THRAPSTON.

116. O. IOHN . HVNT = A man making candles. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. OF . THROPSTON = I . H

117. O. EDMOND . PALMER . BAKR = The Bakers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
 R. IN . THRAPSTON . [16]68 = E . P

118. O. WILLIAM . WILLMOT = A SWAD. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a^b
 R. OF . THRAPSTON . 1666 = W . W
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 32.

TOWCESTER.

119. O. WILLIAM . BELL = The Dyers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a^a
 R. OF . TOWCESTER . DYER = HIS HALF PENY.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 33, reads "Dier."
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

- [119a] A variety reads TOWCETER

- [119b] Another variety and different die reads TOWSETER ^a^b

- [119c] Another variety reads TOWSETT

120. O. THOMAS . CLARKE = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . TOWCESTER . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

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121. O. THOMAS . CLARKE = The Drapers' Arms not in a shield. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. OF . TOWCESTER = T . A . C

[121a] O. THOMAS . CLARKE = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
R. OF . TONCESTER = T . A . C
Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

122. O. RICHARD . FARMER = A talbot passant. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. IN . TOSSISTER = R . E . F
Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

Probably this issuer was landlord of the Talbot Inn; there is one of the same sign now in Towcester.

123. O. CHARLES . GORE = Arms; three bulls' heads and crest. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
R. IN . TOWCESTER . 1663 = HIS HALF PENY.
Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

The issuer of this token was the fourth son of Thomas Gore of Ullesthorpe, co. Leicester, lord of the manor, who ob. 1625, by his wife Frances, daughter and heiress of Thomas Marshall of Sherebsby. . . . Charles Gore, Meroer, was living when Anthony Gore of Lutterworth (uncle of Charles) entered his pedigree in that town 20 March, 1681-2, at the Herald's Visitation, Arms: argent, three bulls' heads coupè, ppr. crest, a bull's head coupè.

124. O. THOMAS . HARRIS = A basket. T . M . H. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. IN . TOWCESTER . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.
Engraved in Boynes (Plate 25, No. 5).

125. O. *Patricke . Herron . of . Towcester.* (In three lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. HIS . HALF . PENY . P . H = Arms; two lions combattant.
(*Octagonal.*)
Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

126. O. WILLIAM . HOWES . OF . TOWCESTER . MERCER = A fleur-de-lys. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
R. WILLIAM . HOWES . OF . TOWCESTER . MERCER = W . H.
1670.

[126a] A variety reads = WILL . HOWES . on each side. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

127. O. IOHN . KINGSTON . OF . TOWCESTER . MERCER = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
R. IOHN . KINGSTON . OF . TOWCESTER . MERCER = I . K .
1666.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 35.

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

128. O. JOHN . KINGSTON . OF = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. TOSSETER . MERCER = I . G . K
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 34.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.
129. O. GEORGE . WAPLE . IN = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{a b c}
 R. TOWCESTER . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 36.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

WANSFORD.

133. O. GEORGE . BOSEMAN = A sugar-loaf. [between the date]
 1663. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{a b c}
 R. IN . WANSFORD = G . B

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 37, date 1666. A Sugar loaf between the date.

A George Boseman, only son of John Boseman, gent., born at Brikstoke (Brigstock), co. Northampton, 21st May, 1641, was admitted a scholar at Merchant Taylor's school, 1652. Perhaps the father of George espousing the cause of the king (an expensive, and by no means remunerative speculation) led to the son going into trade at this place, which is about 20 miles from Brigstock, and in the same county.

[133*b*] A variety reads = GEORG . BOWMAN = A sugar loaf between the date 1660.

The description was given by the late Mr. W. Blair, of Peterborough, a well known local collector of coins and antiquities.

WEEDON.

130. O. THOMAS . MARRIOTT = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. OF . WEEDEN . 1657 = T . F . M
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, reads "T . F . M"
131. O. MARTIN . PARKER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{a c}
 R. IN . WEEDEN . 1652 = M . M . F

[131*a*] A variety in Mr. Gill's & Mr. Tite's collections reads PARKER.
 Weedon is reputed to be the most central part of England.—*Boyne*.

WELDON.

132. O. WILLIAM . RESBY = A man making candles. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . WELDEN . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 38.

WELFORD.

134. O. WILL . WICKES . HIS . HAL . PENY = St. George and dragon. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . WELLFORD . IN . NORTHAMPTONSHIRE . [16]69.
 (In seven lines across the field.) (*Heart-shape.*)
- [134a] O. WILL . WICKES . HIS . HALPENY = St. George and the dragon. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . WELLFORD . IN . NORTHAMPTON . SHEIR . 69.
 (In seven lines.) (*Heart-shape.*)
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 39.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

135. O. RICHARD . MANINGTON = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. OF . WELLINGBOROW . [16]65 = R . M . M
136. O. WILLIAM . SEER . IN = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^{a b c}
 R. WELLINGBORROW . 1655 = W . E . S
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 40.
- [136a] A variety has the name of the town spelt WELLINGBOROW. ^b
137. O. HENRY . SMITH . IN = Three cloves and a bell. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^{a b c}
 R. WELLINGBOROVGH = H . S
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 41.
138. O. JOHN . WORTHINGTON . OF = The sun. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.^a
 R. WELLINGBOROVGH . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY. A crescent.
 Engraved in Boynes, (Plate 25, No. 6.)

WHITTLEBURY.

- [138a] O. HENRY . DOITON . OF = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. WHITELBVRY . 1669 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.
- [138b] O. HENRY . DOLTON . OF = H . M . D A shovel. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. WHITELBVRY . 1669 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

WOOTTON (?).

- [138c] O. EDWARD WALLINGTON = The Mercers' Arms.
 R. MERCER IN WOOTTON = E . S . W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.
 Quoted in Boynes as an Oxfordshire token. No. 214, p. 382.

264.—MANTLE-PIECE AT HELMDON (241).—In regard to the
 red mantle-piece at Helmdon, I have not been able to find any
 men of a date as early as 1553 having the prefix of M.D'o, or
 Anno Domini, preceding the date. If we turn to Knight's

Old England, (vol. ii., p. 5,) and notice the signature of Henry VIII., we shall see a similar capital letter, having only an additional stroke in it, which was a form of rendering in those days the capital letter H. Now there is great similarity between the two letters, the one on the carved mantle and the capital letter of his signature; I should therefore be inclined to take the first letters at Helmdon to stand for H (for Henry) and D'o short for Dominus, Lord. In the third square, that containing the date, I take the first letter to be a double letter, having M and D united, (as was often the case in Henry's days,) which would stand for 1500; then the next two strokes, though separated, form, as I think, the single letter V, for 5; and the last I take to represent a figure 3. The V, or last figure but one, cannot stand for anything but 5; consequently, the final figure must be 3; for it would be, if a 5, a duplicate of the preceding one. I do not dogmatically assert that my rendering is the true one, as the first two squares are to me an enigma. I feel sure that the first is either M or H, certainly not A. Then comes the question, What are they? What do they stand for? I can only answer that there is no evidence to show what they really do stand for, but the third panel to my mind reads clear enough 1553. DELTA.

265.—TH' MAN AN' TH' BOGGARD.—“Ther' isn't noã boggards here-aboots 'at I knaw on, bud when I liv'd i' No'thamptonsheer I heerd tell o' won 'at reckon'd 'at best farm i' loordship belonged to him, if ivrywon hed the'r awn, an' he let foäks knaw it an' all. One daay he cums to man 'at hed bowt land a peäce back, an' says 'at he mun quit. Well, at fo'st man taks noã noätice on him whativer, an' maaks as if he didn't seä him, nor hear him nayther; bud at last, when he begins to get fair stall'd on his witterin' an' knaggin', he says 'at boggard mun tek law on him if he wants to get houd o' land. He wean't gie it up till he's maade. Then boggard chaanges his tune an' says, “I tell ye what it is. Me 'an you 'll goã shares. I'll tek hairf stuff off 'n land, an' you'll tek t'uther hairf. We wean't hev nowt to do wi' them lawyers. I haate 'em wo'ser then I haate gingey-beer 'ats hed kerk left oot.” Well, man says 'at he does n't want to mak hissen i' noã waays awk'ard, soã he'll let boggard goã shares. “Nobbud, we mun saddle won thing fo'st off,” says he, “an when we've sattled it we mun stick to it. Will ye tek what graws aboon grund, or what graws beneän grund?” Then boggard studies a peäce, an' efter a bit he says, “I'll tek what graws aboon grund, an' I'll cum an' fetch it at back-end, when you've gotten ivry-thing in.” Then man thinks to hissen, “If I'm to hev' all 'at's beneän grund, I'll set taaties. Boggard mun tek taatie-tops an'

welcome." Soã when sattlin'-time cums, an boggard wants to hev his share o' crop, man's as ready as owt, an' lets him hev' all twitch an' such-like kelter 'at's cum'd up, as well as taatie-haums. But boggard does'nt feäl clear suited, an soã he says, "We'll swap. I mun hev' all at graws beneän grund next time." "All raight," says man; "nobud, ye knaw, you mun stick to it noo you've said it." Then he saws wheät, an' when boggard cums i' fall, man gets corn an' straw, an boggard gets nowt bud stubble. Well, at fo'st off he was real foul about it, an says as lawyers can't be no-how wo'ser then this here; but efter a bit he cools doon, an' then he tells man 'at next time thaay moan't share crop oot, thaay mun start mawin' it together, an' eäch on 'em mun tak what he maws. Man didn't think a deäl to this here waay o' goin' on, fer boggard look'd as strong as a six-year-owd hoss, an' his airms was o'must as long as teäkle-powls; bud, awiver, he says to hissen 'at he'll manage to get o' his blind side yit. An' soã him an boggard saddles at it's to be i' that how, an' then boggard goäs awaay as pleäsed as a dog wi' two taalls. Bud when harvest-time's cum'd roond, man goäs to blacksmith's shop, an gets blacksmith to maak him a lot o' iron rods 'at's about as thick as a claay pipe shank. Then he goäs an' sticks 'em up among corn at boggard falls to maw, fer he'd sawn wheät agaän that year an' all. An' he waats till boggard cums wi' his great long scythe, an' thaay starts fair an' sets to wark. Bud afoor long boggard's scythe cums agen won ó th' iron rods, an he says, "My wo'd, bud theäse here docks is strange an' hard to cut." Then scythe edge catches agen another on 'em, an' he stops to whet, an co'sses an' sweärs all time; bud ivry swing o' scythe maade things wo's, an' at last he says, "I'm that hot ye mud wring my shet oot, let's knock off an' hev' a bit o' bacca." "Bacca!" says man, "what can ye be thinkin' on? Why, ye hev'n't mawn a rood yit. I sha'n't gie ower till eleven, an' it's nobbud just goin' eäght by owd che'ch clock." Well, when boggard hears this, he flings doon his scythe an' says, "Ye maay tek mucky owd land, an' all 'at's on it. I wean't ha' nowt moor to do wi' it I'm as sick as a toäd on it, an' on you an' all." An' off he goäs an' niver cums back noã moor. Bud foäks says 'at man took scythe hoäm wi' him, an' 'at it's hingin' i' his barn noo, to testify to trewth on it."

The above amusing sketch is reprinted, by permission, from Miss Mabel Peacock's *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*, recently published. It will be seen that many of the words, and much of the pronunciation, are to be heard in this county, where the scene is laid.

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*Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
Exquiriturque auditque virum monumenta priorum.*

VIRGIL, Æn. viii. 310.

My thoughts are with the Dead; with them
I live in long past years
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears,
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind.

SOUTHEY, The Scholar.



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Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.



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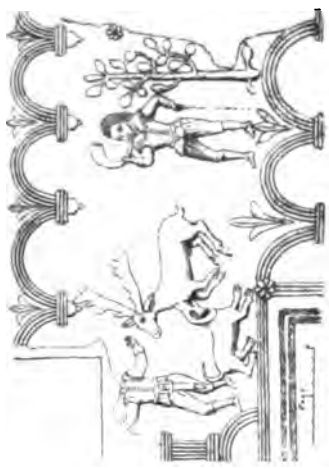
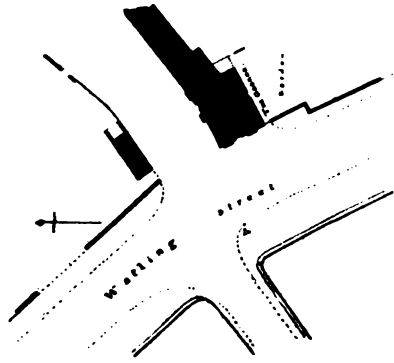


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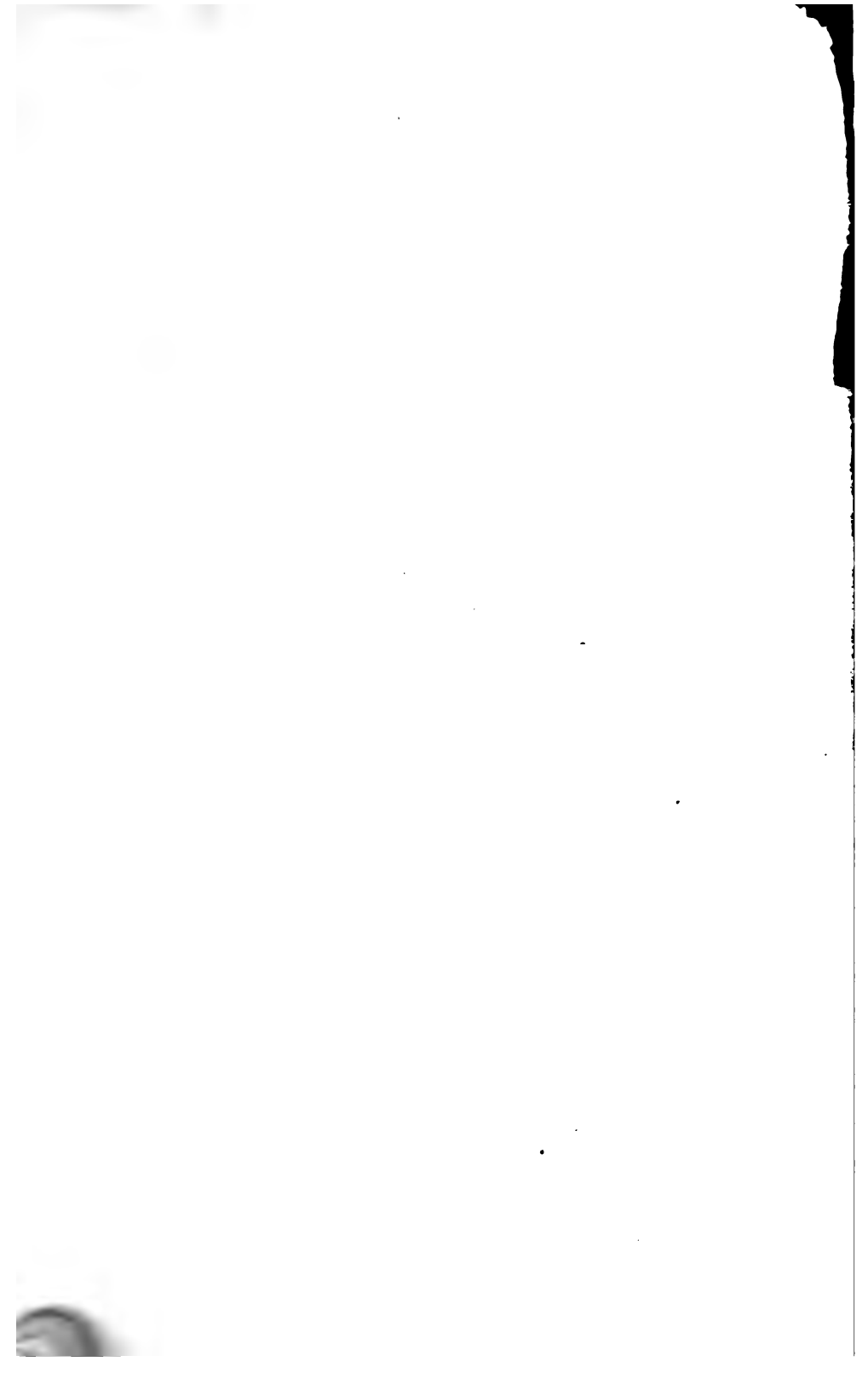
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W. & A. G. B. 1842



266.—WILLIAM CAREY, D.D. (112). —I have lately come across the following reference to Carey, which, as it is not included in the *Biographical and Literary Notices* by Mr. John Taylor, may, I think, fitly find a place in "N. N. & Q."

It is taken from *Incidents of a Journey Round the World*, by the Rev. W. Urwick, M.A., which appeared in a series of papers in the *Sunday at Home*, during the year 1880.

In the 27th chapter (part 319, p. 715), which is devoted to the East coast of India and Calcutta, Mr. Urwick says:—

“I crossed the river to Serampore, 13 miles from Calcutta, where are the famous Baptist College and the scenes of the labours of Carey, Marshman, and Ward. The Rev. J. Trafford took me through the College, a noble building with a noble staircase, but now with only 11 students and 100 boys. The library possesses an interesting collection of Bibles and some valuable MSS. One of Carey's, a Polyglot Dictionary of Sanscrit words with the corresponding word in six languages, is beautifully written, and shows the toil and perseverance of its author. There is also a MS. copy of Watt's *Scripture History* in Bengali, written by Carey's son. Mr. Trafford has been at great pains and labour in arranging and cataloguing this library. I afterwards visited the Baptist burial-ground, where lie the mortal remains of Carey, Ward, and Marshman. Carey's tomb has this inscription:

WILLIAM CAREY

Born, 17th August, 1761.

Died, 9th June, 1834.

“A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,
On Thy kind arms I fall.”

The tombs of all three missionaries have domes, supported on pillars; but the ground has the air of neglect and decay, and the wall near Carey's tomb is broken down. We next drove to the Danish Church in which Carey preached. It is now in the hands of the Establishment, the Government having built for the Mission a little Baptist Chapel by way of compensation (as if such a misappropriation could be compensated) when the Church was taken from them. This little Chapel itself is of precarious tenure. A large jute factory has been erected near it; the proprietors have already bought up two houses and considerable land of the Mission property; and they are seeking to buy the Chapel. Serampore has a calm and cheerful aspect with its clean shady roads. It is a pleasant suburban retreat, but factories are gaining ground, and the Mission has the air of decay. Carey's Botanic Garden of six acres, which contained 3000 species of

plants, is now jungle, and has been sold for business purposes. A Christian village purchased by the Marshmans as a settlement for the native converts, has also been sold. It is sad to see the scenes of many years of Christian labour and the fruit of missionary enterprise associated with revered names thus on the decline."

64 Oakley Road, Lillington.

JOHN T. PAGE.

267.—**THE ISHAM FAMILY.**—"Among the Blenheim Collection recently dispersed by Messrs. Christie and Manson was one portrait of local interest, and which has fortunately been secured by the family to whom the original belonged. The picture, which is by Carlo Maratti, (1625—1713) represents Sir Thomas Isham, son of Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, and is a life-size figure of the baronet, whom it shows as a young man of some two and twenty. To follow the description of the catalogue, 'he is seated at a table, upon which he rests his right hand, holding a miniature or antique gem set with brilliants. His other hand points far away to the right. His fine, handsome beardless countenance, with a profusion of dark hair hanging down on each side, looks towards the left. A full brown cloak partially covers his red and white dress. The figure is seen to below the knees. A dark-red curtain is discernable in the background.' It seems he was a youth of great promise, but he died still young, about 1684. The artist Maratti was celebrated for his religious subjects, but few portraits having been painted by him, which renders a work of this kind all the more rare. The price realised was 48 guineas."

The above is taken from *The Northampton Herald* of August 14th, 1886. The picture appears to be a copy, and not nearly so good as the original at Lamport Hall.

268.—**BOW-BELL AT BLAKESLEY.**—By his will, dated 1 Jan., 1669—70, William Foxley, gent., made provision for the foundation of a grammar school in this parish. From a deed of 1470, recently acquired by sir Henry Dryden, it appears that this scheme was taken from an earlier foundation; for in it "certain lands, with meadows, woods, watermills, &c., in Blakesley, Maidford, Adston, Norton, Silverston, Bradden and Woodend" are demised, in default of heirs male of John Aley, to Thomas Chece, called Foxley, of Foxley, with certain liabilities, among which are these:—

"And that Thomas Chece shall pay 53s. 4d. in four equal portions to one clerk, called dean, who shall daily instruct the boys of Blakesley and the adjacent parish, to read and sing to the praise of God, and the increase of divine service, taking from each boy 1d. in each quarter of year; and daily ring one bell of the church morning and evening for day bell and curfew, and keep the clock of the church;

and shall not be the parish clerk (priest) of Blakesley or of another church, and daily ring one bell, at the 4th hour after none, for one antiphon of the blessed Virgin, to be sung in the church by him and the boys. And the said Thomas Chece shall pay yearly to the vicar of Blakesley 3s. 4d. and shall sustain five tapers of wax before the image of the blessed Virgin at the time of the antiphon, with 'de profundis' to be sung on each night immediately after the said antiphon, for the souls of John Asseby, Robert Aleyn and Agnes, and for said John Aleyn and for the faithful departed. And the three poor men on each night shall be present and pray for same souls."

Four pounds had to be paid yearly to each of three poor men of 60 years of age.

The ringing of this bell, which was subsequently known as the "Bow-bell," continued after the reformation, although the special services connected with it were discontinued. It is mentioned in one of the state papers, in a petition of Edward Watts, of the inner temple, to archbishop Laud, which we here give at full.

"Mar. 31. Petition of Edward Watts, gentleman, of the Middle Temple, London, to Archbishop Laud. That petitioner and his predecessors in that estate he now holds have been seized in fee beyond memory of the patronage and right of presentation to the vicarage of Blakesley, in Northamptonshire, by virtue of which title Nicholas Short, clerk, was lately presented and inducted vicar; nevertheless Erasmus Dryden, Esq., detains from the vicar the herbage of the third part of the old churchyard, and refuses to suffer burials therein, paying to the churchwardens for the same but 6d. per annum, it being well worth 6s. 8d. per annum. Represents that Blakesley is a great and populous parish, requiring the whole of the churchyard; also that, as evidenced by a court roll dated 18th April, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, the holder of the lands now possessed by Mr. Dryden were wont to pay 6s. 8d. annually to get a man to ring the bow bell there at 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., which is now discontinued; whereby that laudable usage and custom, so long time there continuing for the good of that parish and direction of travellers passing at such times there, is now like to be quite omitted and lost, because Mr. Dryden will not both pay the money and find a man to ring the bell. Petitioner, out of his religious care of the general Christian good of that parish, prays your Grace to take the premises into consideration, and grant redress therein as in your judgment shall seem fit. Endorsed by Archbishop Laud, 'For Sir John Lamb. Received 31st March 1640.'"

(Calendar of State-Papers, Charles I. 1640. No. 46.)

It does not appear what action was taken on this petition. Mr. Dryden was the father of the poet, and son of sir Erasmus Dryden. In North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 193, it is said that until about 1870 the second bell was rung daily at 5 a.m. in summer, at 6 a.m. in winter, at noon, and at curfew. He does not record the name "Bow-bell" as attaching to any one of the peal. There is not now at Blakesley any bell of præ-reformation date, the earliest

being one of Bagley's, 1673. He considers the name of "Bow-bell," which is given to some curfew bells, to be derived from the Bow bell in London, the ringing of which was the signal for closing the shops.

The particulars of the 15th century provision to ring the bell, given above, are taken from a privately printed account of the parish.

269.—SAXON BELL FOUND AT PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. Joseph Anker has in his possession a most interesting Saxon bell, which was found some years ago in an old pond in Tout-hill field, on the north side of the cathedral. It has the clapper and handle perfect, and stands about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, while at the mouth it measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$. It is of iron, riveted, and much rusted, but bears no inscription.

In Ellacombe's *Bells of the Church*, printed as a supplement to his book on Devonshire bells, is a chapter on "Tintinnabula," which contains engravings of a number of ancient bells, not a few of which are similar in appearance to the Tout-hill specimen. In particular, several of the ancient Irish bells bear a strong resemblance to it. For the clapper to remain is unusual. The possessor of this curiosity would be very pleased to shew it to any antiquarian interested in the subject of ancient bells.

270.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173, 192, 217).—In his note on the above (135) Mr. Baker says:—"Will your readers say whether they have met with 'Choosing Partners,' or other sports of a like kind?"

I find I have several versions of a similar game to "Choosing Partners" in my MS. notes of Midland Folk Lore, from which I copy the following.

At West Haddon, in this county, the children join hands and form a ring, in the centre of which a girl stands. Those who form the ring dance round her and sing as follows:—

"Sally, Sally Waters,
Sprinkle in a pan. (*Girl kneels.*)
Rise Sally, rise Sally,
For a young man. (*Girl rises.*)
Choose to the east and choose to the west,
And choose the dearest one that you love best."

The girl now chooses a boy from the ring, who joins her in the centre. The children then dance round again, singing:—

"Now you're married we wish you joy,
First a girl and then a boy.
Love one another like sister and brother,
And never lose time by kissing one another."

After this the girl leaves the boy in the centre and joins the ring. The game is then carried on *vice versa*.

At Long Itchington, Warwickshire, a ring is formed with girl in centre as before, the following words being sung :—

“Sally, Sally Water,
Come water your can. (*Girl kneels.*)
Such a young lady before a young man.
Rise Sally Water, (*Girl rises.*)
Don't look so sad,
For you shall have a husband, good or bad.”

After the girl has chosen her partner those who form the ring sing as follows:—

“Now you're married we wish you joy,
Father and mother you need not cry.
Kiss and kiss each other again,
Now we're happy let's part again.”

Sometimes other rhymes are used, the game being otherwise carried on exactly the same. I have appended two examples, the first of which I met with at Long Itchington, and the second at both West Haddon and Long Itchington.

“Down in the meadows where the green grass grows,
To see (*girl's name*) blow like a rose.
She blows, she blows, she blows so sweet,
Go out, (*girl's name*) who shall he be?”

After partner has been chosen :—

“(*Girl's name*) made a pudding,
She made it so sweet,
And never stuck a knife in
Till (*partner's name*) came to eat.
Taste love, taste love,
And don't say nay,
For next Monday morning
Is your wedding day.
He bought her a gown,
And a guinea gold ring,
And a fine cooked hat
To be married in.”

The other example is a variation of that given in Art. 173 :—

“Oh, this pretty little girl of mine,
See maid
She cost me many a bottle of wine,
brought
A bottle of wine and a guinea too,
To see what my little girl can do,
But this maid
Down on the carpet she shall kneel,
While the grass grows in the field, (*Girl kneels*)
Till
Stand upright upon her feet, (*Girl rises*)
Rise up, rise up, on your
And choose the one she loves so sweet.”
you love

The words placed in the second line are those used by the Long Itchington children, who also add four other lines as follows:—

“Up the kitchen and down the hall,
Choose the fairest of them all.
Seven years now and seven years then,
Kiss poor Sally and part again.”

After the partner has been chosen the West Haddon children sing:—

“Now you're married we wish you joy,
First a girl and then a boy,
Cups and saucers, sons and daughters,
Now join hands and kiss one another.”

or else, like the Long Itchington children, they use their version at the end of the “Sally Water” game.

Islington.

JOHN T. PAGE.

271.—THE DUKE OF TUSCANY IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1669.
—The extract here given from the *Travels of Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, through England*. . . . *Translated from the Italian Manuscript in the Laurentian Library at Florence*, is not only interesting in itself, but also incidentally solves a doubt which was expressed in Art. 244. It was there said, with regard to the George Inn at Northampton, that it was uncertain if the site of the present inn was occupied by an inn before the fire in 1675. It is proved, by this extract, that it was so occupied. As the Grand Duke stayed at it, it was most probably the chief inn of the town at the time. It will be observed that it is called “The Inn of St. George.”

“On the morning of the 12th, the weather being very fine, his highness, having heard mass privately, left Cambridge, taking the road to Northampton, over an open plain, divided into arable and pasture land, and for the most part rather wet as far as Stow, a village of a few houses, where his highness stopped to dine. As he continued his journey, the country was of a better description, spreading out into an uneven champain, almost all under the plough. They met with thickly-scattered villages, which gave an interest to the journey, amongst which those of St. Neot's, belonging to the county of Cambridge, and of Highhamferrers, were the best, though these were much surpassed by Wellingborough, a borough containing a great number of houses, all built of stone, and a considerable population; besides other places situated on each side of the road along which they travelled, and of which they enjoyed the view as they passed along. From Wellingborough, the remainder of the country was either clothed with trees, or devoted to tillage or pasture, all the

way to Northampton, the chief town of the county, called by the English Northamptonshire. His highness alighted at the Inn of St. George, situated near the belfry of the principal church. On the arrival of his highness, the bells were immediately rung as a mark of joy, and, being well tuned, the sound of them was very agreeable; but the ringing being continued a great part of the night, they proved a great interruption to sleep. The mayor and aldermen, with whom the civil government rests, came to pay their respects to his highness, who made use of the same formalities towards them as had been adopted in other places. His highness walked through Northampton, which, both in the structure and elegance of its buildings, is not inferior to the other towns of the kingdom. He went to see the church close to his lodgings, which was formerly dedicated to St. Andrew, but now profaned by the exercise of the Anglican religion; it was intended by Simon St. Liz, first Earl of Northampton, for the place of his burial, having been built by him, along with the castle, which stands on the Western side of the city; his highness then returned, and supped alone.

“Northampton, as before described, is the chief town of the county, and is situated almost in the centre of England. It stands on an eminence, which rising gradually, renders the scite, in some degree, hilly. Its circumference, which is two thousand one hundred and twenty paces, is surrounded by walls, not far from which runs the river Nen. The streets and the buildings are good, and in a respectable style of architecture; the greater part of them are built of earth, and of stone, a good deal ornamented. The inhabitants are estimated at about sixteen thousand; and all the places of the county are well peopled, in consequence both of the salubrity of the air and the fertility of the soil. Of these, the most considerable after Northampton, is the city of Peterborough, where, united to the monastery built (according to tradition) by King Wolfer, is the cathedral formerly consecrated to St. Peter the Apostle, but now profaned, and it is more celebrated than any thing else in the place for the nobleness and antiquity of its structure. In it are buried Queen Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Sovereigns of Spain, and wife of King Henry the Eighth of England; also Queen Mary Stuart, daughter of James, Viceroy of Scotland, and Madam Mary of Guise, who was first wife of Francis the Second, King of France, and afterwards of Henry Stuart, son of the Earl of Lenox, a Scotsman, son of Margaret, eldest sister of Henry the Eighth—both unfortunate women; the one, owing to her divorce, being compelled to die in the village of Kimbolton; and the other, in consequence of suspicions entertained against her by Queen Elizabeth, deprived of

life at Fotheringay. There are in this county, amongst other things worthy of notice, the castles of Towcester, Kettering, Oundle, and Collyweston, celebrated for the stone quarries, from which they dig not only the stone for ornamenting the buildings, but likewise the slate for covering them; and, therefore, Margaret of Richmond, mother of King Henry the Seventh, availing herself of the convenience of these materials, built there a very noble mansion. The title of Earl of Northampton (which was given to the Earl of Essex by King Edward the Sixth) is now enjoyed by my Lord James Compton, one of the most illustrious families in the county of Warwick, from which was descended Henry Compton, who received the title of baron from Queen Elizabeth."

J. C.

272.—**CAREY FAMILY.**—I shall be glad to know to which branch of the Carey family the following incident refers. There were branches in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, as well as in this county. The extract is from Busted's *Echoes from Old Calcutta*.

"Up to 1801, the last survivor of the Black Hole tragedy was living in Calcutta, and bore the name of Carey. Mrs. Carey was a country-born woman, who, when a girl, had married an officer of one of the East Indiamen, and with him, her mother and sister had been shut up in the Black Hole, where, while they perished, she is said to have retained life by swallowing her tears. Dr. Bishop, of Merchant Taylor's School—Clive's School—wrote Latin verses on the story, which thus conclude—

' Nescit sitiendo perire
Cui sic dat lacrymas quas bibit ipsa fides.'"

J. T.

Can any of your readers give me the relationship between Thomas Carey, mentioned below, and Peter Carey, parish clerk and school-master of Paulerspury?

In the will of Mary Hinde, of Olney, spinster, dated 13 May, 1783, and proved 1 Nov., 1784, she leaves "to Thomas Carey Son of Robert Carey late of Wooburn in the County of Bedford Malster one hundred pounds of like lawful money." G. L.

273.—**WHITTLEBURY FOREST SHARES.**—A correspondent from Stratford-on-Avon asks for information about a Mr. Corbett, "who had very large shares in Whittlebury forest about 35 or 40 years ago." In particular it is wished to ascertain where he lived.

Are the books of the forest management still in existence, and accessible? And what is the precise meaning of holding shares in Whittlebury forest?

274.—**MAY SONG AT NASSINGTON (256).**—Your correspondent, the Rev. C. J. Percival, queries the “no more,” in the second verse, When I heard the song in Huntingdonshire, I took down the words as “we mourn.” See my notes thereupon in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. vii. 373, ix. 388; and again, on May 22, 1886, where I gave two new verses to the May-day song, as sung last May-day at my door, at Lenton Vicarage, near Grantham. (N. & Q. 7th S. i. 406.)

CUTHBERT BEDE.

275.—**THE CUSTOMS OF DAVENTRY.**—Having lately had the pleasure of examining a little 12mo volume, which contains some very curious information concerning the ancient customs of the above-named borough, we here present the readers of “N. N. & Q.” with a brief digest of the contents, which will, we hope, prove not uninteresting. The book in question is in the possession of Lady Knightley, of Fawsley Park, and consists of three parts, of which the first is entitled:—

“A Precious Relic, being a work written to prove that no man may endeavour to obtain his living in the town of Daventry, without incurring heavy penalties. By an eminent Author. The profits will be applied to establish an opposite doctrine.

DAVENTRY: Printed by M. Tomalin.”

This is followed by a rather original dedication:—

“To the worshipful the Bailiff, and the Burgesses, and the Commonalty, and the Recorder, and the Deputy Recorder, and the Town Clerk; and his Clerk, and the Chamberlain, and the Head Wardens, and the Under-Wardens, and the Serjeants of the Mace, of the Borough of Daventry.”

Next comes a short preface, and the remaining pages are occupied by the text of a bill against one John Dickins; setting forth that he, not being a freeman of the borough of Daventry, did presume to set certain ancient and laudable customs at defiance, and exercise his trade or calling of a whip-maker in the said town; for which the plaintiffs (the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said borough) claimed damages to the amount of £500. After reciting how Queen Elizabeth, on the 26th day of March, in the eighteenth year of her reign, granted a charter constituting Daventry a free borough, with one bailiff and fourteen burgesses and a commonalty of twenty, the bill goes on to state that—“within the said Borough there now is and from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary there hath been an ancient and laudible custom there used and approved of (that is to say) that no person not being a Freeman of the said Borough should use or exercise any Art Mystery or trade within the said Borough or the liberties and precincts thereof or have or keep any

house or shop within the said borough liberties and precincts for selling any wares or merchandize there or for the exercise of any art mystery or trade therein," and further that "no person whatsoever not being a Freeman of the said borough should use or exercise any art mystery or trade within the said borough or the liberties or precincts thereof or have or keep any house shop stall or standing place within the said borough liberties and precincts for selling any wares or merchandize there or for the exercise of any art mystery or trade therein except at fair times held within the said borough and the liberties and precincts thereof and on public stalls on market days in the same borough," and that the defendant, not being a freeman of the borough, and not having been apprenticed there, and "well knowing the premises but contriving and intending to injure prejudice and aggrieve the said plaintiffs," did, nevertheless, use and exercise the art, mystery, and occupation of a whipmaker within the said borough; and also use and occupy a shop for the sale and utterance of wares and merchandise there, to the damage of the said plaintiffs of £500.

The second part consists of twelve pages, the title-page being as follows:—

"Reasons for Refusing to Purchase the Freedom of the Borough of Daventry. By J. D.

DAVENTRY, Printed and Sold by M. Tomalin, Dicey & Smithson, & Abel, Northampton, Whitten, Wellingborough & Thrapston. 1825."

The defendant cites numerous opinions against the exercise of the alleged custom, stating that whereas in the time of John Savage, the first bailiff, 2s. was paid by one and 3s. 4d. by another for the freedom of the borough, the rate had risen so that fifty years before the time of writing it amounted to 15s. or 16s.—freemen then having the right of common for several head of cattle—while later on, that privilege had been taken away, and the freedom money advanced to about eight times the last-named sum, "so that," says J. D., "the next generation will most likely have to pay not less than £50 for their Freedom of the Borough; but they will have this consolation, that the Corporate Body will not have the power to deprive them of another Privilege."

Part three consists of

"A Report of the Trial in which an action was brought by the Corporation of Daventry, against John Dickins, for refusing to purchase his Freedom of the Borough.

BIRMINGHAM: Printed at the office of T. Dawson, 1825."

The examination of the various witnesses affords considerable insight into the working of the "Custom," during some sixty years;

and the jury, after listening to some lengthy arguments from defendant's counsel, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages one farthing.

I may mention that the list of special jurors included the following well-known names :—Sir Richard Brooke de Capel Brooke ; William Ralph Cartwright, esq. ; Thomas Samuel Watson Samuel, esq. ; and Langham Christie, esq.

F. T.

276.—WASHINGTONS AT EAST HADDON.—At a distance of about two miles from each other, in a kind of triangle, stand the three villages of Brington, Holdenby, and East Haddon. If, as seems likely, the children of Lawrence Washington, who died in 1616, made their home with their uncle Robert and his wife, Elizabeth, in the house at Brington, it would be interesting to know what became of them, after the death of the latter in March, 1622-3. The sons no doubt were making their way in the world, but the daughters still unmarried continued, I think, to reside somewhere in the neighbourhood.

Elizabeth had married Francis Mewce, or Muse, and lived at Holdenby ; Joan, Amy, and Barbara, all married and went away. Lucy, the youngest, was apparently in the Althorpe household. Where were Margaret, Alice, and Frances ? Certain it is, that at East Haddon, the names of no fewer than five Washingtons, and a Butler, (can it be a niece ?) occur in the registers there as witnesses to the baptisms of the children of friends or dependants. Thus, for instance, one entry runs :—

1629. "Dorothie Bartlet the daughter of Richard Bartlet husbandman was Baptized the xxth day of March.

Robert Washington
Dorothie Hicks gent } witnesses"
Ann Washington

and so another :—

1631. "Katheren Ireton the daughter of John Ireton was baptized the xxth day of March.

Thomas Bacon
Margaret Washington } witnesses"
Francis Washington

In this way the names of witnesses are given at nearly every baptism from 1609 to 1645.

1. "Ann Washington, gent." occurs 20 Aug., 1626, as witness, for Ann, daughter of John Ireton, gent. ; 20 March, 1629, as above ; 10 Dec., 1635, for Alice, daughter of Edward Knightley ; 2 Nov.,

1638, for Dorothy, daughter of John Watts; and 11 April, 1642, for William, son of John Ireton.

2. Robert Washington stands as witness 22 March, 1628, for Robert, son of John Watts, chandler; and 20 March, 1629, as above.

3. "Elizabeth Muse, gent." is witness, 14 Nov., 1629, for Elizabeth, daughter of John Ireton, gent.; and 13 June, 1637, for Robert, son of John Ireton.

4, 5. Margaret and Frances Washington occur but once, as above, in 1631-2.

Now of these five, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, I take to be sisters, daughters of Lawrence and Margaret Washington. Who are Robert and Ann? In Baker's pedigree there is only one seemingly possible Robert. Ann, I suppose, might be one of the daughters un-mentioned by Baker, but it may prove interesting to raise the question.

In 1635, 10 Dec., Alice Butler and "An Washington" stand together as witnesses for Alice, daughter of Edward Knightley; Alice, perhaps we may conjecture, had some connection with the Washingtons; Barbara (Washington) Butler died 1 April, 1635. Can Alice have been her daughter?

And so it may be either that these Washingtons were resident still at Brington after 1622-3; or that they were living with Elizabeth Muse at Holdenby; or perhaps, may I suggest, in a home of their own at East Haddon; and in any case, it seems, in close intercourse with the Ladie Anne Tresham and her daughters, Dorothy Hicks and Elizabeth Gyll, John Ireton and his family, and Edward Knightley and his family. However it may have been, at last we find this entry, the last of the four entries for the year 1651-2, in the East Haddon register, recording possibly the burial of Ann:—

"1651. M^r. Washington was buried the xvith of March."

Let me add that one member of the family is found later on residing in the neighbourhood. T. Isham, in his *Journal*, under date 4 Oct., 1672, says, "Mr. Washington, the deaf man who now lives at Maidwell, also came."

Northampton.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

277.—WIGHT OF BLAKESLEY HALL (257).—The lady referred to by Mr. Moore, of Woodbridge, in the July number of "N. N. & Q." was the widow of Henry Wight, esq., of Blakesley hall, and was commonly known in the village and neighbourhood as "Madam," not "Lady" Wight.

Blakesley Vicarage.

E. K. JENKINS.

278.— GALLERIES IN WELLINGBOROUGH CHURCH.— The following entries, copied from the church books at Wellingborough, fix the date of erection of two of the old Galleries formerly existing in the parish church :—

1682. " Disbursed in building the Gallary, 40*l.* 11*s.*"

1724. " *Memorandum.*—That on Sunday, ye 6th of July, 1724, Notice was given to ye Inhabitants of this Parish of a Vestry to this Effect, viz. :—

" Whereas many of ye Inhabitants of this Parish have complained that for want of room in ye Church they could not conveniently attend ye Publick Service of God therein; And whereas there is manifest cause of such complaint; The Minister and Churchwardens do therefore desire ye neighbours to meet in a Vestry at ye usual place, ye School-house Chamber, to-morrow at 3 o'clock in ye afternoon, to consult of ye most proper and convenient place and ye best manner of making such Room wanted in our said Parish Church.

" *Memorandum.*—Also that ye Neighbours did meet in a Vestry on Monday at 3 o'clock in ye afternoon, and did then agree that a New Gallery should be erected in ye North-West corner of ye Body of ye Church, and to reach from ye Gallery commonly called ye Old Gallery to that called ye New Gallery, by ye Churchwardens."

279.— A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF MARY, QUEEN OF Scots.— My recently-published volume, *Fotheringhay and Mary, Queen of Scots*, (Alfred King, Oundle; Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London, 1886) has, for its frontispiece, a photograph from an original contemporary portrait of the queen, now first published. The miniature, now in my possession, is painted on copper; and, as I have stated in my volume (p. 201), was given to me by the late Mr. Joseph Cecil, in 1853. He purchased it in France, at least fifty years since, when he was making researches in connection with the French career of Mary Stuart. The greater part of his collection, contained in his bulky Mary Stuart Album, was purchased last year for the British Museum, from his widow, who died in Northampton, Sept. 10th, 1886. Mr. Cecil was a man of great taste and experience, and he was satisfied that the miniature was an original contemporary portrait. In this opinion he was supported by many who were qualified to give judgment upon it, including Miss Agnes Strickland. During the thirty-three years that it has hung on my drawing-room wall it has been seen by many experts, who pronounced it to be an original portrait, and not a modern copy; and its first flight from my drawing-room was to the London photographer, that it might appear as the frontispiece to *Fotheringhay*.

Now comes my motive for mentioning this. In July last, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods issued a shilling catalogue—prepared by Mr. George Scharf, C.B., F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery—of the sale of the Blenheim Collection. On looking through the catalogue I came to the sale of the miniatures, on the eighth, and concluding, day, August 10th. There were three English miniatures of Mary, Queen of Scots; two of which are well known from the engravings by Houbraken. And there were two French miniatures, described in the catalogue thus:—

“874. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Of an oval shape, turned lengthways or horizontally, with blue back-ground, and, inscribed upon it in gold letters,

MARIA * REGINA * SCOTORUM.

The face is turned to the right, a black veil falls behind, and a white fur-tippet encircles her neck, within which a necklace, but no ruff is visible. Her black dress is striped with white fur. This miniature belongs to the type of Mary portraits engraved in mezzotint by T. Simon; and, as Granger observes, vol. 1. p. 223, it is a very different face from the portrait in St. James's.

“875. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. A modern copy of the preceding, but placed in a differently turned oval.”

On reading this, I saw that my miniature was a *replica* of that at Blenheim, and I at once sent it up to Messrs. Christie—a week before the sale began—for identification and comparison. They wrote to me that it was, in every respect, similar to the Blenheim miniature; and that they had handed it to Mr. Scharf, who wished to give it a careful examination. This he has now done, and has pronounced it to be an original contemporary portrait. He has also shewn it to several experts, “who were all very much interested in seeing it.” He has returned the miniature, which (after its second journey to London) is again hanging on my drawing-room wall. Whether it or the Blenheim miniature was the first to be painted it is impossible to say, nor is the artist known.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

Lenton Vicarage, Grantham.

280.—HINDE FAMILY OF PIPEWELL ABBEY.—Any information respecting this family, and its connection with that of Harcourt, of Raunton, co. Stafford, will be very acceptable.

I have in my possession probate of the will of Valentine Harcourt, gent., of Raunton Hall, dated the 21st of Nov., 1689. The testator leaves “to his trusty and well beloved kinsman Mr. Francis Hinde Pipewell Abbey in the parish of Rushton in the co. of North-



ampton, all his personal estate whatsoever," subject to certain specific legacies, amongst which occur, "to Mrs. Ann Hinde of Pipewell, five broad pieces of gold; her son George Hinde £100; her daughter Ann Hinde £50; her daughter Mary £50; Mr. Brian Hinde all my Books and one Guinea; to all my Nephews and Nieces of what place or name soever twelve pence each if demanded."

Edgbaston, Birmingham.

W. A.

281.—GARFIELD A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NAME.—If Northamptonshire is not to be allowed to claim George Washington as her own, is it possible that another American President may be able to trace his origin to one of the neighbouring villages to Brington, and add his name to the roll of worthies of whom we may be proud? In examining registers I have met with the following:—

Heyford.

"1585. Nicolas Garfield and Elizabethe plackett were married the xxix daye of June."

East Haddon.

"1655. Elizabeth Gaffeile the daughter of Willm Garfeile was borne the 12th day of January and baptized."

"1655. Willm Garfield was Buryed the 30th day of July."

H. I. L.

282.—DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.—I am preparing a list of dedication of all the churches, existing and destroyed, within the county. I shall be obliged for any notes of errors made by Bridges on this matter. He gives, for instance, Tichmarsh church as dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereas it is really dedicated to the Virgin Mary; Maxey he attributes to S. Mary, instead of to S. Peter, or perhaps SS. Peter and Paul; Luddington church is called S. Margaret's, but sixteenth century wills call it S. Andrew's. I shall be glad also for any evidence of the dedication of the following churches and chapels:—Bainton, Barford, Boughton (in Weekley parish), Brampton chapel, Little Brington (the old church, if any existed), Churchfield (near Oundle), Clasthorpe, Cotton (in Ringstead), Creaton Parva, Denshanger, Eaglethorpe (in Warmington), Elmington, Fawcote (in Wappenham), Foxley, Grimsbury, Heathencote, Kingsthorpe (in Polebrook), Newbold (in Clipston), Onley (in Barby), Little Oxenden, Great Preston, Purston (in Newbottle), Old Stratford, Teeton, Thorp-on-the-hill (in Earls Barton), chapel of Towcester college, Walcot (in Barnack), Wigsthorpe (in Lilford), Wythemale (in Orlingbury). I believe that a consecrated building existed at each of the above places. I do not include in my list chantries founded within the parish churches.

Ed.

283.—TOWN HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH.—Was there ever a residence in London for the bishop of Peterborough, the property of the see? In Kennett's interleaved copy of Gunton, in the cathedral library at Peterborough, it is said that "Bp. Chambers lived much in his episcopal house in London, which was near Carter's Lane; & in the country at Eyburie, where he had a Chapell, Hall & Great Chamber—seldom at Peterb." And of another bishop it is said, "Bp. Pool's Lodgings in London were Hospitium Revdi Patris & Dni Epi Petrib vulgariter nuncupat The Peticanons Lodging." In a curious directory of 1754, entitled *New and Correct Lists of Both Houses of the Eleventh Parliament of Great Britain*, I see that bishop John Thomas, "Preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward," had a house in Soho square. Ed.

284.—AN INCIDENT OF NASEBY FIGHT.—The following is extracted from a MS. diary of John Cole, author and editor of many topographical works, at one time a bookseller in Northampton, afterwards schoolmaster at Rushden, Woodford, and other places:—

"The late Dr. Hill, rector of Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire, brother to Serjeant Hill, informed me that he had a relation, a Mr. Mansell, who fought in the battle of Naseby field, that he was wounded in the breast, & left for dead; and, as he was about to be buried, a young woman, daughter of an apothecary, happening to be upon the field, and finding his hand to be very soft, exclaimed, 'This certainly was a gentleman!' She further observed that she felt a pulse, and consequently that he was not quite dead. She put off a portion of her dress, and, wrapping him in it, had him conveyed to a neighbouring village, where he recovered, and lived some years after. The young woman lived in his house as housekeeper till the time of his death, when he left her a handsome annuity. The above anecdote was related to Sam' Ireland, Esq. & is given in his *Warwickshire Avon*."

285.—"HEADLESS CROSS," NEAR NORTHAMPTON.—Is there any hill near Northampton still bearing this name? Or is there any eminence near the Eleanor cross which can be identified with the hill in the following passage? It is taken from a MS. *Liber Iohannis Stone Monachi Cantuariensis*.

"1460. 6 Id. Jul. erat bellum de Norhampton Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis unq̄ cum Episcopo Londinensi tempore belli stetit in monte qui vocatur Crux sine capite. Post bellum venerunt ad Regem & introverunt cum eo in domum Sanctimonialium de pratis juxta Norhamton." According to this extract, the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London observed the battle from a hill called

"Headless Cross;" and after the battle joined the king and went with him to the house of the nuns in the meadows, that is, De la Pre Abbey.

It is remarkable that we should find a "Headless Cross" in so many different parts of England. In Godfrey's *Market Crosses of Nottingham* is mention of "Crux sine capite" in 1311, and in 1336 it is called "Headless-cross." Others are named in a review of this work in *The Athenæum* for 21 Nov., 1885. One marked a boundary at Derby in Richard the third's reign; another was near Elsdon, co. Northumberland. The first words of the ballad of "Bartram's Dirge," by Surtees, are

"They shot him dead on the Ninestane rigg,
Beside the headless cross."

ED.

286.—MEMORIES OF FRANKLIN.—Can any one inform the writer what were the names of Benjamin Franklin's relatives, that were living at Wellingborough in the year 1758? At page 215, in the biography entitled *Benjamin Franklin*, (W. P. Nimmo, 1875,) I read:—

"Every summer during his stay in England, Franklin, accompanied by his son, spent a few weeks in travelling. A most agreeable tour was that of 1758, when he visited the University of Cambridge, and received the most flattering attention from the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, and the heads of the colleges. From Cambridge he went to the counties where his ancestors had lived, and sought out living relations of his own and of his wife. He found at Wellingborough a female cousin, so aged that she could distinctly remember his father's leaving England for America seventy-three years before. She received her American relative with hearty welcome, old as she was. He discovered another cousin, a happy and venerable old maid, 'a good, clever woman,' he wrote, 'but poor, though vastly contented with her situation, and very cheerful.' She gave him some of his uncle Benjamin's old letters to read, with their pious rhymings and acrostics, in which occurred allusions to himself and his sister Jane when they were children. Continuing their journey, father and son reached Ecton, where so many successive Franklins had plied the blacksmith's hammer. They found that the farm of thirty acres had been sold to strangers. The old stone cottage of their ancestors was used for a school, but was still called the Franklin House. Many relations and connections they hunted up, most of them old and poor, but endowed with the inestimable gift of making the best of their lot. They copied tombstones; they examined the

parish register; they heard the chime of bells play which Uncle Thomas had caused to be purchased for the quaint old Ecton church seventy years before; and examined other evidences of his worth and public spirit. Having paid due honour to the memorials of their race, not neglecting to visit many lowly connections of Mrs. Franklin, they returned to London."

What pleasant and agreeable reading is the above to any one that loves to muse over such interesting reminiscences of past days in Northamptonshire! How vividly does it conjure up in our minds the lowly contentment of the poor about the middle of the last century! Perhaps some reader can throw a little more light on the Franklins of Northamptonshire.

Franklin's wife's maiden name was Deborah Read.

One autumnal evening in the year 1870, I was passing along Arch Street, Philadelphia, and I came to the small and quiet cemetery of Christ Church. I stopped in front of the iron railings to view the scene of calm repose so apparent in the surroundings, my eyes rested at once on a plain marble slab lying flat on the ground, and nearly even with the surface. Inscribed thereon were the names of Benjamin Franklin and Deborah his wife. The fire-flies were revelling in all their glory on every side within the enclosure of the burial-ground. These insects have a luminous patch on the under side of their bellies, about the size of a grain of wheat when cut in half, which by daylight is of a yellow colour; these shew a luminous line of light when flitting about in the air exactly like the mark of phosphorus made by striking a lucifer match on the wall. The effect was that of a miniature display of fireworks, and exquisitely beautiful. Such surroundings would the great philosopher have chosen could he have willed it.

DELTA.

287.—CHESTER FAMILY OF EAST HADDON.—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can enlighten me as to the family of lady Chester, who died at Northampton in 1808, as appears from the following extract from the *Mercury* of 18 June, 1808:—

"Died.—At her house in this town, on Monday last, sincerely lamented, Lady Chester, relict of the last surviving branch of his family the Rev. Anthony Chester, of East-Haddon, in this county, Bart. Her Ladyship retained her faculties to the last, and died in her 89th year, in the possession of universal respect, well merited by a life devoted to piety and good works. We are happy to add (among many other equally liberal and discriminating benefactions), that she has bequeathed a very handsome sum for the use of the Infirmary in this

town, and an equal sum to the charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen within the diocese of Peterborough."

As will be seen she was the widow of sir Anthony Chester, of East Haddon. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Burt, her father being, I believe, the William Burt who was mayor of Northampton in 1722. I am desirous of ascertaining any facts relative to her family and its origin. I may add that I believe they had been located in Northampton for very many years.

QUERIST.

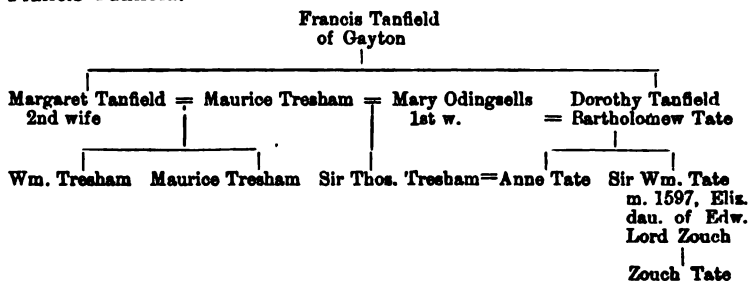
288. — A VICTIMISED TOWNSMAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (251). — From Villette's *Annals of Newgate, 1776*, we learn that Mr. Edward Whitton "was a lace-merchant at Northampton; who had left off business with reputation, and a fortune of 20 or 30,000*l.* He, without any other tie than fancy, took a liking to Perrott from a child, and made it a pleasure to oblige and assist him." With *The Annals* is given a plate of the execution of Perrott in Smithfield.

J. T.

289.—THE TRESHAMS OF NEWTON AND WOLD.—One cannot help feeling that the name of Tresham has in popular estimation only one association. In Northamptonshire it must ever be an honoured name. The Treshams were of ancient lineage, wealthy, powerful, and prominent members of the state, conspicuous for their ability, and the courage of their opinions; but it is a mistake to suppose that they all shared the political and religious opinions of Francis.

About a century and a half before the time of Francis, the family had split into two great branches of well-nigh equal importance; called respectively of Rushton, and of Newton. The elder branch, as we know, gained a notoriety that has clung to the whole family; whereas at any rate the later members of the Newton branch were faithful adherents of the Church of England; being apparently baptized, married, and buried, according to her rites. Thanks to the tabular pedigree which Mr. Falkener has so kindly given us along with his note at page 41 of the present volume, we shall be able to see our way more clearly. Newton became Tresham property through a marriage with Mulso. Passing over the earlier generations, (including the famous S.T.P. and canon, William Tresham, rector of Bugbrook, where he lies buried,) let us come at once to Maurice Tresham, of Newton, Pilton, and Geddington (b. 1530); of whose descendants it is my purpose to give some particulars. This Maurice married twice; by his first wife he had an only son. This was sir Thomas Tresham, who succeeded him, and married his stepmother's

niece, Anne daughter of Bartholomew Tate, by Dorothy daughter of Francis Tanfield.



Sir Thomas seems to have left three sons and several daughters. On his death his widow, the "Ladie Anne Tresham," probably gave place to her eldest son, and came and lived at East Haddon, at least for a time, for the following entries in the register can scarcely be accounted for otherwise:—

1619. "Robert Gyll of London gent and Elizabeth Tresham gent. were married the xiiijth day of September."
 1623. "Mr. Joseph Brian gent and M^{rs} Eliza Tresham gent were married the xvijth day of September."
 1627. "Mr. Oliver Beacher Esquier and M^{rs} Elizabeth Tate daughter of Sr William Tate, Knight, were married the xxiiijth day of July."

Again, at nearly every baptism from 1609 to 1645, the names of sponsors are given, thus:—

1625. "John Bryan the sonne of Joseph Bryan Esq^r was baptised the xxixth of November.

Zouch Tate } Esq^r } witnesses."
 Robert Hickes }
 Dorothy Hickes }

1628. "Thomas Bryan the sonne of Joseph Bryan Esquier was baptised the 27th day of October.

Souch Tate Esquier } witnesses"
 Robert Gill gent }
 and the Ladie Anne Tresham }

In this way Robert Hickes appears also as witness in 1626; Richard Spencer, Esquier, M^{rs}. Dorothe Hickes and M^{rs}. Rose Tresham in 1627; Thomas Tresham, gent., Marie Tate, gent., and Rose Tresham, gent., in 1628; Dorothe Hickes in 1629 and 1637, and Elisha Bourne, Thomas Bacon, and Elizabeth Hickes in 1639. The baptism is recorded of three children of Joseph Bryan, namely John (1625), Dorothe (1627), and Thomas (1628); and the burial

of two, John (1625), and Anne (1627). There is also the burial of Dorothe, daughter of Robert Gyll, in 1625. From this it would seem that the "Ladie Anne," with her daughters, Rose Tresham, Elizabeth wife of Robert Gyll, Dorothy wife of Robert Hickes, and I suppose also Eliza wife of John Bryan, was living at East Haddon; it may have been on account of a possible relationship to sir William Saunders of East Haddon, or because Robert Hickes owned the manor here, which formerly belonged to Wm. Saunders, (Baker, i. 163). The Newton Treshams seem to have survived the Rushton family.

In 1670, Dec. 29. Mr. Guy writes to sir Justinian Isham as to "Mr. Tresham's money."

(no year) Dec. 15. F. Lane writes to the same, "my cosen Tresham died at Northampton."

In 1671. May 31. "M^r. Anna Tresham" writes to the same, and mentions her son.

In T. Isham's *Journal*, (1671-1673) page 39, under date 28 April, 1672, we are told, "M^r. Clerk of Loddington came and said that the son of Mr. Tresham was dead and brought to Newton to be buried."

In 1715, Newton was sold and the Treshams were without a home in the county.

William Tresham, of Wold, was the elder of the sons of Maurice Tresham by his second wife, Margaret Tanfield. This was not the first connection of the family with Wold. "In the sixteenth year of the same reign (*i.e.* Henry VI.) John Bernard and Elena his wife, we apprehend, being possessed of it, settled it on Thomas Burgoyne, William Tresham, and other feoffees." Bridges ii. 131.

However, William settled here, having married for his first wife Judith, probably his kinswoman, daughter of Valentyne Piggot. Of this marriage there were six children, only the four younger being baptized at Wold:—

1600. "Morice Tresham sonne of Willm and Judithe his wief was Baptized the xxxth of August. A^o p'dco."

(In Bridges, i. 462, under Pitsford, in the list of incumbents is given "Maurit Tresham sepult 3 April 1636," the previous incumbent being buried 21 May, 1628. Can this be the same Maurice?)

1602. "Judith Tresham daughter of Willm Tresham gent & Judith his wief was Bapt the xvjth of January A^o p'dicto."

1604. "Valentyne Tresham sonne of Willm Tresham gent and Judith his wief was Baptized the viijth of Marche."

1608. "Margrett the daughter of William Tresham and Judith his wife was baptised the nineteenth of May 1608."

Then there are these burials :—

1607. "A childe of Mr. Tresham's dyed in the byrth, and was buried the xijth of Aprill A° p'dic."
 1619. "William Tresham the sonne of William Tresham and Judeth his wife was buried the eight day of July."
 1610. "Judith the wife of William Tresham was buried the eight & twentieth of Octobr Anno 1610."

Little more than a year later William married again, to Elizabeth (bapt. at Lamport 27 July, 1589) second daughter of Richard, 5th son of John Isham, of Lamport. So says the Brixworth Register :—

1611. Dec. 5th. "Mr. Will^m Tresham & Eliz Isham."

Of this second marriage there were six sons and three daughters.

1613. "Richarde the sonne of William Tresham and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the sixteenth day of August."
 1615. "John the sonne of William Tresham and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the twenty sixth day of Novemb."
 1615. "John the sonne of William Tresham and Elizabeth his wife was buryed the thirteenth day of January."
 1616. "Samuell the sonne of William Tresham and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the eight day of December 1616."
 1618. "Samuell Tresham the sonne of Willm Tresham & Elizabeth his wife was buried the first of May."
 1619. "Henry Tresham the sonne of William Tresham & Elizabeth his wife was baptized the five and twentieth day of Aprill."
 1642. "Henry Tresham a young youth was buryed 10th November."
 1620. "Elizabeth Tresham the daughter of William Tresham & Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 14th day of July anno pd^o."
 1622. "Willm Tresham the son of Willm Tresham & Eliz his wyf was baptized October 27th."
 1625. "Mary the daughter of Willm Tresham & Eliz his wyf was bapt 24 Julie."
 1627. "Anne the daughter of William Tresham & Elizabeth his wife baptized Septemb ye 27th."
 1630. "Samuel the son of Willm Tresham & Eliz his wyfe was bapt 4th of July."

Three only of the fifteen children of William Tresham are known to have married, Thomas (who married twice), Richard and Mary.

1622. "Thomas Tresham & Mary Atkins were maryed the first day of August 1622."
 1653. "Daniel Wapoole of Clipstone and Mary Tresham of Old were married Aprill 2^d."

1623. "Judith the daughter of Thomas Tresham & Mary his wyf was bap. May 25."
1626. "Marie the daughter of Tho Tresham & Mary his wyf was bap 4 Febr."
1626. "Mary Tresham the wyfe of M^r. Tho Tresham was buried 9 March."
1627. "Mary the daughter of Tommas Tresham & Mary his wife was buried the 9 daye of ffebruary."
1628. Willm the son of Tho Tresham & Joysa his wyf. was bap 2^d Novem."
1631. "Dorothey the daughter of Tho Tresham & Joyce his wife was bap 29th March."

Dorothy is the only one of these of whom we hear again :—

1652. "Henry Brey of Brixworth and Dorothy Tresham of Ould were married June the third." (Lampport Register.)

The remaining entries at Wold are these :—

1651. "M^r. Willm Tresham aged 86 buried ffeb. 23rd."
1667. "Anne the wife of M^r. Richard Tresham was buried June 17th."
1683. "Rich Tresham Gent was buried January 17th 1683."

We are not told the name of Richard's wife, nor were any children of his baptized at Wold. Elizabeth, usually called his daughter and heiress, married, we are told, John Chapman, from whom sprang the Chapmans of Wold, wealthy yeomen, who baptized their eldest sons by the name of Tresham, and eventually merged in a family of the name of Davis, who have in this century taken the name of Tresham. But there are, I believe, none, certainly none in this county, who bear the name and can trace back in the male line to the original family. There are still other members of the family to account for, but I trust some one else who has the subject at heart, and also the leisure, will fill up the many gaps still remaining. In conclusion, my thanks are due to the Rev. W. P. Mackesy and the Rev. G. T. Driffield and others for their kind courtesy in allowing me to look through the registers of their parishes.

S. Michael and All Angels', Northampton. HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

290. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. V. (23, 73, 125, 205).—These inscriptions remain in the north choir aisle :—

14. On a floor stone :—"In Memory of Eliz. Wells who died May y^e 16th 1726 Aged 62 years. Also of James y^e son of James and Hannah Hawkins who died Oct. y^e 9th 1749 Aged 30 years.

Also of James Hawkins sen^r. (37 years Organist of this Church) who died Oct. 7^o 5th 1750 Aged 56 years. And near this place lyeth Interr'd the Body of M^{rs} Hannah Hawkins Relict of the said James Hawkins who died the 23^d of Aug. 1767 Aged 70 years."

15. On a floor stone next to the last:—"Under this Marble Are interr'd the remains Of Martha The wife of William Hawkins Gent. Who having long Labour'd under a bad state of health By Divine mercy Was releas'd from all her pain March the 27th 1739 In the 57th year of her Age. Also of the above named William Hawkins Who passed a great part of his life In a pleasing retirement And a carefull practice of the social duties. Under a due sense of the Divine Mercies He calmly resigned his breath Nov. the 5th: 1762 in the 74th year of his Age. Bene qui latuit, bene vixit." (He who has lived in retirement well, has lived well.)

16. On a floor stone adjoining the last are the remains of an inscription of which a few letters only are legible in the upper part. The lower part reads thus:—"Also Elizabeth his wife died Feb. 13 1777 Aged 57 years."

On the floor of the south choir aisle, near the gates of the new building, are these inscriptions:—

17. Beneath a lozenge, Barry with a canton, impaling, A chevron between three estoiles, on a chief three stag's heads: "Here lyes Interr'd the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller who departed this life the 15th day of February 1742 Aged 60 years."

18. "Samuel Terrick, M.A (col)lated to the fourth Prebend (in) this Church June 26th. 1759 (an)d afterwards removed to a Stall in the Church of Durham, Died Aug. 6 1761 in the 54th year of his life and was buried in this place." He seems to have been the elder brother of bishop Richard Terrick. Both were of Clare college, Cambridge, the former graduating in 1727, the latter in 1729.

19. "In Memory of Frederick Williams D.D. Late Prebendary of this Church Who departed this life The 12th of September 1746 Aged 38 years. Near this place lye thre Sons Who died in their Infancy." Arms, A demi-fox issuant (apparently from water,) a mullet for difference, impaling Quarterly, over all a bend: Crest, A demi-lion rampant. He was rector of Peakirk with Glinton from 1740 to his death.

20. "Franciscus Lockier S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiae Decanus Ob. Julij xvii A.D MDCCLX Æt. LXXXIII." (Francis Lockier, D.D., Dean of this church died 17 July 1740 in his 84th year.)

21. "Here Lyeth the Body of Thomas Deacon Esq late High Sheriff of this County of whose Pious Life And Charitable Acts the Adjoyning Monument erected to his Memory will give an ample Account. He departed this life August the 19th 1721." Inscriptions on the tablet to dean Lockier, and on the monument to Thomas Deacon, will be given hereafter.

(To be continued.)

291.—**JOHN BAKER.**—This remarkable person, who ought to hold a high rank amongst the "curious characters" of Northamptonshire, was born at Eye, in the year 1733, and at a proper age was apprenticed to a shoemaker at

Peterborough. His master soon afterwards failed, and he repaired to London, where he lived for several years in various situations. In 1757 he entered on board a man-of-war, and during the next ten years was present at many severe engagements. On the death of George II. he was discharged, and in 1774 went to America as servant to an officer, and shared in several bloody battles. Peace being concluded he returned to England and served in various situations, suffering many hardships and misfortunes. He was twice married and had thirteen children, most of whom died fighting the battles of their country. When



advanced in years Baker enlisted in the York Fencibles and went to Ireland, being present at an engagement where only thirty out of five hundred escaped. In his old age he was admitted to Covent Garden workhouse, but occasionally obtained permission to go out, when he exhibited his peculiar feats to admiring auditors; whose pecuniary gifts somewhat smoothed the cold and rugged path of poverty. Being born without gums, and never having had any teeth, he could contract his face in a marvellous way; putting his nose into his mouth, so that his bottom lip then appeared nearly on a level with his forehead. He could take a piece of money from a table

between his nose and chin, and hold it fast, to the great amusement of the beholders. During the war with America he was imprisoned with others in the West Indies, when the Indians bored a hole through the cartilage of his nose, as a mark of distinction, and forced through it a gold chain which hung down on his breast. Through this hole he used to thrust the stem of a tobacco-pipe, and take up a glass of gin and water with his nose and chin, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. These exploits were witnessed by thousands of persons, including many medical men, who acknowledged him to be the greatest curiosity they had ever seen. F. T.

292.—HUNTING SCENES AT FORSTERS BOOTH.—This is a hamlet of which about half is in the parish of Cold Higham, and the other half in that of Pattishall. The Roman Watling street, here better known as the Holyhead road, passes between the villages of Cold Higham and Pattishall, lying about n.nw. and s.se. At Forsters Booth it is crossed by the old road, known as the Welsh lane or Banbury lane. In the se. angle formed by the two is "The George Inn." (See Plate, Fig. 1.)

There is no doubt that the name of the hamlet is taken from some hostelry called "The Foresters booth," and there can be little doubt that the George inn is that inn or its descendant, though much altered from its original state. The place is well suited for a travellers' rest.

On the nw. and se. walls of this house was, in 1842, some parget work, or embossed plaster work, which is the subject of our illustration. That on the nw. wall (Fig. 2) is now, 1886, entirely destroyed, and part of that on the se. wall (Fig. 3). The scenes represented strongly corroborate the probability of the house being the "Foresters booth," though probably not the first one.

The ancient royal forest of Whittlewood lies to the s. of Forsters booth. It was perambulated and the bounds described in the reign of Edward 1.; and then extended from Wicken on the s., nearly to Towcester on the n.; and from Stony Stratford on the e. to Syresham on the w. (See Baker's *History*, 11. 74.) It then contained about 20,480 acres. Probably in the time of Charles the nearest part of it was within four miles of Forsters booth. But outside the forest proper lay many other woods of considerable extent, some of them lying between the forest and Forsters booth.

The deer, of course, often escaped from the forest, and were hunted by the crown officials and by other persons, legally and illegally. Many of these woods, especially on the sw. of the forest,

had by the time of our plaster work become purlieu-woods—that is, declared to be free from the forest laws, though formerly in the forest boundary. Those who wish information on forests and purlieus should consult Manwood's *Laws of the Forest*, 1615.

On the nw. wall of the inn, a few feet above the ground, was, in 1842, one of the two hunting-scenes shewn in the Plate, *Fig. 1*. It was destroyed several years ago. The figures, arches, &c., are in relief of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. average. In the centre is a deer being pulled down by a hound. The deer from nose to tail is about 2ft. 8in. In front of the deer is a man whose head has disappeared in consequence of the insertion of a window. He had a hunting-knife or hanger in his right hand, but this has been destroyed; its form is shewn by the scabbard attached to his girdle. He is dressed in a vestment, with sleeves; over which is a jacket, without sleeves, buttoned in front; breeches, stockings, and high shoes. He has leather gauntlets.

Behind the deer is a man, in the same dress, with long hair, but bare-headed; blowing the mort of the deer on a curved horn, apparently formed of the horn of a cow or ox. It is remarkable that it has no sling. He has large turn-down collars—part of the jacket or of the under-vestment; he has a stick in his left hand, but no weapon. The figures are about 3ft. 2in. high. Behind the last man is a tree; above the figures is a series of semi-circular arches of about 1ft. 3in. to 1ft. 7in. clear span each, and below the figures a similar series.

The horns of the deer are neither so spiked as those of the red deer (hart), nor so palmated as those of the fallow-deer (buck), but between the two. The red deer may be said to be indigenous in England, but the introduction of fallow-deer is uncertain. It is said that the dark brown fallow-deer were brought in by James I., but it is certain that fallow-deer existed in this country long before that.* Doubtless there were red deer in Whittlewood in early times, but no evidence has been produced to shew whether there were fallow-deer in the forest in 1637; or when the red deer were exterminated there; or whether the two co-existed for some time. For many years before the disafforesting there were fallow-deer only. It is very probable that the red deer came to an end in the great rebellion, and that the others were introduced after the restoration. We may, however, fairly presume that the deer at Forsters booth is a hart and not a buck.

* Consult *English Deer Parks*, by E. P. Shirley, 4to, 1867.

On this wall, in the same style of work, but detached from the scene described, was a shield, with a border, 1ft. 8in. by 1ft. 7in., on which was embossed

1637

H F

E

On the s.e. wall was a more extensive scene, of which a part still remains. To the left is a shrub, and running towards it is a hare pursued by a hare-hound (greyhound); the latter is about 3ft. 4in. long. More to the right is a man in nearly the same dress as the others, but with shoes and hose in one, having a hat with conical crown and broad brim; his turn-down collar almost amounts to a cape. In his right hand he holds a staff, possibly a spear (the top is gone); and in his left he has a chain, by which he is leading an animal which is more like a fox than a dog; having prick-ears, pointed nose, and bushy tail. However, we must suppose it to be some kind of terrier, as he could not have a tame fox following quietly. He is 3ft. 8in. high. Above and below the figures are series of arches like those on the other side of the house. An original window with parget borders comes in the middle of this scene.

It is remarkable that from the 13th to the 17th century, the representations of men engaged in hunting have either high shoes, or hose and shoes in one; not, as we might expect, boots laced on. The high shoes are usually low at the ankle, but higher before and behind. No laces or ties are represented. The hose and shoes in one must have been still more unfit for rough work, especially in woods; they were of knitted worsted. (See *Costume in England*, Fairholt.)

It was stated in 1842, that some years before that time, there was on the sw. end of the house, a scene of a pack of hounds and a stag, represented in the same kind of parget work. H. D.

293.—JOHN LETTICE, D.D.—In Rose's *Biographical Dictionary*, 1857, is this account of a writer of eminence who was a native of this county:—

“Lettice, (John,) a divine and poet, was born in 1737, at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. In 1764 he obtained the Seatonian prize for a poem, *On the Conversion of St. Paul*; and he published, with notes, a translation in blank verse of Hawkins Browne's Latin Poem, *On the Immortality of the Soul*. In 1768 he accompanied Sir Robert

Gunning as chaplain and secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He afterwards visited several parts of the continent. The *Antiquities of Herculanum* he published jointly with his friend, professor Martyr, in 1773; and in 1792 he produced, *A Tour through various parts of Scotland*, in a series of letters. He was presented to the living of Peasemarsch in Sussex, in the patronage of Sidney Sussex college, in 1785; and he was also a prebendary of Chichester cathedral. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, *Fables for the Fireside*; *Strictures on Elocution*; *Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects*, in prose and verse; *Sermons and Tracts*; and he translated from the Danish, Baron Holberg's *Parallel Lives of famous Ladies*, after the manner of Plutarch. He died in 1832."

In Cooper's *New Biographical Dictionary*, 1873, we find these additional particulars. He took his B.A. degree in 1761, M.A. in 1764, B.D. in 1771, and D.D. in 1797; and he had been a fellow of his college. In addition to the works given in the above extract, Mr. John Taylor has seen a pamphlet of his published in 1803, *A Plan for the Safe Removal of Inhabitants, not Military, from Towns and Villages on the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, in the case of the Threatened Invasion*. And in some *Suggestions on Clerical Elocution*, dedicated to the bishop of Chichester, he describes himself as chaplain to the duke of Hamilton. It is said also that he intended to have inserted in his book on Scotland the memoirs of some eminent literary characters not generally known, but his materials were not quite in readiness, and he afterwards published in the *European Magazine* lives of Buchanan, Wilson, Elphinston, Scrimzeor, Napier, and Hepburn.

The statement of Rose, which is repeated elsewhere, as to the birth-place, and date of birth, of this John Lettice, has long been a source of difficulty. At Rushden, where he is said to have been born, there is no record of his baptism in the register. Mr. Baker, of Hargrave, has kindly looked through the books, and has furnished some inscriptions on stones to members of the family. John Lettice was rector of Rushden and of Strixton, and is buried at Rushden. He died 19 Jan., 1720, in his 59th year. His wife, Elizabeth, had died 12th Jan., 1719, in her 53rd year. These seem to have been grandparents of our author. Both were buried "in the upper part of the middle chancel." Another John Lettice was curate of Rushden in 1737: and he had a daughter baptised 4th Aug., 1737, who was buried in October in the same year. There is consequently a difficulty in seeing how our author, if he was as is generally believed the son of this John, could have been born, as asserted, at

Rushden, in 1737. The three Johns are in *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, but of course no relationship is given: John, of Clare college, B.A., 1682, M.A., 1696; John, of Sidney, B.A., 1729; and John (the author) of Sidney, with the dates above given.

We are fortunate in being able to supply corrections of the errors in Rose's account. Through the courtesy of the Rev. W. R. Brodrick, the present vicar of Peasemarsch, we are enabled to give a copy of the inscription on a tablet in the church to the memory of Dr. Lettice. It is in these words:—

“Sacred to the Memory of John Lettice D.D. forty seven years Vicar of Peasemarsch who died the 18th of October 1832 aged 93 years & 10 months.

“Deeply regretted by his Flock, his family and his friends for His habitual piety had long caused him to sit loose to the things of this world from which he was truly weaned and shortly before his death was almost past the power of speech but still Clinging to the Beloved Book he pointed with joyful countenance to these words ‘My soul is even as a weaned child.’

“As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Vicar this Tablet is erected by his affectionate Parishioners.”

Mr. Brodrick adds that the aged vicar is still remembered by the few “ancients” in the parish, with esteem and affection. He had been tutor to the celebrated Beckford, and with him made the grand tour of Europe. A strong box given by Beckford to his tutor is preserved in the vestry of Peasemarsch church. This inscription at once corrects the date given erroneously for his birth. He must have been born between 18 Nov. and 18 Dec., 1738, to be 93 years old and 10 months on the 18th of October, 1832. We also give an extract from the books of Sidney Sussex college, which has been very kindly supplied by the Rev. J. F. Hardy, prælector of the college. From this it appears that he was in his 18th year when he was admitted. This entry also informs us that he was born not at Rushden, but at Bozeat; so that we may still claim him as a native. He was elected fellow between Oct., 1763, and Oct., 1764.

The following is the entry in the college registers:—“Johannes Lettice, Filius natu maximus Johannis Lettice Clerici, natus apud Bozeate in Com: Northamp: Litteris verò grammaticis primo a patre, deinde per triennium Oakhamiæ sub Magistro Powel instructus admissus est Sizator Julii 20^{mo} annum ætatis suæ 18^{um} agens.

Fide jubentibus { J. Lawson
W. D. Byrch.”
Ed.

294. — TOUR IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1635. — Some very curious particulars of a tour made through a great part of England two hundred and fifty years ago, are contained in a MS. in the Lansdowne collection, (No. 213, folio 347-384.) in the British Museum, entitled,

“A Relation of a short Suruey of the Westerne Counties, in which is breifely described the Citties, Corporations, Castles, and some other Remarkables in them Obseru'd in a seuen Weekes Journey begun at Norwich, & thence into the West On Thursday August 4th 1635 and ending att the same Place. By the same Lieutennant, that with the Captaine and Ancient of the Military Company in Norwich Made a Journey into the North the yeere before.”

The previous expedition had been undertaken by three of “The Military Company”; but the lieutenant seems to have been unable to persuade his companions to attempt a similar trip in the following year, and to have been obliged to travel by himself. He made a round through Essex, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Somerset, and Oxfordshire, before he reached this county.

“I durst not stay long heere [Banbury] for feare that those two (I meane Ale & Zeale) might soone ouer-Load a Trauello^r; therefore away I hasted from them ouer their Bridge, crossing that Riuer, y^t hastens to meet Isis at Oxford, leauing this Zealous brood, and this braue shire, and here entred I into the next shire, and soe speeded by faire prospects & neat Scytuations, to her old shire Towne, into which I troop'd ouer a Bridge, crossing that Streame that glides vnder it, & thus I found her.

Her Scytuation is dry, & pleasant, her Buildings fayre, and spacious, her vniformity indifferent, encompass'd about (onely that parte excepted wth the Riuer hems in) wth a strong & spacious wall, 2 mile about, wth 4 Gates; The Streets from them are reasonable fayre; her Market Place is very large, sweet, & cleane;

There is 4 churches that grace the Towne, in one of w^{ch} and that w^{ch} to my eye was in my iudgem^t the fayrest I did take notice of two Monuments.

The first was the Monum^t. of S^r W^m. Samuell.

The other, the Monum^t. of Mr. Creswell, who was a charitable, & religious Gentleman, & did very well both in his Life, & at his death; Hee had beene 4 times a prudent, & carefull Mayo^r of this Corporation, & charitably gaue (when he gaue vp all) 14^d weekly to the poore, wth euery Sunday is distributed to them in Bread, vpon his Tombe.

There is 2 Hospitalls in her, and an old Abbey call'd St Andrew's, late purchas'd by a politique Knight, at an easy rate.

I march'd a pretty distance out of the Towne to view her ancient Castle, scytuated on the west, close by y^e Riuer, built by the first Earles thereof 600 yeeres since; w^{ch} I found mounted on The Castle a hill, enuiron'd wth a strong wall wth some Towers; intrench'd in wth a Ditch, passable by a strong bridge & a Gatehouse; the Circuit of the Court is about 2 Acres wherein are the ruines, & downefalls of a strong Castle, and other defensible Towers; onely the walles of one large round Tower holds vp her head in spite of worme-eating Time, to signify what vseful Handmaids attended once that famous strong Castle, before they felt the hot & feirce blowes of Ciuill Dissentions.

I found the Towne regulated by a Mayor, 2 Bayliffes, and 12 Aldermen; to them I left it, and away speed I by that Nenn Sweet Brooke, I cross'd before, with a ready and willing Willingbrooke Guide, to Willingbrooke Market, where I marked a fayre Inn, that was lately grac'd by the Queens Highnesse, to an Inn of Court, during her Ma^{ties}. stay there, to drinke of that medecinable spring water.

ffrom thence I hasted, and as I rode I had in view a great many goodly spires of Churches, fairely built w^{ch} brought me with some content to Owndell; by many pleasant, delicate, rich Scytuations of Lords, Knights, Ladies, & Gentlemen, rendring the time not irkesome to weary Traueller^s. in hauing such pleasing obiects euer in view to beguile the same; Likewise I pass'd ouer many fayre, long, and strong Arch'd stone Bridges before I came into the Towne aforesayd.

Oundell
Moulton, Sr. Christoph.
Hattons
Drayton, the E of Peter-
boroughs, & Westmor-
lands
Frampton, Sr. John
Washingtons
Alwinole, Sr. William
fleetwoods
Sr. Barnaby Bryans
Sr. Rowland St John
The Lady Montagues
Barnwell Castle
Linson, Mr. Elmes's
Stoke, Mr. Palmers

My Lodging heere was at the Signe of the Talbot, where I found a good Inne, and good Vsage; In this Towne I tooke notice of a faire Hospitall, and a ffree Schoole for 18 poore women, and 30 poore Schollers, both w^{ch}. was built, and maintayn'd by the religious, and charitable gift of an old Parson, whom God had rays'd, & enabled from a very poore estate, to this pious Abilitie, wth. the Donors Motto at their entrance; On the first, the Hospitall, his *Quod dedi accepi*. And on the latter, the ffree Schoole, this, *Ex ore Infantium, perfecisti Laudem*, and so I leaue y^e aged and the young to their Prayers & Studies.

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HOOKER, Eccl. Polity, Bk. v., vii., 3.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County,*

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Marey, Market Deeping.

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NORTHAMPTON CROSS
AND THE
STATUES OF QUEEN ELEANOR.

Hauing left this Towne, I hastned to visite a sickly, & dying Castle, not able to hold vp her head, wth neuer left aking, euer sithence that heroicke spirited Queen left a-king hers there; wth. I entred ouer a Bridge, through a strong Gate-house; In her I found many Large, and goodly Roomes, Chambers, Galleries, Chappell, Kitchins, Buttryes, & Cellars, all correspondent, fitt, and answerable for a Princes Court.

Fotheringay Castle
Mary, Queen of Scots

And for strength, both offensiue, & defensiue, she was nott long since well prouided, wth Towers, Bulwarkes, & Keeps, for Soldiers to keepe in; more especially, one round, mounted, large & strong on the right hand of the Gate-house purposely built by a famous Duke, for those martiall men, to play their Peeces ouer; & vnder those strong walls & Battlem^{ts} now much ruined, wth all their Lodgings, & Chambers, in that strong fletcher-lockt-Hold, wth dismall Dungeons thereby, which are both deepe, & hideously darke.

Edmund of Langley
Duke of Yorke

Her stately Hall I found spacious, large, and answerable to the other Princelike Roomes, but drooping, and desolate, for that there was the Altar, where that great Queens head was sacrific'd; as all the rest of those precious, sweet Buildings doe sympathize, decay, fall, perish, & goe to wracke, for that vnluckie & fatall blow.

Vpon the Leads I beheld her pleasant Scytuation, a delightfull Riuer, gliding & sporting close to, & by her drooping walls, and a sweet Leuell of rich Meadow Grounds louingly adioyning to it; but the longer I stay'd, the more was my greife augmented, to see that soe stately, and magnificent a structure, should in her flourishing strength and age, be most vnappily destin'd to such ruine, and desolation; these speculations made me vnwilling to dedicate any more of my time heere, further then to take a cursory sight (w^{ch} I did) of the ancient Colledge, standing not far from this Castle.

Againe then I mounted, & troop'd through a little Nooke of Huntingdonshire, by the same pleasant Riuer of Nenn to the old Mother Church & ancient ffen city of this shire: the Buildings, & her Inhabitants, much alike poore & meane; I found in her nct anything remarkable, that was worth obseruing, or traouelling to, but her Cathedrall, w^{ch} is an ancient, lofty, strong, & fayre compacted Building of 1000 yeares standing. Her west entrance is somewhat differing from others, which I haue seene, wth a lofty fayre Arch, that makes a fayre walking Ile before you enter thereinto.

Peterborough City

The Cathedrall
Bishop Dee
Dr. Towers, Deane
Sr. Jo: Lambe,
Chancellor
Dr. Poeklington
Dr. Williamson
Mr. Bomers
Mr. Swift, and more
Prebends
8 Vicars
8 Laymen
8 Boyes

As soone as I stept in, I stept vpon a Graue stone, vnder w^{ch} lay an old Watchman, & keeper of this old Minster, whose strength (as they say) was not to be paralell'd in this Land, the which they were loth should dye wth him, because he had beene an old seruant, and a faithfull Sexton to this his Mother Church; and although he was but in a low Office in her, yet they haue plac'd him in a high Posture on y^e wall, in his iust proportion, with the Badges of his Place, & Characters of his Person, w^{ch}, since they were so well pleas'd as to set up; it pleas'd me as well to take, and thus I found them:

You see old Scarleta Picture stand on high
 But at your feete, there doth his Body lye.
 His graue-stone doth his Age, & Death-time show,
 His office by these tokens you may know.
 Second to none, for strength and sturdy limb,
 A scar-babe mighty voice, wth visage grim
 Hee had interr'd two Queens wthin this place;
 And this Townes Housholders in his liues space
 Twice ouer; but at length his owne turne came,
 What he for others did; for him the same
 Was done: No doubt his Soule doth liue for ay
 In Heauen: though heere, his Body's clad in clay.

Whilst I was busying my selfe in taking hereof, there entred 4 old Almesmen, whose age, & calling promis'd a further, perfect, and fuller relation of this Giganticke Church Officer; Of them, I inquir'd, & began to read these Lines You see, &c. They suddenly answer'd me: "Oh would wee could see his Picture, as well as wee knew his Person!" By which darke Riddle, I soone perceiu'd that they were all depriu'd of sight. these good old blind Men, told me many pretty passages of this sturdy old Lad, and acted them so to Life, as if hee had nott beene dead, nor they blind.

ffrom hence I was tould away to their Cathedrall prayers, where Organs, and Voyces were but indifferent, w^{ch} done I went to view the Monuments therein—

The first I saw was a blind Bishop, & an old Hoodwink'd Monke, who was the first Bishop; John the last Abbot his Statue in ffreestone vpon a Marble Tombe, South aboue the Quire; The other, North, right against him, in blew Marble.

Next the Mourning Hearses of 2 vnfortunate memorable great Princesses that were interr'd heere, viz^t. Queene Katherine, Dowager of Spaine; And

Mary Queen of Scotland, & late renowned Kings Mother, whose body his Ma^{tie} caus'd to be remou'd from this ffenny soyle, to his Royall Predecess^{rs}. Chapell att Westminster, to rest there amongst those Hereticke Bones, in that precious ffabricke; for w^{ch} the poore vergers in this Church mourne onely with her Scutchions, w^{ch} yields to them, but a sad & disconsolate prospect.

The fayre Grauestone of Prelate Adams, thus insculpt. M. semel X. trina, ter, et sex, I. quoque bina.

Beyond the High Altar (w^{ch} the foresayd last Abbot did build, the Partition being lofty & rich) are y^e Monuments of S^r **Monuments** Humphey Orme, & his Lady, 7 Sons, & 8 Daughters: S^r. Henry his Son, his Lady, & their Children in their kneeling postures, but both the Knights in their Martiall weeds.

South of this Quire lies an old Abbott in blew Marble. North thereof is Dame Amy's faire Chappell 40 Paces long, the sieling above, is all richly gilt; & a place adioyning to it where She liu'd an Anchoresse.

On the North side of the Crosse Ile, is lately erected a very neat, & fayre Monum^t. of Marble, whereon lyeth a milke white Doue, wth his long white Beard, in his Pontificall Robes his Statue of Alabaster, delineated, & caru'd to the Life, couer'd ouer with a Large faire Stone of Touch, supported by 4 Marble Pillers. At his head, betweene the Monum^t he lyes on, & the said Touchstone couer, is the Miter, y^e Armes of the Church, & 2 Doues. & the Statues of the 4 Vertues in Alabaster; crosse at his feete, is an Anotomy in a Sheet; also a Library, neatly, & artificially cut.

Neere this is a Monum^t. wthout any Statue for one M^r. Worme, wth whose name the Poet desir'd it seemes to try his skill, by way of Allusion, thus :

Vermis edat Vermem, credas? cum vermibus excoe est

Vermis; sic vermibus vermibus esca manet.

Vermis edat vermen; haud credas, cum vermibus ipse est

Vermis, nec vermibus vermibus esca manet.

Sic est, sic non est, verum est hunc esse beatam

Vermibus absque suis, vermibus atque suis.

In the Church is the fayre Grauestone of Abbot Ramsey, wth a Ram thereon.

Next I went into the Cloyster, w^{ch} for her structure is faire, and Large, & for her Windowes, she excells any other **The Cloyster** Cloyster in England, & because they soe farre preceed, giue me leau to trespasse, upon y^r. patience, in the reere of

my Journey to open their Casements, & giue you a small light how I found them curiously pourtray'd and painted. Thus :

In one Quarter	Job's condition	Hee is layd in the Sepulcher
The Chaos	Old Tobias.	Hee descends into Hell
The Creation	In another Quarter	Hee rises y ^e 3 ^d day
Adam, and Eue driuen out of Paradise	The Angells appeare	Mary goes to the Sepulcher
Cain Killing Abell	Christs birth	The Box of Oyntmt.
Lamech Killing Cain	The Shepheards	Christs apparition
Noahs Arke	The 3 Wisemen	The Disciples togeather
He builds an Altar	They are led away	Thomas puts his finger into his wounds
Plants a vinyard	Old Simeon	His Ascension.
He is made drunke	K Herod slayes the Infants	In y ^e 3 ^d Quarter
Babelle Tower buit	Christ disputing in the Temple	K. Penda y ^e first founder of this Church
3 Angells appeare to Abraham	John baptising	24 Kings more from him to K Wm. y ^e Conqueror
Sodome burnt	The Deuill tempts Christ, settis him on a Pinnacle	And in ye 4 th Quarter west of the said Cloyster King Wulphere
Abraham offring his son Isaac	Stones made bread	Peda & Etheldred sons of K Penda founders also of this Church
Esau hunting	Christs transfiguration	Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester
Jacobs Ladder	He rayseth Lazarus	Abbot Aidulph
He wrestles with the Angell	Rides to Jerusalem	King Edgar, both great Benefactors to her
The Historie of Joseph	Eats the Passouer	The History of St. Chad, and his Children
Moses by the Bush	Prayes in the Garden	Cum multis alijs
The Law deliuered	Judas betrays him	
The Arke carry'd ouer Jordan	The Soldiers apprehend him	
Sampeon, & y ^e Lion	He is mockt, whipt, & scourg'd	
Dauid, and Goliah	He carries his owne Crosse	
Absolon hang'd	Hee is crucify'd	
Salomon's Temple	Hee is taken downe	

There are many other great vast Buildings, and very spacious on the South side of the sayd Cathedrall, that in times of yore, have florished, as by those stately structures appeares. And on the top of the Cathedrall, to w^{ch} I ascended, and thence did behold about me a little Kingdome of Marishes and Fenns, wherein were quarter'd many Regiments of Cattell; and her 2 old neighbouring, watry, and Flegmaticke Sisters, Crowland and Ely, wth their tatter'd & ragged blew Azure Mantles about them, which Time, and Age made soe decrepit: Heere was I satisfy'd enough wth their sight, w^{out} marching to them, hauing not long sithence beene full gorg'd wth them. And although I doe not carry yoⁿ to them, yet giue me leaue a little to transgresse, in the latter end of my Journey, hauing them in my sight to racke yo^r Patience, & to tell yoⁿ how I then found them.'

Here follows a description of Crowland, which seems to have made a very unfavourable impression upon our traveller.

J. T.

295.—RACES IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — The first collected accounts of Horse Matches run at Harlestone, Rothwell, Daventry, Peterborough, Kettering, and Northampton, which I have met with, are to be found in

“An Historical List or Account of all the Horse Matches Run, and of all the Plates and Prizes run for in England (of the value of Ten Pounds or upwards) in 1727.”

The compiler has added some “Proposals for Printing by Subscription, Once a year for 7 years successively,” which are signed “By John Cheny, of Arundel in Sussex.” There is a copy in the library of lord Spencer at Althorpe.

When the horses entered were more than two or three, there were always several heats to decide the races. The value of the prizes would not now attract horses of the first class. At Harlestone the first prize was a 16*l.* plate. At Daventry there was a purse of 60 guineas for the best race, 30 guineas for another, and a plate worth 15*l.* for a third race. At Kettering the plate was worth 15*l.* At Rothwell were two prizes of 20 guineas and one of 10 guineas. Plates worth 40*l.*, 15*l.*, and 10*l.*, were offered at Northampton. At Peterborough the best prize was worth 50*l.*, and there were others of 40*l.* and 20*l.*

The greatest number of horses that entered for any one race was at Daventry, where twelve started for the purse of 30 guineas. In the conditions for this race we read that it was “free for Galloways, 9*st.* the highest give and take; but the Winner to be sold for 30 guineas, the second best to have the Stakes.” It is doubtful if sportsmen of to-day would perfectly understand the expressions made use of. The account of this race may be quoted as a specimen:—

“In running for this Prize, there were but two in either the first or second heat that made running for the same; but all the other took up, and came easy in.

The two that run for the first Heat were *Smiling-Molly* and *Cupid*, and the Mare won it. The two that run for the second Heat, were *Dumplin* and *Smiling-Betty-Bircher*, and the Horse won it. In these two Heats, the four last in the List were distanced, *Buck* was lamed, and drawn, and the other seven started a third Heat, every one making all the running he could, and came in as follows:

Smiling-Molly, first, won the Plate. *Dumplin*, second, won the Stakes. *Cupid*, third. *Smiling-Betty-Bircher*, fourth. *Fanny-Rock*, fifth. *Cripple*, sixth. And *Why-ask-ye* was distanced.”

The names given to horses in the other races are very similar to these. Some are unimpressive, such as "Have-at-all," "Smiling Ball," "Tickle-me-quickly." Amongst the owners whose horses ran we find the earl of Cardigan, the earl of Essex, the earl of Hallifax, the hon. Mr. Bertie, lord Griffin, sir Thomas Samwell, sir Edward Obrien, sir Arthur Hesilrige, and others. The Peterborough meeting concluded with a match. "On the last Day of this Month of *July*, Mr. *Bainbrigg*'s Chestnut Gelding, *Carlisle*, 9st. 7l. beat on this Course of *Peterborough* Mr. *King*'s Bay Horse *Long-John*, 9st. 4 Miles, 100 Guineas."

Can any reader supply an instance of a printed account of races in this county earlier than the above? C. G.

296.—THE STATE OF THE POOR IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN 1795.—The annexed account of the state of a Northamptonshire parish ninety-one years ago, will be considered not unsuitable to our pages at a time when wages, prices, and all the details of agricultural receipts and expenditure occupy much of the attention of the public. It is taken from

The State of the Poor: or, an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the Present Period; In which are particularly considered, their Domestic Economy, with respect to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which, from time to time have been proposed, and adopted, for the Relief of the Poor: Together with Parochial Reports Relative to the Administration of Workhouses, and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies; and other Public Institutions; in several Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Districts. . . . By Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart.

LONDON: Printed by J. Davis, for B. & J. White, Fleet-street, etc. 1797.

"This parish [Roade] contains, by estimation, 1300 acres; and about 370 inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturists. A few women and children are employed in lace-making. There is here a sect of Anabaptists: it is conjectured, that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is of that persuasion; the remainder is of the Established Church. 21 houses pay the window tax; and 54 are exempted. There are 3 ale-houses in the parish.

The prices of provisions are the same as at Northampton. The wages of labour are various; but, generally, in the winter and spring, about 1s. a day, with breakfast and beer; in hay harvest, 10s. 6d. the week, with beer; in corn harvest, 40s. the month, and board; and if the harvest exceeds the month, then the wages are 1s. a day, and board, till it is concluded: lace-workers earn from 6d. to 1s. or 1s. 2d. the day; but generally 8d. or 10d. a day. Women here are never employed in reaping; and it is even very rare to see them milk a cow. A servant-maid, of 20 years of age, has about £3. a

year, in a farmer's service; a man of the same age has £6. to £9. a year; masons, 2s. a day, with beer; joiners, from 12s. to 15s. the week; a common carpenter, 1s. a day, and board.

The greatest part of this parish belongs to the Duke of Grafton, and is let at 8s. an acre; the average rent of the whole parish is about 10s. 6d. or 12s. an acre. Farms are from £12. to £90. a year, but chiefly about £30. or £40. a year. The parish, (excepting about 160 acres,) is common field; which is divided into three parts, one of which is fallow; another, wheat or barley; and the third, beans or pease: this is the constant rotation of crops. Tithes are taken in kind. The land-tax is £70. 10s. 5d. and is about 1s. 11d. in the pound. There is a small common of about 100 acres, on which this and two other parishes intercommon.

The poor receive an allowance at home: the following list exhibits their number, ages, and weekly pay:

	Age.	Weekly Pay. s. d.
1 A spinster, who has been a lace-maker;	70	2 0
2 Ditto, . . . do.	60	1 6
3 A labourer's widow, and 3 children;	34	5 0
4 A spinster, insane;	38	2 6
5 An old farmer, and his wife; they are about	80	3 0
6 A labourer's widow, and 2 children;	30	2 0
7 An inn-keeper's widow;	70	2 2
8 A farmer's widow;	60	1 6
9 A labourer's widow;	66	2 0
10 A labourer, and wife;	60	4 0
11 A spinster, was a lace maker; now almost blind;	70	2 6
12 An innkeeper's widow;	70	2 0
13 A labourer, and his wife;	70	1 6
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
		£1 11 8
To families of militia-men, serving for this parish, weekly	0 4 8	
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total .		£1 16 4

Besides the above regular pensioners, several have occasional relief.

* * * * *

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parish:

Richard Walker, 36 years of age, has a wife and 5 children, viz. a girl, 9 years old; a boy, 7 years; another boy, 6 years; another, 3 years; and another child, 1 year old.

The man, in the winter and spring, earns about 1s. a day, and his breakfast and beer, when he works by the day; when he works by the piece, 1s. 6d. or 2s. a day; in hay time, 10s. 6d. a week, with beer; harvest, 40s. a month.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He estimates his earnings, annually, at	20	0	0
He rings the church-bell twice a day, for which he receives annually	1	6	0
He earns a little as a barber; and digs graves at the dissenting chapel: his earnings, annually, by these employments, are estimated at	1	0	0
His wife is a lace-worker, and, besides taking care of the family, earns about 6d. a week; annually	1	6	0
Three of his children are at the lace-school, and, besides paying for the thread and schooling, earn about 6d. a week	1	6	0
His family, by gleaning in harvest, collect corn, worth about	1	10	0
Total receipts	£26	8	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
The bread used in this family costs, at present, 7s. or 8s. a week; it formerly cost 5s.	13	0	0
Butcher's meat, now 2s. 6d.; was, till lately, about 2s. a week	5	4	0
Beer, about a gallon a week, at 4d.	0	17	4
Butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound a week, at 8d. the lb.	0	17	4
Tea and sugar, about 11d. a week	2	7	6
Cheese, potatoes, and milk, (of which very little is used,) annually	1	10	0
Soap, candles, &c. annually, cost about	0	15	0
Shoes, 25s.; shirts, about, 12s.; other cloaths, about 10s.	2	7	0
House-rent (the house is the Duke of Grafton's)	0	8	0
Wife's lyings-in (say once in two years) cost annually about	0	10	0
Total expence	£27	16	2
Total earnings	26	8	0
Deficiency of earnings	£1	8	2

Notwithstanding every thing is taken at the last year's prices, here is a deficiency of £1 8s. 2d. This man does not receive any parochial assistance; but his neighbours, who know him to be industrious and careful, are very kind to him, and give him old cloaths, &c. He has also, sometimes, been assisted by his landlord. His expence for fuel, (wood,) which, he says, costs him about 50s. a year, is not included in the above statement; so that his deficiencies must be £3 18s.: he has the character of an honest, industrious man.

The Poor make a great deal by gleaning here; several families will gather as much wheat as will serve them for bread the whole year; and as many beans as will keep a pig. Agriculture, here, is in a wretched state, from the land being in common-fields: the farmers are often at a great loss for hay: their cows, in the summer, must be herded on the head-lands in the day-time, and confined in the night: their crops of corn are scanty; and their land, by constant tillage, becomes almost exhausted. In short, they are of opinion, that were their lands enclosed, and their rents doubled, they should be considerable gainers: it is said, however, that some great proprietors object to the measure.

The produce of the Rates is all applied to the use of the Poor, with the exception of 2 guineas a year, which are paid to the county infirmary. Most of the parishes in this neighbourhood consist of open-field. In some, where the land is old enclosure, the Rates are from 10d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound.

A donation of £4. a year is annually distributed to the Poor of this parish. The assessments are said to be at full rental."

J. T.

297.—WHO WAS "R. W.," WHO WAS EYE-WITNESS OF THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS?—The eye-witness who sent to Lord Burghley a graphic description of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay castle, Feb. 8, 1587, signed himself "R. W." Cuthbert Bede, in his *Fotheringhay, and Mary Queen of Scots*, p. 220, says: "The 'R. W.' is believed to be Richard Wigmore, secret agent of lord Burghley." I would ask if this is known to be a fact. May not the writer have been sir Richard Wortley? At the time of Mary's execution, Orton Longueville was possessed by Henry, the fourth son of the earl of Shrewsbury, who was staying at Orton at the time, and, when summoned by Beale, went over from there to Fotheringhay, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, the day before the execution. There was a connection between the Talbot and Wortley families; and sir R. B. Cotton mentions a shield of armour belonging to the family of

Wortley, as being in a window of Orton Longueville church. Sir Richard Wortley's widow afterwards married a Cavendish, a step-son of the earl of Shrewsbury; and the earl and sir Richard were, probably, friends. Could the latter have been the "R. W." who has left us such a moving picture of the hapless queen's judicial murder?

ENQUIRER.

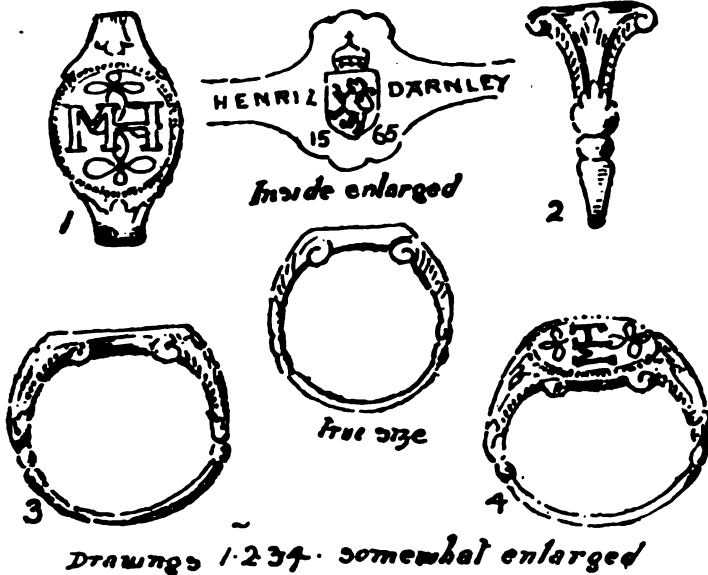
298.—THE TRESHAMS OF NEWTON AND WOLD (289). — A correction is rendered necessary by the discovery of the will of sir Thomas Tresham of Newton. This will, dated 22 Jan., 1635-6, was proved 27 Sept., 1636. In it sir Thomas makes no mention of Henry his eldest son, presumably he was dead; but he bequeaths the manor and advowson of Pilton to Thomas Tresham, whom he calls his eldest son; and after him to Maurice, the eldest son of his son Thomas. Newton and Geddington, with other smaller estates, are settled upon William, the second son; upon condition that "he doe pay or cause to be paid unto Anne, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Dorothy, and Rosa Maria, the sonnes and daughters of my said sonne Thomas Tresham, the sume of two thousand pounds of lawfull English money," to be divided amongst them. A farm in Pilton purchased in the name of his "sonne Mr. Robert Hickes," is to be handed over to his son Thomas Tresham. His "sonne Joseph Bryan Esq." and nephew "Robert Tanfield Esq." are left executors. Certain debts are to be paid to his "daughter Lewes," and his "daughter Cotty." The latter is doubtless the "Anne Cottie" who stands as witness at a baptism in 1629 with her sister Dorothy Hickes. Thus sir Thomas seems to have left three sons, two only being mentioned in his will, and several daughters, probably seven; and of these or their husbands he names four only, viz., Hickes, Bryan, Lewes, and Cotty.

In connection with William Tresham of Wold, it may be interesting to notice that Barbara, widow of Richard Isham and mother of Elizabeth Tresham, died in 1621, and was buried at Lamport 29 Nov. Her will, dated 24 Nov., was proved 12 Dec., 1621. In it she says "Item I will that my executo" deliver unto my daughter Tresham the litle bed-steade wherein I usuallie lie wth ffetherbed and boulster thereunto belonginge. Item I give unto my sonne-in-lawe Mr. William Tresham one deske standeing eupon a sideboarde in the Hall. And to Richard Tresham Henry Tresham and Elizabeth Tresham children of my daughter Tresham two shillings and six pence a peece severally. . . . Item I give unto my daughter Tresham the some of Tenn shillings of lawfull money of England."

Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Tresham married (2 April, 1653) Daniel Wapole, of Clipston. The burial of "Daniel Walpole," in all probability her husband, is recorded as having taken place 25 Nov., 1677, aged 52. He would thus be exactly of an age with Mary. Possibly her death had occurred earlier, but the Clipston registers previous to 1667 were burnt.

Richard Tresham, so far as I have ascertained the last male representative of the Wold family, was buried 17 January, 1683-4. On 22 March, 1683-4, administration of his goods was granted to his daughter Elizabeth, the lawful wife of "John Chapman of Lampport," and "ye only daughter and administrator" of the deceased.

H. I. L.



299.—MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' BETROTHAL RING.—The owner of Fotheringhay castle, in 1820, appears to have considered the historical ruin rather in the light of a valuable quarry wherewith to obtain stone for the repairs of farm-buildings on his estate. In June, of that year, a portion of the moat was filled up, the foundations of the drawbridge were removed, and the foundations of the castle were, to a great extent, carted away. The eastern side of the mound, on which was the Fetter-lock keep, was dug into, in the search for more stone; and the excavations brought to light the back of a

chimney, the entrances to two closets, and a pavement of Norman bricks. Some coins of Edward II. and IV. were also found. One of the workmen employed on this occasion was a man of the name of Robert Wyatt, who had been a private in "The Prince of Wales' 3rd Regiment." Perhaps it was this employment at the ruins of Fotheringhay, in the summer of 1820, that led him to take up the rôle of a self-constituted guide to the castle precincts. Any way, for many years, towards the close of his long life, he chiefly gained his livelihood by proffering his attentions to visitors to the castle, and describing to them the romantic history of the place. He had got up his tale fairly well, and told it many times to myself, and, I daresay, to others who will read these lines. They will remember his account of how he helped to fill in the moat, and how he assisted to dig up the drawbridge, and how a Scotch gentleman had come there, and "had measured out the execution room, and had found it correct."

And then Robert Wyatt was wont to play his trump-card, and would tell the visitor how he had himself found Queen Mary's own ring, on one lucky day when he was searching among the rubbish near to the great mound. I had searched there again and again, but had never found anything of greater consequence than some human bones, that the rabbits had scratched out of a burrow on the eastern side of the mound: that they were human bones was testified by Mr. Wright, surgeon, of Stilton. That ring was, certainly, a remarkable discovery; and when the members of the Architectural Society visited Fotheringhay, on Monday, July 29th, 1861, Robert Wyatt, then nearly blind and eighty-two years of age, was there to tell his tale of the discovery of the Darnley ring, to Messrs. Parker, Freeman, and many other learned antiquarians who were present. Miss Agnes Strickland was also there, and she kindly proposed a subscription for the old man, who was thereby made happy with a larger fee than his threadbare tales had probably ever won for him. This was his last chief appearance as the guide to Fotheringhay castle; for when I went there early in September, 1862, and enquired after Robert Wyatt, I was told that, a short time previous, he had returned late in the evening from the Warmington "feast," considerably the worse for drink, and had been put to bed and there found dead in the morning.

The ring discovered by Robert Wyatt was the signet-ring, with the monogram of Mary and Henry Darnley bound up in a true lovers' knot, and, within the hoop, the lion on a crowned shield, and

the inscription "Henri L. Darnley, 1565." Miss Strickland gives an illustration of the ring in the flat, and so does Mr. Albert Way, in a printed paper in the journals of the Royal Archæological Institute.* My own illustration of the signet ring, in my *Fotheringhay, and Mary Queen of Scots*, (Alfred King, Oundle.) was taken from a drawing made by Mr. Albert Way for the late Mr. Joseph Cecil, of Northampton. The various illustrations of the ring now given in this journal were most kindly made for me by Mr. Wallis, of the South Kensington Museum, and his accomplished daughter, Miss Rosa Wallis; and they are now published for the first time. I had never seen the ring until October 15th, 1886, when I went to the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Wallis was good enough to unlock the glass-case in which the ring is preserved, and to take it out for my close inspection. He has also given me a fine impression of the monogram. Visitors to South Kensington will find the case in the centre of the South Court, among the Waterton collection of rings, in the case marked "Betrothal and Fede rings." The Mary Stuart ring is thus officially described:—

"RING. Gold signet, with oval bezel, engraved with the initials 'M. H.' and true lovers' knots, the inside engraved with the royal arms of Scotland, and inscribed 'Henri L. Darnley, 1565.' *English*. 16th Cent^r. Diam. 1in. (Waterton Collection.) Bought, 4*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*."

The price given for the ring appears to have been absurdly small for so priceless a relic; but there it is, and it is a fortunate thing that it is in a national collection, where everyone may see it, and ponder upon its history.

Probably Miss Strickland's surmise is correct: "Perhaps it dropped from Mary's finger in her death agony on the block, and was swept away among the bloody sawdust unobserved." Whether or no she habitually wore this betrothal ring may be a matter for conjecture; but that she had placed it on her finger before laying her head upon the block seems to be a certainty. It may be remembered, that one of the rings worn by her in the judicial trial, was the diamond ring that had been sent to her when she was a prisoner at Lochleven, by Queen Elizabeth; with the assurance that, if she could effect her escape, the English Queen would meet her on the border with a force sufficient to protect her against her rebellious subjects. This was the ring that she shewed to the lords who were her judges.

* Vol. xiv., p. 29. See also vol. xv., 254, for the Signet Ring now in the British Museum.

"Look here, my lords!" she said to them as she displayed the diamond ring, "I came to England relying upon the friendship and promises of your Queen. Look at this pledge of love and protection that I received from your mistress. Regard it well. Trusting to this pledge I came among you. You all know how it has been kept." The history of Mary Stuart's rings is, indeed, a sad one.

Whether the gold signet ring was sold by its lucky finder, Robert Wyatt, to colonel Grant, I am unable to say; but it came into the colonel's possession, and was exhibited by Mr. Farrer, in the museum formed during the annual meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, at Salisbury, July, 1849. Subsequently, it passed into the choice collection of rings formed by Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A., then of Walton hall, near Wakefield, but now living at his ancestral home, Deeping Waterton hall, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire; and when Mr. Waterton parted with the *dactyliotheca* that he had formed with so much taste, learning, and expense, the nation were the gainers thereby.

Mr. Albert Way says: "The beautiful ring discovered at Fotheringhay has been regarded as a nuptial gift, a token probably of plighted troth, from Mary to Darnley. The impress presents the initials H and M combined; with a true love-knot repeated above and below the monogram. The first stroke of the H, however, has a transverse line at the top, forming a T; a letter which it is not easy to explain in connection with the supposed allusion to the names of Henry and Mary. Within the loop is engraved a small escutcheon, charged with a lion rampant, and surmounted by an arched crown. The tressure of Scotland alone is wanting to give a royal character to this little achievement which is accompanied by the inscription: HENRI L. DARNLEY. 1565. This is, doubtless, to be read Henry, Lord Darnley."

Darnley had become the accepted suitor of Mary Stuart, both at Wemyss Castle and Holyrood, in February, 1565; and he had proposed marriage to her, in March; but she refused the ring that he then offered to her; but in April their nuptials were privately celebrated in Stirling castle. On May 15, she publicly announced her intention of marrying Darnley; and on May 29, she was publicly married to him. The heralds proclaimed him king of Scotland, and thenceforth all documents were signed "Henry and Marie R."

Mr. Albert Way says: "Two points of difficulty obviously present themselves in regard to this ring, the interest of which is of no ordinary kind, if it may be received as unquestionably a relic of

that important period in the fortunes of Darnley; still more important in the calamitous course of public affairs in Scotland. The introduction of a *T* in the monogram requires more satisfactory explanation than has hitherto been suggested. Some have thought to trace in this initial some allusion to the royal house of Tudor; since Darnley's maternal grandmother, it will be remembered, was Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and dowager of James IV., king of Scots, grandfather of Queen Mary. Thus both the affianced parties, on the occasion for which this remarkable token of betrothal may have been prepared, might alike claim descent, in the second generation, from the Tudor race; and, how momentous were the questions involved in that claim and that descent!

"The other feature of detail not easily to be explained, is the introduction of the lion rampant within the ring, accompanied by the royal crown, and the date when Mary actually conferred on Darnley the title of king. Under these circumstances, a single bearing being thus specially selected, not the ancestral coat of Darnley's family, it might naturally be expected that the lion of Scotland would appear, accompanied by the tressure, which, however, is here wanting. The conjecture is indeed not inadmissible, in the absence of any other solution of the difficulty, that the diminutive size of the escutcheon may have occasioned either the omission of the tressure; or that the tressure may have been expressed merely on the surface of the red enamel, now wholly lost, with which the field of the miniature achievement was, doubtless, filled up. It has been conjectured that the lion rampant might possibly be the ancient bearing of the earldom of Fife; which appears to have been borne by the dukes of Albany, and may have been placed on this ring in special allusion to that title being conferred on Darnley on the day previous to his marriage."

The signet-ring of Mary Queen of Scots, preserved in the British Museum, was believed by Sir Henry Ellis to be her "nuptial ring." It was in the possession of the queen of George III. in 1792, and then came into the possession of the duke of York; and, at the sale of his effects, at Christie's, March, 1827, it was purchased for fourteen guineas by Richard Greene, F.S.A. The ring is of gold, of massive form, weighing 212 grains. The arms of Scotland are engraved on a piece of crystal or white sapphire, of oval form; with the motto "In defens," and the initials "M. R." Within the hoop of the ring is a cipher, originally enamelled, enclosed within a band, and ensigned by a crown. Mr. Albert Way thought that the mono-

gram was composed of the two Greek letters *Phi* and *Mu*, signifying the initials of Frances and Mary; and that the ring was engraved between her betrothal to the Dauphin, August, 1548, and their marriage, April 24, 1558. A similar monogram was engraved on the small silver hand-bell (now in the possession of Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet, Clackmannanshire,) which is mentioned in the inventory of plate remaining in the custody of Elizabeth Curle, at Fotheringhay castle, February 20, 1686-7, twelve days after the execution of her royal mistress.

CUTBERT BEDE.

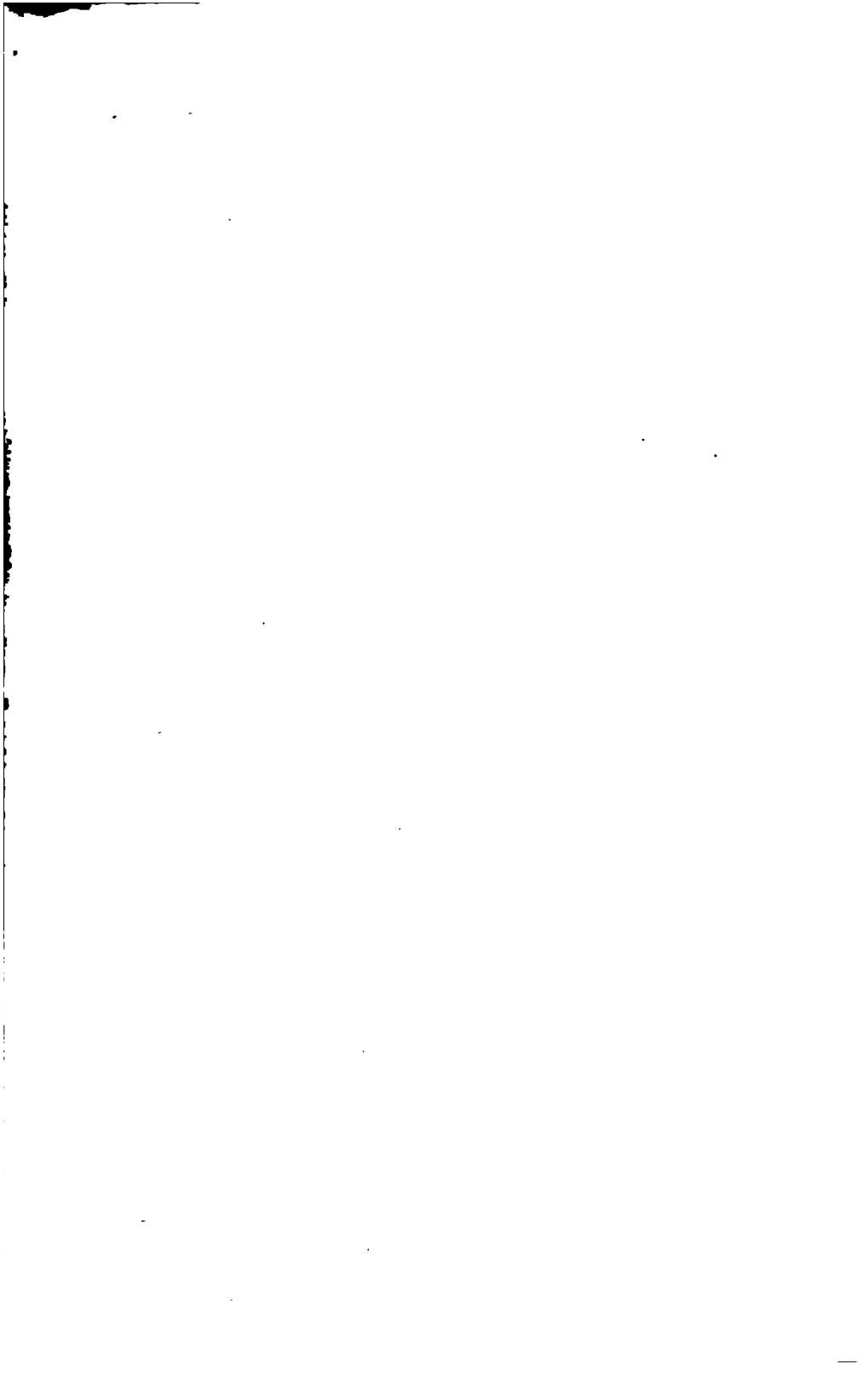
300.—EARLY CROSSES.—A paragraph in the *Wellingborough Post* of 12 Nov. gives an account of a copy of the famous Saxon cross at Eyam, in Derbyshire, recently completed in Clipsham stone by our correspondent, the rev. R. S. Baker, which is now to be seen at Hargrave rectory. It is intended as a memorial to the rev. G. Rowe, many years principal of the training college at York, and sometime curate of Swynshed, co. Hunts., and will be placed in the churchyard of Osbaldwick near York. "Three sides have the intricate interlacing patterns peculiar to these relics of early Christian art, thought to be an imitation of wicker-work; just as the stone beam and trusses of Saxon tracery like that of Earls Barton are supposed to be an imitation in stone of the wooden buildings of the old houses of the Norse invaders. The fourth side has a scroll pattern, of Roman or Etruscan character." All these features are faithfully reproduced from the Eyam cross.

Crosses of this kind are rare in England, except in Cornwall. It would be interesting to note here what specimens, either in fragments or entire, are to be found in Northamptonshire.

When the tower of Helpston was rebuilt about twenty years ago, several memorial stone crosses were found built up as material in the walls. One of these, about two feet in length, is clearly of Saxon character, and has a rude cross in the head, and the beginning of the interlacing work of the stem. Part of a similar cross is still standing in the churchyard at Castor. Will readers of "N. N. & Q." kindly supply other instances?

ED.

301.—WASHINGTON RELICS.—A letter in *The Standard*, dated 13 Aug., 1885, and signed with the initials "A. M. D.," mentions the loss of a well-authenticated relic of Washington, namely, the emblazoned arms which hung for years in the house of his ancestor, outside Northampton. "The good lady inhabiting it a few years ago received the curious, and pointed out the objects of interest. An American offered a pound for the brass; and she, having no idea of



The Treshams of Wold.

Judith = William Tresham = (5 Dec., 1611) Elisabeth,
 dau. of Valentine Piggott, of Wold, bur. at 2nd dau. of Richard Inham,
 of Beauchampton, Bucks, W. 23 Feb, 1651, of Lamport
 bur. at Wold, 28 Oct., 1610 aged 86

Mary Atkins = Thomas Tresham = Joyce --
 1st wife, mar. at W. 1 Aug. 1622, bur. 9 Mar., 1626 2nd wife bur. 8 July, 1619 bur. 31 Aug. 1600 bur. 16 Jan. 1602 bur. 8 Mar. 1604 bur. 19 May, 1608

William

Morice

Judith

Valentine

Margaret

Judith Tresham
 bap. 25 May, 1623
 bur. 4 Feb., 1626
 bur. 9 Feb., 1627

Marie
 bap. 2 Nov., 1628
 bur. 29 March, 1631
 mar. (3 June, 1652)
 Henry Bray, of Brixworth

William
 bap. 2 Nov., 1628
 bur. 29 March, 1631
 mar. (3 June, 1652)
 Henry Bray, of Brixworth

Dorothy
 bap. 29 March, 1631
 mar. (3 June, 1652)
 Henry Bray, of Brixworth

Richard Tresham
 bap. 16 Aug. 1613, buried 17 Jan. 1689,
 m. Anne -- bur. 17 June, 1667

John
 bap. 26 Nov. 1615, buried 13 Jan. 1615

Samuel
 bap. 8 Dec. 1616, buried 1 May, 1618

Henry
 bap. 25 April, 1619, buried 10 Nov. 1643

Elisabeth
 bap. 14 July, 1620, buried 1620

William
 bap. 27 Oct., 1622

Mary
 bap. 24 July, 1625, married 2 April, 1653,
 Daniel Wapooole
 of Clipston
 He was buried there 25 Nov. 1677,
 aged 52.

Ann
 bap. 16 Sep. 1627

Samuel
 bap. 4 July, 1680

Elisabeth Tresham, Adm. of her father's goods, 22 March, 1688.
 m. John Chapman, of Wold, living in 1688-4.

its monetary value, gladly exchanged it for the sovereign." A few days later a letter appeared, signed "Julius Sladden," and dated 19 Aug., which we give entire. "In the secluded little parish church of Wickhamford, near Evesham, within the altar rails, may be seen, graven in the flat stone and well preserved, the Washington coat of arms, the well known Stars and Stripes, together with a Latin inscription to the memory of Penelope, daughter of Colonel Henry Washington, descended from Sir William Washington, Knight, of the county of Northampton. This lady, Penelope Washington, buried at Wickhamford, died February 27, 1697, and the inscription, highly eulogistic of her noble family, is well worth the notice of Americans and others as showing how the most illustrious of that name was descended from a stock honoured alike in public and private life."

DELTA.

302.—THE GRADUAL DECAY OF KIRBY HALL.—There are probably few persons now living, who can remember Kirby hall in its undecayed state. It may be that one or two of the very aged in its immediate neighbourhood can carry their memories back far enough to recall something of its original splendour. Canon James, in his well-known article in the *Quarterly* in 1857, says that it had been a habitable house within fifty years of that date. His striking and eloquent description of it, as he knew it at the time of his writing, is doubtless familiar to most of our readers. He calls it "of all domestic ruins the saddest by far." It was spoken of as a retreat for the court of George III. in the event of an invasion, so utterly secluded is its position. A few lines may be quoted, as the time of his writing is nearly midway between the dates of the two notices we give of visits in 1834 and 1885.

"To see, as at Kirby, the very action of decomposition going on, the crumbling stucco of the ceiling feeding the vampire ivy, the tattered tapestry yet hanging on the wall, the picture flapping in its broken frame—to inhale the fœtid air where rats are scuffling behind the rotten wainscot, and mice are nestling in the organ-pipes, and chimbling the organ-bellows in the library once filled with the MSS. and books of Dugdale—to see the machinery of the clock fallen in through the roof into the chapel, and the fresh ferns sprouting up in the choked gutters; and yet the masonry in all its firmness, without a stone displaced—the sculpture as sharp as the first day it was carved—the solid oak staircase yet entire: this is a melancholy without a redeeming touch of hope or comfort."

The impressions made upon Mr. James Sculthorpe, on his visit in 1834, are given in a paper printed in *The Kettering Observer* of 5 Sep., 1884. The following digest of this paper has been kindly prepared by his daughter, Mrs. Hall; who has added an account of the present state of the hall, shewing the utter and hopeless desolation into which it has fallen.

"The late Mr. James Sculthorpe, of Gretton, writes in May, 1834, that he one evening walked to Kirby, and the hall seemed like a worn-out garment, no longer fit for the use of the one for whom it was originally made; and therefore cast off for the acceptance of someone in a lower sphere of life. It bore many signs of former splendour, but was silently and slowly relapsing into destruction. Chilliness pervaded the magnificent avenue of lime trees, which was peopled with a colony of rooks, cawing in their nests. From the avenue, he entered the outer court; and thence, through a handsome portal surmounted by a clock-tower to the inner quadrangle, surrounded on all sides by beautiful masonry, some of which was designed by Inigo Jones. Here a woman, who occupied some apartments there, appeared and proceeded to conduct him through passages hung with portraits of the earl of Winchilsea's family, who is the owner of the property. Then she opened one of the front rooms; on both sides of the door stood handsome cabinets, and near the fireplace an organ, whose tone was rather disordered by neglect. The next room shown was an upper one, containing a bed. The window of this room was semicircular and faced the south. The next room was more spacious, with an aspect towards the west, having two windows with scarlet curtains. Twenty-two years previously, Mr. S., who was a farming pupil at that time, had dined in this room with the tenantry, when they celebrated his lordship's majority.

"The next room entered was the ball-room. All the windows were plastered up, except one at the end, with folding doors, which opened on a balcony, that would admit several persons to the open-air at once. Then they mounted a flight of steps, and walked into the private chapel, with its manifest tokens of fleeting elegance. He was next conducted up a staircase in the clock-tower; the clock was not going, and the jackdaws had made it their retreat. From the clock, the stairs led upwards to the leads, which afforded a view of the beautiful pasture-grounds and verdant shades. The garden had not been cultivated for a long time, but a flower here and there shot up amid the weeds and rubbish."

"In August, 1885, I went to Kirby. On approaching nearer to the mansion the trees increased in numbers, until their shadowy clumps are of the densest description: chestnuts, hollies, and limes abounding. There is a square enclosure, surrounded by a wall with an open balustrade at the top; this is intersected by three dignified gateways, the pillars of which contain niches, and are overarched with masonry, ornamented with balls and the Winchilsea arms of wheatsheaves. Next this enclosed court is the outside framework of a clock-tower, the face of the dial being still perceptible. At the basement of this tower is a carriage-entrance, which had been guarded by folding doors, filling an archway of woodwork of an open pattern like a portcullis; one of these doors is gone, the other hangs in crumbling grace on one hinge. From this doorway some very elaborate masonry is discernible immediately opposite. Across a quadrangle, surrounded on all sides by the mansion itself, is another beautiful tower, with a doorway which leads into the entrance-hall; the roof of this apartment is of carved oak, but has been whited over; it is very lofty, and there is a gallery at one end for musicians, but the staircase which led to it has been taken down, as it was unsafe. In 1860, I and my late husband ascended this staircase, passed through the musicians' loft into a closet over the porch with a pretty window in it, and we inscribed our names on one of the panes of glass; the whole place is covered with inscriptions made by tourists, and it is a favourite place for picnics; strangers swinging a gipsy's cauldron in the old fireplace in the hall. At the other end of this hall, is another door, which leads into a passage of freestone squares, paved diagonally. At the end of this passage is a window looking south.

"Next the passage is a lovely room, a pretty parlour, whose simplicity is so graceful, whose elegance is so perfect, that it seems almost a profanation to call it by its conventional name, a drawing-room. There is a semicircular window, extending upwards, from a low seat which runs round, almost to the ceiling. The framework is of carved stone mullions, uprights and curved cross-bars at equal distances of about two feet from one another from bottom to top; all the glass has vanished. Next the drawing-room is the library, with a similar bowed window, but in better preservation. There are ledges for sliding shelves, which could be altered to suit the sizes of the books. The semicircular windows occupy the whole of one end of the rooms, and they are carried up in the same style to the roof, having two floors above them. The door of the drawing-room is in

the centre of the wall, immediately opposite the window. The entrance-hall and the rooms described were built in the 16th century, by Humphrey Stafford; he was a roman catholic, and was displeasing to his sovereign, who confiscated the property and appropriated it to the royal use. Queen Elizabeth gave it to sir Christopher Hatton, whose dancing her majesty had admired. This gentleman was lord chancellor of England, and he greatly extended the house, building all three sides of the quadrangular part, though the style is rather less ornate; it has a frieze of bas-relief sculpture, which includes among other things the Stafford knot. In this later part, and opposite the drawing-room door, is another door leading into a room lighted by several windows; and next this room is another resembling it. Over these rooms, there used to be a fine spacious apartment, described as the schoolroom of the present earl when a boy; this is now in ruin. The ruin is more complete in this part and further on: bare walls being overspread by the canopy of heaven.

“Strolling round the outside of the beautiful buildings of the unfortunate Stafford, you come upon another door, also opening into the lofty entrance hall before described. It is said that queen Elizabeth once visited Kirby, and entered by this door. There are three curved steps bowing outwards, and then five more steps with the bow incurved; making a good flight for the entrance. At the foot of the steps are planted two yew trees, one on each side, like sentinels. A rather large, rayed, yellow flower, of the herbaceous kind, is found near the brook in the spring; supposed to be Leopard's Bane, and an ancient inhabitant of the grounds of bygone days.”

303.—CHAINED BOOKS IN LIBRARIES.—What old libraries in the county, or churches, still contain books with chains attached to them? In the cathedral library at Peterborough some of the chains remain; and I think one or two have the remains of old catalogues attached to them.

H. R. S.

304.—THE GARFIELDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (281).—Since my query at the above reference not a little has come to light respecting this family, from whom, it is thought probable, the president descended. First of all, it is to-day by no means an obsolete name in the county; there being several of the name in the northern and eastern divisions. Next, in 1883 Mr. William P. W. Phillimore published for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a pamphlet entitled *The Garfield Family in England*; the contents of which are extremely interesting, and which Mr. Taylor proposes to republish. From this it would appear that anciently the family were

settled at Ashby S. Legers, Kilsby, and Cold Ashby. Not to go over the same ground in the present note, let me add to Mr. Phillimore's statement at p. 4 that "only one will of the Ashby St. Leger branch is known;" I give below exact copies of four proved at Northampton, three of which are Ashby S. Leger wills:—

1. Thomas Garfield, of Ashby S. Legers . Prob. 27 April, 1557.
2. Robert Garfield " " . Prob. 27 April, 1568.
3. Thomas Garfield " " . Prob. 12 Sept., 1601.
4. Thomas Garfield of Cold Ashby . Prob. 17 April, 1624.

I.

"In the name of God Amen. In the yere of o^r Lord god 1556 the xij daye of January I Thomas Gradfyld of Ashbye legers hole of mynd and remembrance make my last will and test' in this manner and forme folowyng first I bequethe my sole God Almighty to his mother St Marie and to all the holie company of heaven my bodie to be buried in the Church yard of Ashbye legers Also I bequethe to the mother churche ij^d Ite to the reparacon of the aulter in Ashebye churche ij^d Ite to the sepulcre light iiij^d Also I bequethe to Robert Gardfyld my sone vj^d viij^d to Ric my son vj^d viij^d to Ralphe my sone vj^d viij^d to John my sone vj^d viij^d and to Thomas Gardfyld my sone vj^d viij^d Also I bequeth to Elizabeth Gardfyld my daughter vj^d viij^d and a sowe also I bequethe to Thomas also x^t vj^d viij^d The resydue of my goods my body buried my detts paid I geve to Hellen Gardfyld my wyf whome I make my sole executrix of all my goods not bequethed she to dispose them as she shall thynk the best for the welthe of my sole and all christen soles in wytnes hereof S^r Robert holmes pereiste John Cune Robert Gardfyld w^t other."

Proved 27 April 1557.

2.

"Test. Robti gerfyle de Ashebie Leagers Def. anno Dni 1568. In the name of God Amen the xvijth daye of Marche Anno Dni 1568. I Robt Geyfild of Ashebie Leagers make my testament and last will in this manner following ffirst I bequeth my soule to god my maker and redeemer and to his mother St Mary and all the holy company in heven and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Ashebie Leagers. Item I gyve to the churche of Ashebie legers iiij^d Itm to the reparacon of the bells iiij^d Itm to the pavement iiij^d Also I bequeth to thom's gardfyld my sonn xij^{li} in money to be made of such goods as I have and to be delyvered hym at thage of xvijij yeares Itm I bequeth unto Elizabeth gardfild my syster a hyve at the daie of her mariage The residue of my goods not bequethed my body

buried my detts paide I gyve and bequeth to Margrett my wiffe the w^{ch} I make my soule executrix of all my goods not bequethed witness hereof Sebastian boyse gylbert herman and Edmund boyse w^{ch} other mo."

Invent. xxxvth v^o x^d Proved 27 April, 1568.

According to the extracts from the Ashby S. Leger registers, which Mr. Phillimore gives on page 4 of his pamphlet, a Robert Garfield was buried 28 March, 1568; presumably the Robert of the above will. Ought not therefore the date of the will to be 17 March, 1567-8, and not as therein stated?

3.

"Testa. Thom's Garefield de Ashbie Leogers. In the Name of God Amen. of Ashby Leogers in the Countie of Northton yeoman the xijth daie of January in the xliijth yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth that nowe is being whole in mind and good and perfect remembrance laud and prayse be given to god make and ordaine this my last will in manner and forme followinge. That is to saie ffirst I comend my soule unto Allmightie God my maker and redeemer and my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Ashby leogers aforesaid And I bequeath toward the reparacon of the said church iij^l iiij^d Itm I give and bequeath unto my sonne Richard Garefield two bedsteads that came from Wrighton and one of those bedds wthall furniture belonginge to it at the discrecon of his mother one cubboard standinge in the buttery, a table and a forme standinge in the millhouse, one brasse pot at his mothers appointment, vj^l viij^d to buy him a kettlę one platter and one pewter dish, one payre of sheets and atowell, And also his mother my nowe wife to breed him a calfe w^{ch}in two yeares next after my decease. And also I give unto him a salt acandlesticke and x^s in money. Itm I give unto Nathaniell Garefield the Sonne of thafores^d Richard Garefield the somme of vi^l viij^d to be paid w^{ch}in one yeare next after my decease. Itm I give and bequeath unto my godsoune Thomas Browne a swarme of bees yf my bees hit well to be delivered to him to him (*sic*) w^{ch}in two yeares next after my decease And if they hit not well then iij^l iiij^d to be paid to him by my Executors hereafter named. And to all the Rest of my godchildren I give iiij^d a peece ymmediately after my decease Itm I give unto the ringers of the parish church of Ashbie aforesaid xij^d upon the daie of my buriall and meate and drinke Itm I give and bequeath unto my sonne Willm Garefield the somme of xx^s to paid to him w^{ch}in foure yeares next after my decease. And after my debts paide and my funerall expences discharged the Residue of my goods chattels cattel and

ymplem^o of householde stufte whatsoever I give and bequeath unto Anne my wife and Isabell my daughter and to the longer liver of them Whom I make and ordaine Execut^o. of this my last Will and Testament. And I do appoint ou'seers of this my present Testament Willm Browne John Myles and John Goughe whom I hope will see all things accomplished accordinge to this my meaninge In witness whereof I have setto my hand and seale to this my present wrightinge the daie and yeare abovesaid These being witnesses Willm Becke John Hill Willm Ragsdale."

Proved 12 Sept., 1601.

4.

"Testament Thom's Garfeild de Cold Ashby defunct 29th die Januarij Anno Dni 1623. In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Garfeild of Cold Ashby in the Countie of North-ton husbandman beinge sicke in body but of perfect mynde & remembrance thanks be to God for it doe make this my last will & Testament in manner & forme followinge Impris I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Allmightie God trusting only thorough the meritts of my alsufficient Saviour Jesus Christ to be saved and my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Cold Ashbey & all the rest of my goods as followeth, It I give and bequeath unto my eldest daughter Anne Garfeild xx^s to be payd unto her when she shall accomlishe the age of one and Twentie yeares or the day of her marriag w^{ch} shall come first. It I give and bequeath unto my sonne Willm xx^s to be payd when he shall accomplish the age of one & Twentie yeares. Item I give and bequeath unto my second daughter Susan xx^s to be payd when she shall accomlishe the age of one & Twentie yeares or the day of her marriag w^{ch} shall come first. Item I give and bequeath unto my youngest daughter Marke xx^s to be payd when she shall accomlishe the age of one & Twenty yeares or the day of her marriage w^{ch} shall come first, and yf any of theis my Childrene shall departe this lyfe before they accomlishe the age aforesaid, then my will is that that Childs parte or parts shalbe equally devided amongst the rest then lyvinge All the rest of my goods & cattel not bequeathed my debts being payd and my Legacies discharged I give and bequeath unto my wyf ffrancis Garfield whom I make and ordayne my sole executrix of this my last will & Testamen', In witnes whereof I have sett my hand & seale the day & yeare above wrytten Thomas Garfield his marke In the presence of ffrancis Clipsham, Willm Line his marke"

Proved 17 April 1624. Invent: in exhitu 41^{li} 15^s 4^d.

It is a difficult task to draw out a "tree" from the information we now have, and, for the present putting the Cold Ashby branch aside,

I would make the suggestion that Thomas (will no. 1) of Ashby S. Legers was the father of Robert and Thomas (wills 2 and 3). To claim President Garfield himself, more surely than tradition claims him, as in the case of Washington, I can only say, we must be content to wait in the hope that further details may be forthcoming, and these details are as likely to be discovered in America as in England. H. I. L.

305.—**BUNYAN'S PORRIDGE-BOWL.**—In the year 1858 a poor person in Wellingborough was in possession of a porridge-bowl, said to have belonged to John Bunyan. Is this still in existence? or is anything known of it? It is described as being of a black colour.

M. M. D.

306.—**DEDICATION OF CHURCHES (282).**—Mr. F. A. Tole, of Northampton, writes that there are no remains of any consecrated building in Old Stratford. Service was of late years conducted in a room at the school known as Trinity college; but there was nothing of antiquity about this building.

Bridges, however, (i. 304.) says "there was formerly here an hermitage and free chapel . . . the place where they stood, is now called *Chapel-close*." And a note says that it was probably dedicated to S. John, as bishop Tanner speaks of the chapel of the hospital of S. John "upon the causeway leading to the bridge at *Stony Stratford*," which he thinks was on the Northamptonshire side. Ed.

307.—**GORHAM FAMILY OF FLORE AND CRANSLEY.**—I shall be grateful for help in completing a pedigree of this family. I have fully traced it back to Ralph Gorham, and his son John, born or baptized at Benefield, 28 Jan., 1621. Beyond this there is a long gap, 1339 to 1621. In or about 1339 the Gorhams sold possessions at Flore, and at Cransley. I believe also there were collateral branches at Kings Cliff, Homerton, Upton, and Morborne. The period from 1040 to 1307 is fully known, and the family settlements in Bretagne, and Maine, as well as those at S. Albans and Westwick, co. Herts., have been amply investigated.

47 Manchester street, London, W. LOUIS D'AGUILAR JACKSON.

Bridges has occasional, but very slight, notices of the family. A knight's fee was held in Flore of William de Goreham in 1206, and another in the same year in Cransley. In 1279, Amicia de Gorham held a messuage and one carucate in the manor of Cotton, in the liberty of Gretton. In 1299 Ralph de Gorham was instituted to the rectory of Oakley parva. Ed.

308.—MEMORIES OF FRANKLIN (286).—Possibly the following additional information from Franklin's autobiography may furnish a clue to some Ecton or Wellingborough reader, and may so elicit further particulars. Benjamin Franklin's grandfather, born 1598, was named Thomas, and lived at Ecton till past work, when he retired to Banbury, co. Oxford, where his son John, a dyer, resided. Benjamin's father, Josias, was apprenticed to this brother John. The eldest of the brothers, Thomas, lived in the family residence at Ecton, which he bequeathed with the adjoining land, to his only daughter; she afterwards, in concert with her husband, Mr. Fisher of Wellingborough, sold it to Mr. Isted, lord of the manor. Josias, with his wife and three children, emigrated to America in 1682.

DELTA.

309.—"HEADLESS CROSS" NEAR NORTHAMPTON (285).—There is no other hill commanding the site of the battle of Northampton than the hill on which the Eleanor cross stands, and as far as I am aware, no record of any other cross. The site of the Eleanor cross itself is an admirable position for anyone wishing to see what is going on in the valley of the Nene, near Northampton, where tradition says the battle was fought. I am, therefore, driven to the conclusion that the Eleanor cross itself was the one referred to in the extract quoted in "N. N. & Q." ii., 116. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Eleanor cross was originally left incomplete. In a paper lately read before the Architectural Society at Northampton, I have carefully examined and quoted all the evidence bearing on the question, and as the paper will be published in their transactions, I must refer to that for a detailed statement; but the main facts may perhaps be summarised here.

Mr. Hartshorne, in his *Historical Memorials of Northampton*, p. 195, and elsewhere, came to the conclusion that the cross was surmounted by a fifth figure. This conclusion was based on an entry in the rolls of a payment made to William of Ireland "in perpacationem xxv. marc. pro factura quinque imaginum ad crucem de Norhamtona." He does not appear to have noticed that this is the concluding payment of a series of four entries, the first of which speaks of the five figures as being for the Cross at Northampton "*et alibi*," and the other two are respectively "ad Cruces Reginae," and "pro Crucibus Reginae." The words "*et alibi*" were probably omitted by accident in the last entry. There were, perhaps, six figures in all, four for Northampton and two to be used elsewhere, but a detailed statement on this point would be too long to insert here. At

any rate four figures only came to Northampton, as we have an entry "pro cariagio quatuor imaginum ad crucem Norhamtonæ, et pro cariagio capitis et lanceæ ejusdem crucis, de Londonia usque Norhamtonam." There are many entries referring to this head and shaft, which I believe to have been the true head of the cross. The shaft is generally called "virga," but in one case as above "lancea," and in one entry "flecchia." The entries are in varying terms "pro factura virgæ, capitis, anuli et imaginum crucis Norhamtonæ." After a comparison of all the entries I have come to the conclusion that these terms may be understood as follows:—

"Virga" a shaft springing from the original base now existing, probably a clustered shaft of several members, and bound together by the

"Anulus" or richly decorated ring.

"Caput" the head of the cross, which itself was also richly and magnificently carved with

"Imagines" figures representing the Crucifixion.

There is abundant authority in a smaller way for every part of this suggestion, in the heads of contemporary crosses yet remaining. As an instance I may refer to the head of the cross at Tellisford opposite p. 58 in Pooley's *Old Crosses of Somerset*.

The Head of the Cross at Northampton must have been wonderfully beautiful. It was carved by the same sculptor as the four figures now remaining, the material used for the head and shaft, &c., being of what is now called Purbeck marble from Corfe in Dorsetshire. The figures, of which an illustration is annexed, have been praised by the best judges for their beauty of design and perfect execution, but they must have been far exceeded by the cross, if we are to judge by the comparative amounts paid for the work. It cost for carving alone, without reckoning the material, the sum of £25, or £325 of our money, whereas the cost of carving the figures was only 5 marks, or £3 6s. 8d. each.

I do not think there is any difficulty in supposing the cross to have disappeared before the time of the Battle of Northampton in 1460. Nearly 170 years had elapsed since its erection. The situation is high and exposed, and either by a flash of lightning or a heavy gale of wind it may easily have been thrown down from its narrow base, and broken to pieces on the steps below, without the necessity for supposing that any act of violence was committed. Even in these scientific days we cannot always secure our chimney pots.

The 14th century was a time of calamity both foreign and domestic. Men's minds were distracted, and it is no wonder that under such circumstances the fall of the cross at Northampton should pass unnoticed and unrepaired.

RICHARD G. SCRIVEN.

310.—MAZERS.—Apropos of the recent presentation to Mr. Monckton, of Fineshade abbey, of "a set of silver mazers," by the grateful conservatives of Northamptonshire, the question has been asked, What is a mazer?

Bailey's dictionary says, "from the Belgic, or Dutch, *Maeser*, Maple wood;—a broad standing cup or drinking bowl."

"Standing cup," I presume, by the way, is in contra-distinction to the common Saxon drinking cups, with rounded bottoms, which could *not* stand; of which we found, a few years back, some fine specimens, in glass, in a Saxon grave at Desborough. These are now in the British Museum. A tradition of the toping habits of our Saxon forefathers is of course to be found in the name "tumbler," though the shape of that useful article has been altered to suit modern sobriety.

Mazer may be set down as a Saxon cup made to stand, and therefore *not* for toping purposes. It may be inferred also that it was necessarily of *wood*, and that the correct wood was *maple*. That the material should give its name to the thing is not singular; compare for instance "a glass," or "a pewter." These maple bowls were frequently mounted with silver, and thus made handsome and costly. It does not appear that they were ever wholly of metal; thus a silver mazer is somewhat of a contradiction in terms—as if we should say, a wooden tombstone.

There are many ancient mazers in existence. The city companies possess several; some are to be found as items of church properties in the keeping of rectors and churchwardens for the time being, and some have come into private hands as curiosities. There was a fine and unique exhibition of mazers last winter, at the rooms of the London Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House. I regret that I had not the opportunity of seeing it.

Now comes the question, what was the special use and purpose of mazers? I am not prepared to answer that question with confidence, and should be glad to obtain reliable information on the subject. I have the impression that there was something of the mysterious about them, and that they had originally a quasi-sacred character. Why are they found as portions of church properties?

Were they a tradition of libation cups of the Druid worship of our remote forefathers? Were they cups for augury and divination? Was the cup of Joseph, which Benjamin unwittingly carried off, an instance of a silver mazer? "Is not this the cup in which my lord drinketh, and whereby he divineth?" "Wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly divine?"

HARGRAVE.

ROB. S. BAKER.

Mr. Peacock (*English Church Furniture*, p. 194) has an admirable note on this word. It seems that the name was sometimes applied to similar vessels made of other woods. In many cases they were richly carved, and often edged with silver. The "great Maser" belonging to the guild of the B.V.M. at Boston, which gives occasion to this note, had "a prynt in the bothom gilt wt an ymage of Allmyghti god sittynge at the iugement in the myddes of iiij euangelistes," and weighed 49½ ounces. A 15th century mazer belonging to the Ironmongers' company has the "Ave Maria" text inscribed on the rim. Mr. Peacock adds, "The mazer figured also in many of those strange practices, half religious, half magical, which lingered among our rural poor until quite recent times." And he quotes, from Brand, a very strange account of a custom in Herefordshire of hiring persons at a funeral to take on themselves the sins of the dead person, and in the ceremonial connected with this a mazer was used.

ED.

311.—THE EYES OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, in her historical romance, *Unknown to History: a Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland*, (2 vols., Macmillan, 1883,) in describing her heroine's face, more than once says, "there was a decided cast in one of the eyes." What authority had Miss Yonge for this statement? No portrait, or description, with which I am acquainted, thus maligns her charms.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

312.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173, 192, 217, 270).—I am glad that Mr. Page has brought up again the above subject, which is still very far from being exhausted.

A Wellingborough lady kindly sends me the tunes of two of these games, which she has written down from memory. It would be desirable to put on record the tunes as well as rhymes of these fast-fading reminiscences of "Merry England," before the board schools succeed in making our villagers too clever and too dull for these childish and innocent gaieties.

My correspondent writes, "The first, 'Green grow the leaves,' is a very pretty game, more like a country dance than anything else,

and is simply described as being a sort of dancing 'follow my leader.' One couple is chosen to lead, and they go off whither they will, followed by a long train of youths and maidens all singing the refrain. Sometimes the leaders part company and branch off to the right or left; the others have to do the same, and not until the leaders meet can they join again. They march arm in arm and the effect is rhythmical, the time very musical and oddly attractive."

GREEN GROW THE LEAVES.

Green grow the leaves on the hawthorn tree, Green grow the leaves on the hawthorn tree; We
 jangle, and we wrangle, and we never can agree, But the tenor of our song goes merri-ly,
 mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly, The tenor of our song goes mer-ri-ly.

The second air is that sung to the words of the game given in art. 135 of our first volume. The words, as here given, vary very slightly from those given before; but it will be seen that the music would suit either version.

CHOOSING PARTNERS.

Oats and beans and barley grow, You, I, a-ny-one know,
 You, I, a-ny-one know, How oats and beans and barley grow? First the
 farmer sows his seeds, Folds his arms and takes his ease, Stamps his foot and
 claps his hand, And turns him round to view the land, Waiting for a part-
 -ner. Open the ring and take me in, Make haste and choose your part-ner.

Hargrave:

ROB. S. BAKER.

313.—BURT AND CHESTER FAMILIES.—Mr. Chester Waters, in his learned work *The Chesters of Chicheley*, p. 620, gives the marriage license of the Rev. Anthony Chester, of East Haddon, bachelor, above 40, and Elizabeth Burt of St. Mary Arden, co. Leicester, spinster, above 25. To marry at Farndon or Pisford, co. Northampton. Sir Anthony was the 9th and last baronet of the family, and died 17 May, 1769. His widow removed on his death to Northampton, where she purchased a freehold house, and resided nearly 40 years. She died there 13 June, 1808, aged 88, and was buried beside her husband at East Haddon on the 20th.

W. G. D. F.

Mr. F. A. Blaydes, of Bedford, sends the date of the above licenses 18 Jan., 1750-1, as given in *Marriage Licenses: Faculty Office*, ed. Harl. Soc. xxiv. 256.

The enquiry in our last part was after the Burt family, of which Lady Chester was a member, and not after that of her husband.

314.—HAMPDEN FAMILY.—This family was settled at Rothwell in 1482. Any particulars will be thankfully received by

Cradley Rectory, Malvern.

E. R. HAMPDEN.

315.—CELEBRATED NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BOOKSELLERS. II. (54).—John Simco, son of Samuel and Ann Simco, was born at Towcester about 1749; in the house now occupied by Mr. James Ward, confectioner, High street. He was apprenticed to his aunt Adkins, a baker and maltster of that town. Having doubts as to his future if he remained at his trade, he left and went to London; and after filling various situations with different booksellers, he eventually commenced business on his own account. At first he was with Mr. Chapman, in Old Round Court in the Strand, and afterwards with Mr. Samuel Hayes, of Oxford street. On leaving him he began selling prints at Leather lane, whence he removed to Great Queen street, and ultimately to Air street, Piccadilly, where he died in 1824, and was buried in S. James's churchyard, Piccadilly, where a tablet is erected to his memory. His knowledge of engraved portraits was very extensive. After his death the collection of books, &c., was sold by auction, the sale occupying five days. The writer is indebted to Miss Simco, postmistress, Towcester, and to a memorandum found among the papers of the late Mr. Dash, of Kettering, for the above particulars, as well as for those that follow.

He appears to have been very successful in business as a bookseller; and in collecting rare books, papers, prints, &c., many of them

relating to his native county ; some of which he bequeaths in his will to the British Museum, upon conditions, as the following extracts from his will shew :—

“ I bequeath also to the British Museum my History of Northamptonshire, in four volumes, folio, illustrated with Prints & Drawings, & three Port Folios of Drawings collected for it. Also my Lysons’s Environs of London, illustrated in Eleven Volumes, with four Volumes of Drawings collected for it ; & my History of St. Albans, & History of Derbyshire, in three volumes, folio, illustrated with Prints and Drawings. Upon condition of their paying my Executors Five Hundred Pounds, not half what it cost me, to be preserved there.”

The authorities of the museum declined the bequest upon these conditions.

The first sale was conducted by Mr. Evans, in Pall Mall, in 1824 ; and apparently took place before the museum authorities had decided not to accept Mr. Simco’s books at the price named. These lots have reference to his county :—

- 245 Duck’s Life of Archbishop Chichele, 1699.
- 522 Egerton’s Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, *Par.* 1812.
- 620 Life of Fuller, *portrait*, 1661.
- 623 Life of Alban Butler, 1799.
- 716 Northampton Mercury, vol. 2, part of the first leaf torn off, 1721.
- 723 Gunton’s History of the Church of Peterburgh, 1686.
- 792 Norden’s History of Northamptonshire, 1720.
- 899 Stemmata Chicheleana, *large paper, interleaved with manuscript Notes*, 1765.
- 920 Morton’s History of Northamptonshire, 1712.
- 939 Northamptonshire.—Tracts and Manuscript Papers, of various sizes, chiefly relating to Northamptonshire.
- 968 Peck’s Desiderata Curiosa, 1732.
- 978 Sermons preached for the Northampton Infirmary, 1743.
- 988 Spencer’s Life of Chichele, 1783.

The first part of Mr. Sotheby’s catalogue contains the following prints and drawings :—

- 32 Lord Burleigh, by *Cecil*.
- 51 Fairfax, (Thomas Lord) *stoking by Streeter* ; Ditto from Ricraft’s England’s Champions, &c.
- 101 *Gunpowder Conspirators*, with the representation of their Execution, by *N. Visseher, rare*.
- 114 Viscount Mordaunt, by *Faithorne*.
- 160 John Hervey, Esq. by *Tompson*.
- 161 James Harrington, by *Marchi*.
- 164 Strafford, (Earl of) after *Vandyck*.

- 165 Duchess of Cleaveland, w. l. after *Lely*.
 174 Marquis of Rockingham, w. l. by *Fisher*.
 178 Lady Viscount Spencer and Daughter, by *Paul*; Lady Charles Spencer, by *Pott*.
 226 Charles Earl of Peterborough, by *Gunst*.
 231 *Ossory* (*Thomas Earl of*) large oval in armour, after *Lely*, by *Vandrebanc*.
 238 Thomas Randolph, (bust) by *Marshall, sine*.
 280 Mary Queen of Scots.
 329 William Duke of Bedford, by *R. Williams, sine*.
 340 Burleigh Earl of Exeter, by *Tompson, sine*.
 344 *Grafton*, (*Henry Duke of*) by *Beckett, oval 4to.*; Ditto, (with Ship at Sea) by *Ditto, Proof*; Ditto, w. l. (in robes of the garter) *Proof, Rare*.
 345 *Grafton*, (*Henry Duke of*) by *Beckett, Oval 4to*.
 359 Peterborough, (*Charles Earl of*) by *Simon*.
 391 Russell, (*William Lord*) *Oval 4to*.
 397 Earl of Cardigan, by *Grozer*.
 398 *Grafton*, (*Henry Duke of*) by *C. Turner*; Earl and Countess Spencer, after *Hoppner*, by *Reynolds*.
 400 John Duke of Montague, by *M' Ardell*.
 401 Manchester, (*George Duke of*) by *Jones*.
 431 Sandwich, (*Edward Earl of*) by *Blooteling*.
 432 Richard Spencer, by *Hondius*.
 443 Elizabeth Washington (*Lady Ferrers*) by *Chantry, scarce*.
 455 Lady Langham, by *G. P. Harding*.
 462 John Stanbridge, (*in pen and ink*) by the *Rev. Mr. Brand*.
 463 Lady Langham, and Lady Paston (*pen and indian ink*) by *Ditto*.
 548 Harris's large View of Northampton; Queen's Cross; Geddington Cross—from Britton's Architectural Antiquities, &c.
 549 Views, Sections and Monuments in Peterborough Cathedral, by *Buckler, Vander Gucht, &c*.
 550 Buck's Views; Prospects of Althrop, Rushton, &c.
 551 Views from Bridges' History of Northamptonshire; Mosaic Pavements, coloured, &c.
 552 Plans and Views of Boughton; Catesby; Compton House; Eoton; Harrowdon Magna; Lilford, near Oundle, (*duplicates*) &c.
 554 Set of Plates to Bridges' History of Northamptonshire.
 556 Prints and Drawings of Castles and Churches in Northampton, &c.
 556 Miscellaneous Maps, Plans and Views.
 557 Naseby Battle; Naseby Church (*duplicates*); Holmby House; Monumental Brasses, &c.
 566 Cardinal Pole, *Proof*.
 570 Patrick (Bishop), by *R. White*.
 572 Rainbow (Bishop), by *Sturt*; Bishop Reynolds, by *Loggan*.
 576 Archbishop Williams.
 581 Sir Jeffery Palmer.
 587 Marquis of Northampton.
 640 Doddridge (Dr.)
 651 Dr. Preston, by *Marshall*.

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The antiquities of the common people cannot be studied without acquiring some useful knowledge of their mind, and it may be truly said, in this instance, that by the chemical process of philosophy, even wisdom may be extracted from the follies and superstitions of our forefathers.

BRAND, Preface to *Popular Antiquities*.

Yon warlike mound is formed all round
For warlike armes and actes,
And everie stone, by time o'erthrown,
Attests historic facts.

MRS. THOMAS, *Walke and Talke* (1836).

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.

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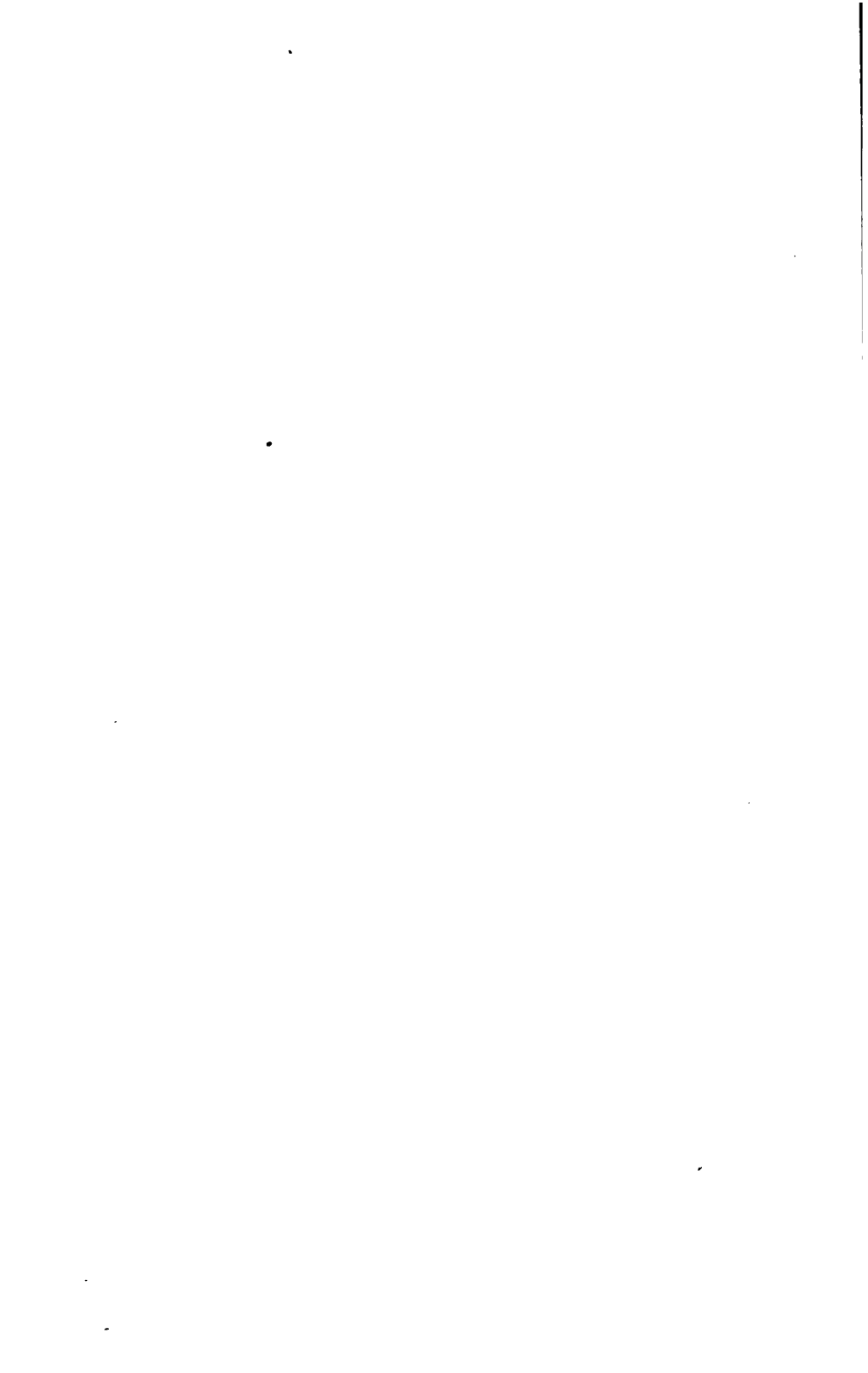
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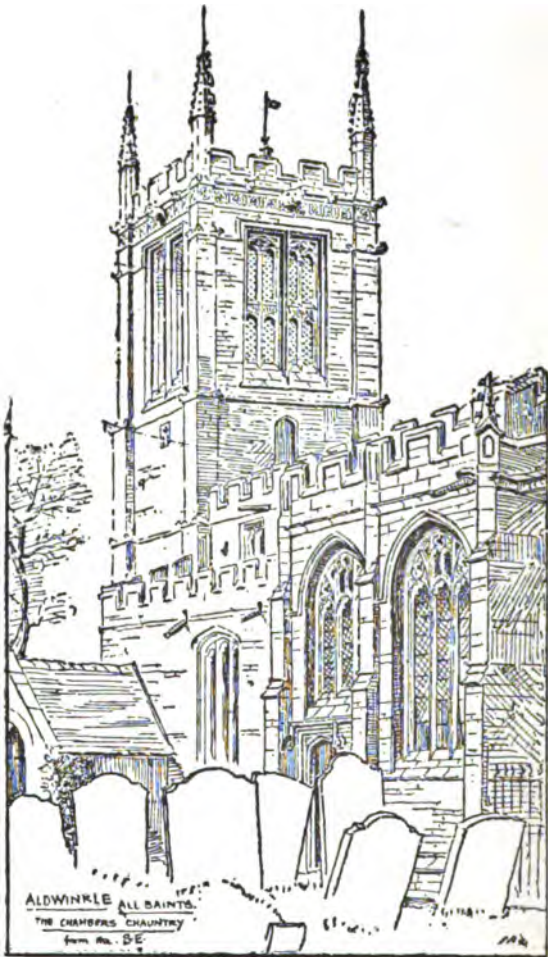
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ALDWINKLE ALL SAINTS
THE CHAMBERS CHAUNTRY
from No. 25

Celebrated Northamptonshire Booksellers. 165

These seven are from the catalogue (second part) containing the books offered to the Museum:—

- 40 Bishop Compton, *J. Smith, exc. (oval large 4to) fine and scarce.*
- 227 Earl Spencer (when Lord Althorp), w. l., by *C. Townley, p. p. Proof and Letters.*
- 235 Lady Elizabeth Montague, by *M' Ardell*, proof and letters; Countess Spencer, by *Finlayson*; Lady Charles Spencer, by *Dickinson.*
- 334 Lord Strafford and his Secretary.
- 409 Britton, the Small-Coalman, by *Johnson, scarce.*
- 460 Tom Britton, (the Musical Small-Coal Man), by *Simon.*
- 484 Simon, (Old).

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF BRIDGES'S HISTORY OF
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The drawings collected by Mr. Simco to illustrate his copy of Bridges are said to have been "highly finished" and "executed under his own immediate inspection," by Mr. Trotter and others.

- 638 N. E. and S. W. Views of Charwelton Church; Monument of Thomas Andrews, Esq. and his two Wives, 1690.
- 639 Tomb of Thomas Andrews and his Wives (*three different*); Curious Font in *Charwelton Church.*
- 640 Brasses in Charwelton Church of the *Andrews Family.*
- 641 N. E. and S. W. Views of Fawsley Church; N. and E. Fronts of Sir George Knightley's seat, *Fawsley.*
- 642 Brasses in Fawsley Church of the *Knightley Family.*
- 643 Sir Richard Knightley and his Lady (*Monument in Fawsley Church*); Elevation of the South side and head of Sir Richard Knightley's Tomb; View of the North Side of Ditto.
- 644 Monuments of Sir Valentine Knightley, and D. Knightley, Esq. in *Fawsley Church.*
- 645 — Sir Richard Knightley, and Richard Knightley, Esq. *ditto.*
- 646 — Lucy Knightley, Esq., and Jane Grey Knightley, *ditto.*
- 647 — Knightley Family in *ditto*; Monumental Effigy of Sir John Nedham at *Litchborough.*
- 648 Views of Norton Church, and Manor House; Brass of William and Katherine Knight in *Norton Church.*
- 649 Monumental Effigy of the Lady Elizabeth Seymour in *Norton Church.*
- 650 Monument of Elizabeth Verney; Ditto of the Breton Family, &c., in *Do.*
- 651 Views of Preston Capes Church, and the Castle House; Monument of the Rev. Knightley Adams; Ancient Gothic Font in the *Church of Preston.*
- 652 Monumental Tomb of Lady Latimer at *Stow IX. Churches.*
- 653 Monument of a Knight Templar, and Two Ornamented Slabs, &c. at *Do.*
- 654 Views of Aynho Church; Front of the House of Mr. Cartwright, and Inside of the Chapel, with the tomb belonging to the Cartwright Family at *Aynho.*
- 655 Monuments of Rebecca and Rhoda, Coheireesses to Thomas Chapman, Esq., &c. at *Aynho.*
- 656 Views and Font of St. Peter's Church, *Brackley.*

- 657 Old Font in St. James's; Monuments in the Collegiate Church of Brackley; Views of the Market House at *Ditto*, and Stone House near *Brackley, &c.*
- 658 S.W. and N.E. Views of the Collegiate Church, Brackley, Ditto of the Alms House and College at *Ditto*.
- 659 N.E. and S.W. Views of St. James's Church, *Brackley*; Ancient Stone Seats, with a curious ornamented bracket, and Gothic niche in *Ditto*.
- 660 Views of Croughton Church (*two aspects*); Monuments of the Rev. William Friend, &c. in *Ditto*.
- 661 Views of Evenlie Church (*ditto*); Monumental Tablets, &c. in *Ditto*.
- 662 Monuments of Creswell Levinz, and Robert Pearne, in *Ditto*.
- 663 View of Hinton Church; Monuments of Salathiel Crewe; and Reynold Braye, Esq^r., &c. in *Ditto*.
- 664 S.E. and N.W. Views of Kings Sutton Church.
- 665 Ditto, with the dates, &c. round the Bells; View of the Manor House at *Ditto*.
- 666 Monument of Tho. Langton Freke, Esq.; Ditto of John Tibbits, and Arms of Robert Kenwicke in *Ditto*.
- 667 Views of Newbottle and Radston Churches, with Monuments in the former.
- 668 Monuments of John Creswell, Esq., and Peter Dormer and family in *Newbottle Church*.
- 669 Views of Whitfield and Syresham Churches; Monuments of Peter Andrew and Robert Style in *Syresham Church*.
- 670 West Front and S.E. Views of Steane Chapel; Monument of Temperance Browne in *Ditto*.
- 671 Monuments of Thomas Crewe, Esq., and Temperance his Wife, *Ditto*.
- 672 ——— Thomas and John Lords Crewe, *Ditto*.
- 673 ——— Nathaniel Lord Crewe, and John (Son of Sir Thomas) Crewe in *Ditto*.
- 674 Portrait of John Lord Crewe, by *Athow*, and two prints of Ditto, by *Loggan and Place*.
- 675 Views of Astwell House, and Wappenham Church; Brass Monumental Figure in *Ditto*.
- 676 Brasses belonging to the Lovett Family &c., in *Wappenham Church*.
- 677 Monuments and Brasses of Ditto, &c. *Ditto*.
- 678 Ditto of Sir Thomas Grene, and *others*.
- 679 Monuments of the Hicklinge Family, with medallions of their Portraits, in *Greens Norton Church*.
- 680 N.E. and S.W. Views of Maidford Church; Old Font and Tablet to the memory of George Savage, and his Wife Elizabeth.
- 681 Monuments of Francis Tanfield and Family; Ditto of a Knight Templar, &c. in *Gayton Church*.
- 682 Views and Monuments in *Tiffeld Church*; Monument and Recumbent figure of William Sponn at *Towcester*.
- 683 Monuments of Jerome Farmer, and Jane his Wife, with their *Portraits, &c.*; Antique and curious Painting in the *Church of Towcester*.
- 684 Font, Shield of Arms, and Tomb of a Knight Templar, in the *Church of Alderton*; Views of *Ashton Church and Hartwell Chapel*.
- 685 Ancient Monuments of a Knight Templar, &c. in *Ashton Church*.

- 686 Views of Easton Neston Church ; Portraits of Lord and Lady Pomfret' and Tomb of the Countess of Pomfret in *St. Mary's Church Oxford.*
- 687 Portraits of Sir Hatton Farmor, Lady Anne and Family at *Easton Neston.*
- 688 Monuments of Sir George and Sir Hatton Farmor, with their Ladies, &c., *Ditto.*
- 689 Brass Monumental Effigies ; Tombs and Armorial Bearings of the Farmor Family, &c., *Ditto.*
- 690 Portraits of Robert Lord Digbie of Coshall, 1640, Sir Thomas Wharton, Penelope Lady Denham, and Mary Lady Hunsdon.
- 691 Views of Grafton Regis Church, &c. ; Ancient Tombs, Fonts, and Altar Pieces.
- 692 Perspective and Elevated Views of the Monument of John Wideville, and other Monuments of the same Family, in *Grafton Regis Church.*
- 693 Monument and Tomb of Sir Arthur and Lady Ann Throomorton, at Paulerspury ; Monument of Sir Benj. Bathurst and his Lady.
- 694 Views and Tomb in Road Church ; Monuments of the Rev. Richard Lightfoot, and others in Stoke Church.
- 695 Tomb of the Arundell Family, with part of the Church of Stoke, and various Monuments in *Ditto.*
- 696 S.E. and N.W. Views of Blizworth Church ; Monuments and Effigies of Roger Wake and his Lady, in *Ditto.*
- 697 Views of Horton House and Church ; Monument and Brass Effigies of Sir Roger Salusbury and his Wives, in *Horton Church.*
- 698 Tomb of Sir William Par, and the Lady Marie, (*different aspects*) ; Monument of Sir William Lane and Family, in *Horton Church.*
- 699 View of Piddington Church ; Various Monuments and Piece of Antiquity in *Ditto.*
- 700 Monuments in the Church of Weston Favel ; Ditto in the Independent Meeting, with the Portrait of an Archbishop, and Shield of Arms on stained glass, in the *Abbey of St. James, "Northampton."*
- 701 N.W. and S.E. Views of Quinton Church ; Monuments in *St. Giles's Church, "Northampton."*

THE SPENCER FAMILY.

- 702 Monuments of Sir John and Dame Isabel Spencer ; Ditto of Sir William and Dame Susan Spencer, in the Church of Great Brington.
- 703 Recumbent Figures of Sir John Spencer, and Dame Isabel his Wife, 1522 ; Ditto of Sir John and Dame Maria Spencer, *Ditto.*
- 704 Monuments of Sir Robert and Dame Margaret Spencer ; Ditto of Sir John and Dame Katherine Spencer, *Ditto.*
- 705 Recumbent Figures of Sir Robert and Dame Margaret Spencer, 1599 ; Ditto of Sir John Spencer and Dame Katherine his Wife, 1586.
- 706 Monument of Sir John and Dame Maria Spencer ; Ditto of Sir William and Lady Penelope Spencer, *Ditto.*
- 707 Monument of Sir Edward Spencer ; Recumbent Figures of Sir William and Lady Penelope Spencer, 1636, *Ditto.*
- 708 Monument of John Earl Spencer ; Elevation of the East Window in the Dormitory of the Spencer Family, &c. *Ditto.*
- 709 Portraits of the present Earl Spencer, w. L., habited in Robes of the Garter, by G. P. Harding ; of the Earl of Sunderland, in armour, &c.

- 710 N.E. and S.W. Views of Kelmarsh Church.
 711 Monuments of Sir John Hanbury; Brass Effigy of Morrys Osborne, and Gracehis Wife; Ancient stained Glass in the Window of *Kelmarsh Church*.
 712 Monument of the Hanbury Family, in *Ditto*.
 713 N.E. and S.W. Views of Rothwell Church.
 714 Ancient Brass Monumental Effigies, in *Ditto*.
 715 Monuments of Sir William Humble, &c.; Tombs belonging to the Family of Ragesdale, in *Rothwell Church*.
 716 Front View of Jesus Hospital, at *Rothwell*; Portraits, curiously carved in wood; Ancient stones, and Inscriptions in *Rothwell Church Yard*.
 717 N.E. and S.W. View of Rushton Church; Exterior and Interior. Remains of the *Old Church at Rushton*.
 718 N.E. and S.W. Views of Brixworth Church.
 719 Various Monuments and Tombs in *Ditto*.
 720 N.E. and S.W. Views of Barton Church, and Brass Monumental Effigies of Jane Floyd and her children, in *Ditto*.
 721 N.E. and S.W. Views of Burton Latimer Church.
 722 Monument & Brass Effigies in Burton Latimer and Kettering Churches.
 723 Portraits taken from original pictures of the Rev. Obadiah Sedgwick, and Elizabeth Cary Lady Mordaunt.
 724 Tombs of the Mordaunt Family; View of Desborough Church; Monumental Antiquities in the Church of Drayton, &c.; Fonts in Rushton, and Higham Ferrers Churches.
 725 View of Castor Church, and Remains of the Cloister of Peterborough Minster; Monuments and Antiquities in Castor and Barneck Churches.
 726 BRIDGES'S HISTORY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, illustrated with a great number of Prints—among which are several scarce Portraits, particularly of the Bishops of Peterborough, &c. the rare print of Eton Church, with the Medallion of Mr. John Palmer, by Hogarth; Monumental Drawings, Armorial Bearings, &c. &c.; the whole bound in 4 vol. uncut, and interleaved russia backs and corners; together with several additional loose Drawings of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Brasces, MS. Inscriptions, &c. &c.

In the third part these few lots relating to the county occur:—

PORTRAITS.

- 57 Dr. Percy, after *Sir Joshua*, by *Dickinson*.
 66 Portrait of Rev. J. Hervey, by *Dixon*.
 148 Marlborough, (Sarah Duchess of) by *Smith, Simon*, &c., one a Proof.
 154 Countess of Peterborough, by *Faber*.
 161 Countess of Westmoreland, by *Beckett*.
 274 Huntingdon (Selina Countess of).
 289 John Earl of Exeter, by *John Smith*.
 293 Lord Burreigh, by *John Smith*.
 296 Sir G. Kneller; W. Wissing.
 314 Dr. Ralph Bathurst, by *A. Walker*.
 325 Copper Plate Engraving of *Sir Francis Crane*, of *Stoke Park*, by *Fittler*, with 44 impressions and 12 on india paper.
 365 Archbishop Chicheley, w. L., by *Bartolozzi*.
 372 Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham, by *D. Loggan*.
 384 Duchess of Grafton, by *Beckett and Schenck*, &c.
 385 Earl Spencer, w. L., by *Dunkarton*, proof, &c.

Celebrated Northamptonshire Booksellers. 169

595 A Volume containing Drawings of Coats of Arms of the principal Families in Northamptonshire, with an *Alphabetical Index*.

730 Portraits of Sir Eusebius Isham, and his Lady.

It is to be feared that the most interesting of the above are now dispersed beyond possibility of recovery. Some of the early pamphlets it would now be most difficult to procure. Mr. Simco issued catalogues from time to time, the earliest being dated 1788. The prices realized at the sales were these:—

	£	s.	d.
Books, sold by Mr. Evans	1180	14	0
Prints and drawings, sold by Mr. Sotheby, part I.	923	7	6
part II.	1420	16	0
part III.	633	14	0
	<hr/>		
	£4158	11	6
	<hr/>		

The catalogues, with prices realized and names of the purchasers, are in the British Museum. The several portions offered to the museum for £500 sold for:—

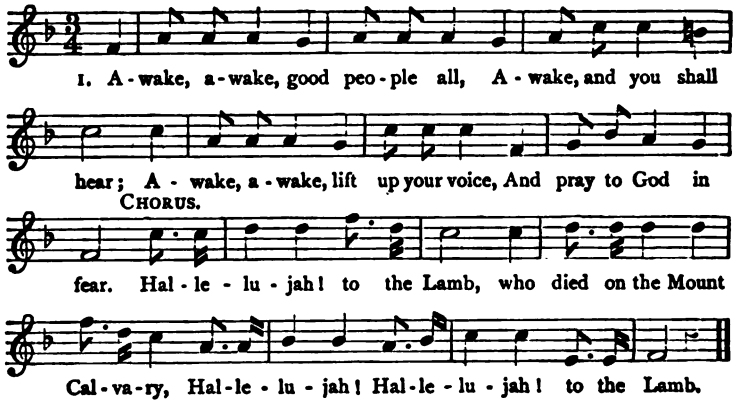
	£	s.	d.
Drawings illustrative of Bridges' History of Northamptonshire	234	10	0
Bridges' History of Northamptonshire, 4 vols.	85	1	0
Lysons' History of Derbyshire	89	5	0
The History of the Abbey Church of S. Albans	45	3	0
Lysons' Environs of London, 11 vols.	183	15	0
Drawings illustrating Lysons' Environs of London	164	8	6
	<hr/>		
	£802	2	6
	<hr/>		

An obituary notice of John Simco appeared in the *Annual Obituary and Biography*, 1825.

The tablet to his memory in S. James' churchyard is on the right hand as you enter from Piccadilly, just opposite the belfry-door. It bears the following inscription:—“In Memory of John Simco of Air Street Bookseller Who died Feb. 2nd 1824 Aged Seventy Six. A Sincere Christian.”
D. N. T.

316.—MAY SONG AT NASSINGTON (256, 274).—This old May song or May carol, which both Sternberg and Miss Baker attribute to Puritan origin, seems to differ very considerably, in various parts of the county, as regards the construction and order of its verses. I could count six copies in my possession, all slightly varying, before I saw the one given by the Rev. C. J. Percival (256), which in its turn differs in many respects from all the rest.

I append a copy of the form which was in use at West Haddon some fifteen or twenty years ago, and have also carried out the Rev. R. S. Baker's admirable idea of giving the tune to which the words are wedded.



1. A - wake, a - wake, good peo - ple all, A - wake, and you shall
hear; A - wake, a - wake, lift up your voice, And pray to God in
CHORUS.
fear. Hal - le - lu - jah! to the Lamb, who died on the Mount
Cal - va - ry, Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! to the Lamb.

2. A bunch of May have I brought you,
Before your door it stands;
It's only a sprout, but well spread about
By the work of our Lord's hands.—(*Repeat Chorus.*)
3. Take the Bible in your hands,
And read the Scriptures through,
And when the Day of Judgment comes,
The Lord will think of you.—(*Repeat Chorus.*)
4. I have a purse within my pocket,
It's lined with silk and string,
And all I want is silver now
To line it well within.—(*Repeat Chorus.*)

The best rendering of this song that I possess, I clipped from an American paper (*Sheltering Arms*, May, 1886, vol. xix., No. 5). I like it so well that I make no apology for presenting it to the readers of "N. N. & Q."

AN OLD MAY CAROL.

Remember us poor Mayers all,
And thus we do begin
To lead our lives in righteousness,
Or else we die in sin.

We have been rambling all this night,
And almost all this day,
And now returned back again,
We have brought you a branch of may.

A branch of may we have brought you,
And at your door it stands;
It is but a sprout, but it's well budded out,
By the work of our Lord's hands.

The hedges and trees, they are so green,
As green as any leek;
Our Heavenly Father, He watered them
With heavenly dew so sweet.

The heavenly gates are open wide,
Our paths are beaten plain,
And, if a man be not too far gone,
He may return again.

The life of man is but a span,
It flourishes like a flower;
We are here to-day, and gone to-morrow,
And we are dead in one hour.

The moon shines bright, and the stars give light,
A little before it is day;
So God bless you all, both great and small
And send you a joyful May.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

317.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PAULINES. — In *The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School*, edited by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, are to be found a few names of scholars who came from Northamptonshire. By far the greater number of boys came of course from London or the immediate neighbourhood; and the names given of pupils before the existing registers commenced, in 1748, are only accompanied with information as to their residence. These names that follow are all that I can discover as certainly coming from this county:—

Henry Yelverton, born 1633, son of sir Henry Yelverton, bart., of Easton Mauduit. He was afterwards of Wadham college, Oxford, and M.P. for the county of Northampton, 1660. He was ancestor of the extinct family of Yelvertons, earls of Sussex; and of the barons Grey de Ruthin. He died 1670.

Samuel Woodford, born 1636, in London, but son of Robert Woodford, of Northampton. He was also of Wadham college, Oxford; rector of Hartley Mauduit, Hants; prebendary of Chichester, 1676; and of Winchester, 1680.

John Fuller, son of Thomas Fuller (author of *The Worthies*), entered the school in 1653, aged about 11. His birthplace is not recorded. He was subsequently, in 1663, fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

Spencer Compton, second son of James, 3rd earl of Northampton. The famous speaker of the house of commons. He had been M.P. for Eye, for East Grimstead, and for county of Sussex. Created baron Wilmington, 1727; viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington, 1730. In 1733 he was made K.G. Died, 1743.

John Fisher, admitted to the school in 1763, aged 14, was the son of the vicar of Peterborough. He was afterwards fellow of S. John's college, Cambridge; prebendary of Windsor; archdeacon of Exeter; bishop of Exeter, 1803, and of Salisbury, 1707. He died 1805.

George Warcup Malim, aged 12, admitted in 1778, son of the Rev. G. P. Malim, of Higham Ferrers. He was of Queens' college, Cambridge; vicar of Higham Ferrers, and rector of Irthlingborough. 1802; and died in 1830.

Robert Roberts, admitted in 1818, was son of the Rev. Robert Roberts, of Stoke Doyle. He was afterwards of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He has been rector of Wadenhoe since 1831, and of Aldwinkle since 1838, and is the incumbent of longest standing except one in the diocese.

Richard Exton, aged 13, admitted in 1824, son of the Rev. B. B. Exton, of Greens Norton. He died in 1867, rector of Hemley, Suffolk.

Thomas William Crawley, admitted 1824, son of John Lloyd Crawley, of Heyford. The present rector of Heyford. Ed.

318.—SIR WALTER MILDMA. —The other day, in wandering through the church of Saint Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, I came across, in the south ambulatory, the half-classic, half-Gothic, mural monument erected to the memory of sir Walter Mildmay. I copied down the Latin epitaph, which I think may fitly find a place in "N. N. & Q."

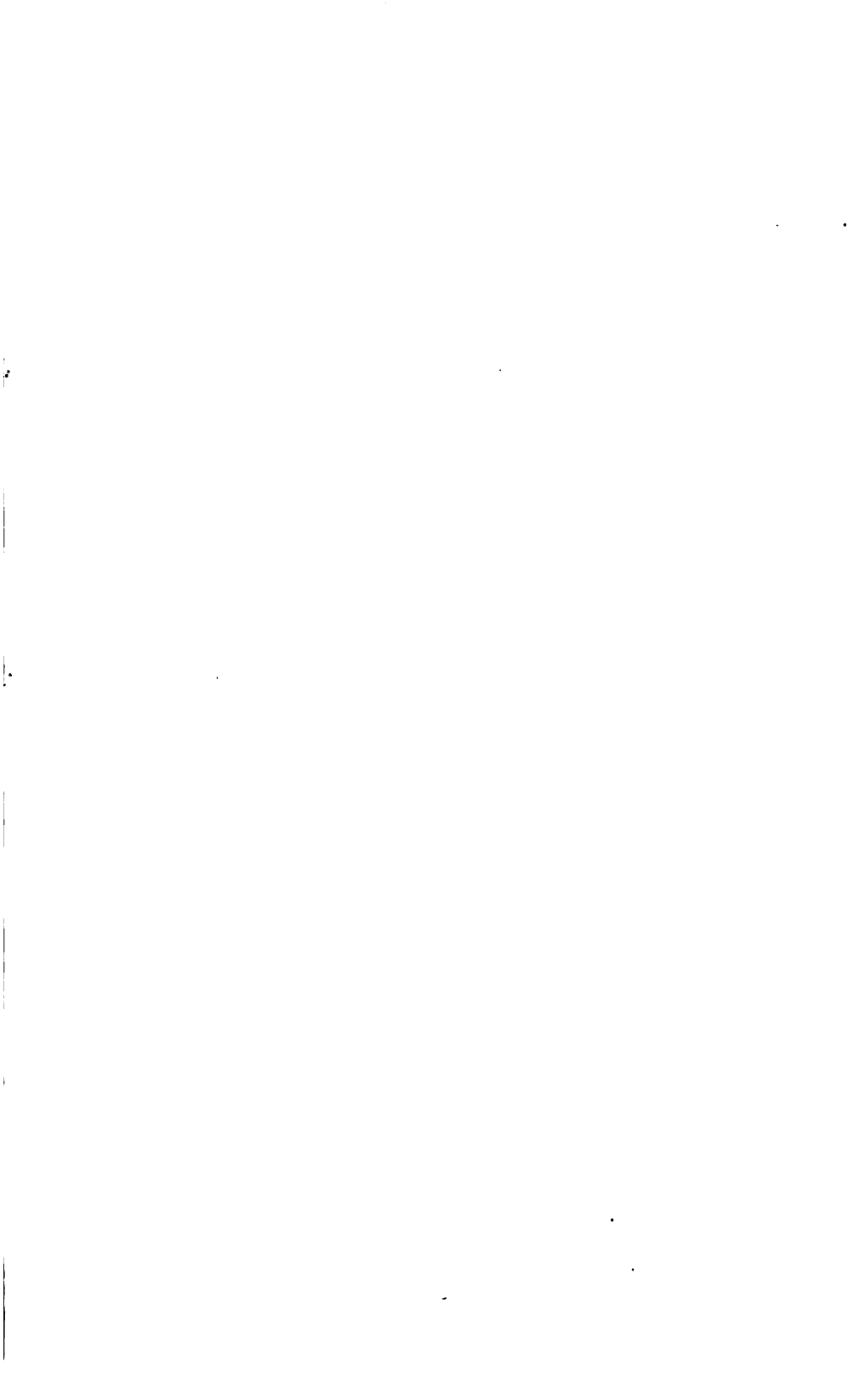
Mors nobis lucrum.

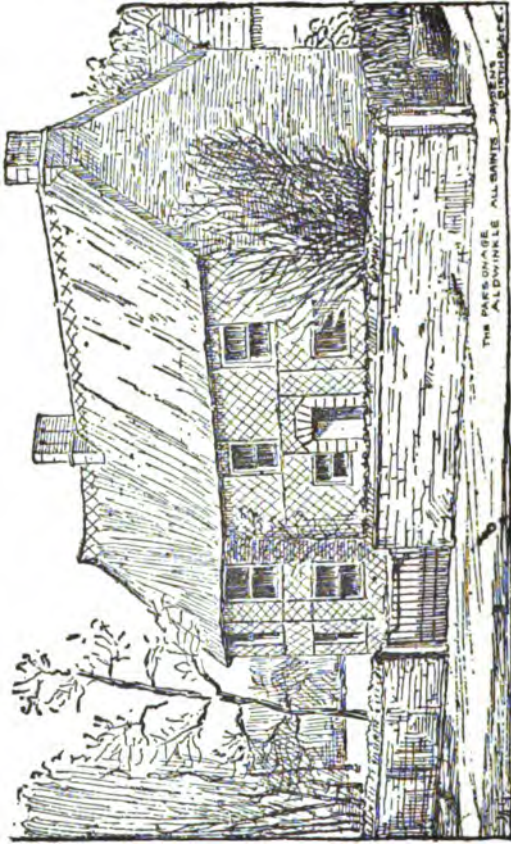
Hic jacet Gualterus Mildmay Miles,
et Maria uxor ejus. Ipse obiit ultimo
die Maii 1589. Ipsa decimo sexto Martii 1576.

Reliquerunt duos filios, et tres filias.
Fundavit Collegium Emanuelis Canta-
brigie. Moritur Cancellaris, et
Subthesaurarius Scaocarii, et
Regie Majestati a Consilliis.

Hoc monumentum restaurandum
curavit Henricus Bingham Mildmay
armiger 1870.

Perhaps it will be as well to recall here some of the principal events of local interest in the career of this somewhat noted man.





THE RESIDENCE OF ALBANY ALBANY

Having first entered Parliament as member for Malden in 1552; in October, 1553, he was elected member for Peterborough; and in 1557 we find him returned as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Northampton. This latter seat he retained during the several parliaments summoned by queen Elizabeth, until the time of his death in 1589. On the death of sir Richard Sackville in 1566, he received from Elizabeth the appointment of chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. During his tenure of office, being a privy councillor, he was commissioned (with the lord treasurer Burghley as his colleague) to examine the lord Vaux and sir Thomas Tresham as to their complicity in certain treasonable practices; and he was also employed, in 1582, in the treaty with Mary, queen of Scots.

The present Apethorpe hall, it will be remembered, was erected by sir Walter Mildmay, and was used by him as a country residence. The manor of Apethorp was given to sir Walter by the crown, in exchange for other lands, in the reign of Edward the sixth. It has descended lineally to the present noble owner from the first earl of Westmoreland, who married Mary, granddaughter of sir Walter Mildmay, early in the seventeenth century.

A drawing of the Mildmay tomb, by the pen of Mr. Joseph Pennell, and bearing date April, 1886, appears in the *Century Magazine* of February last. It forms one of a series of illustrations in an article entitled "The Oldest Church in England." JOHN T. PAGE.

319.—ROUND DRYDEN'S BIRTHPLACE.—Among the many interesting villages of Northamptonshire not the least honourable are the two Aldwinkles. In one was born Thomas Fuller, author of the "Worthies of England"; in the other, John Dryden. Many of the villages in the neighbourhood go in couples, being distinct parishes, yet close together. Such are Barnwell All Saints and Barnwell Saint Andrew; Cranford St. John and Cranford St. Andrew; Great and Little Weldon; Great and Little Oakley; and others. Of the two Aldwinkles the larger is St. Peter's; its church, with a handsome decorated tower and spire, standing well up amid the cottages. It was here that Thomas Fuller was born, in 1608, his father being, as he tells us, the "painful preacher," of the place. The epithet, appropriate enough to some preachers even now, had doubtless a different meaning to the Fuller than it has to us. But, however pleasant or wearisome it may have been to listen to the father, one has only to read the son to like him. He was a man of portentous memory, and it is said that he could repeat a sermon *verbatim* after once hearing it—a matter for no small wonderment.

When Fuller was three-and-twenty years old, when he had left his native village for Cambridge, and had left Cambridge again for some distant cure of souls, John Dryden was born in his grandfather's house, the parsonage of Aldwinkle All Saints. His father lived across the valley at Tichmarsh, where he had a little property, making him "passing rich on forty pounds a year"; but he was a stranger in the village, being the third son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canon's Ashby, across on the other side of the county. One very good reason for his settling at Tichmarsh was that he had married a niece of the squire, Sir John Pickering. The Pickerings had been long established at Tichmarsh, and lived in the manor-house on the south side of the church. The house has entirely disappeared; but, according to Bridges, it was "embattled" on the south side, and had an "embattled" turret. The Pickerings had moved thither out of the old manor-house, of which the ruins had lately been taken down when Bridges wrote. When Erasmus Dryden, father of the poet, came among the Pickerings they had been living in their new manor-house some seventy years. The head of the family was Sir John; and his younger brother, Henry, was rector of Aldwinkle All Saints, just across the Nen. It was with the Reverend Henry Pickering's daughter, Mary, that Erasmus Dryden fell in love, if a man with so learned a name could descend to so vulgar an emotion. Indeed, it is not on record that he did fall in love; all that is recorded is that the two were married on October 21, 1630, at the little church of Pilton, some two miles further down the Nen. Why they should have gone into a strange parish to be married is not at all obvious. Pilton was a home of the Newton Treshams, their manor-house stands a few yards from the church, or rather—they would, perhaps, have preferred one to say—the church stands a few yards from their manor-house; and why Erasmus "Drydon," as the register calls him, and Mary Pickering should have jaunted away to Pilton to be married, is a question which the curious may answer at their leisure.

It is not so surprising to find John Dryden making his entry into the world in his mother's old home—the rectory at Aldwinkle. He was the firstborn, and very likely the parsonage was a more comfortable place than the elder Dryden's house, if he kept it up with anything like forty pounds a year. But conjecture on this point would, perhaps, be idle, for legend assigns no particular house to Erasmus Dryden, and legend is the only authority for locating his eldest son's birth at Aldwinkle. But legend has maintained the same story since the poet's own time, and Bridges, who wrote some 20 years after Dryden's death, roundly asserts that "in the parsonage house of

Aldwinkle All Saints was born Mr. Dryden the poet." Much of the rectory is certainly older than the time in question; the part facing the road, in spite of the modern windows, is the oldest portion of the house; and it is here, in the room over the entrance, that glorious John is said to have been born.

As his father lived at Tichmarsh, it is rather with that village than with Aldwinkle that Dryden's early recollections must have been associated. But, no doubt he frequently went from one house to the other; down the hill from Tichmarsh, across the sluggish Nen, which winds amid broad level meadows—in summer, waving with fragrant hay; in winter, often a wide and turbulent lake—and then up the gentle acclivity to where the church stands amid tall trees, its sunny side looking diagonally across the valley to the many pinnacled tower of Tichmarsh. Perhaps, when the sun was fierce, and the hay waggons were being piled with their fragrant burden, and the horses were standing head-and-tail in the shade, switching the flies off each other's faces, the lad would take a dip in the quiet Nen, and disport himself without fear of such intruders as (*experto crede*) the present day too freely affords, even in so retired a place as the river above Aldwinkle mill.

But very soon after his potential swimming days had begun, the future poet left his home for Westminster School, and came no more to his native county, save as a visitor. Tichmarsh, Oundle, and Cotterstock, he must have known as a man; but Aldwinkle would have no further family interest for him, for his grandfather was dead, and the Rectory inhabited by strangers. The old man was buried in the churchyard, and over his body was raised a plain, massive tomb, on which may still be read, when the sun shines from a particular quarter of the heavens, the simple record of his birth and death. There is an epitaph now hardly legible; it cannot be the work of the future laureate for he was then scarcely old enough to have undertaken the task, and anyway he might well have been deterred by the efforts of his grandfather's brother in that species of composition. No one will venture to say that Dryden derived his poetic faculty from his mother's side, if the following epitaph to her uncle, a "physitian," written by himself, may be taken as a specimen of his verse at its best:

Reader thou art sick to death, more danger in
 Thy soule the less thou feelest, purge out thy sin:
 Oh, seek to live; I studied cures and found
 Christ's pretious blood best balm for every wound;
 Dear eye, peruse, refourme, redeem, fulfill,
 My lines, thy life, thy tyme, God's holie will.

Abi Viator.

The great epitaph writer of the family was Mrs. Creed, wife of John Creed of Oundle, Esquire, a cousin of Dryden, and daughter to Sir Gilbert Pickering, of Tichmarsh. Dryden used to visit her pretty frequently, and after his death she wrote him an epitaph as long-winded as all the others to her family, with which she adorned the wall of Tichmarsh church. When we read Dryden's verses, or his cousin's wordy epitaphs, we feel how far we have left Mediævalism behind, with its pithy hic-jacets and its crabbed rhymes. Less than two centuries lie between us with our bald sepulchral statements of birth and death, and John Creed with an epitaph half a page long. Nearly two centuries and a half lie between Mr. Creed's monument and the brass lying in Aldwinkle Chancel, whereon is graven "Hic jacet Willius Aldewyncl Armig. qui obiit XXVIII. die Augusti A. dni Milimo CCCC.LXIII. cuj aie ppicietur Deus." Surely our custom and that of William Aldewyncl's time is better than good Mrs. Creed's. It is curious how closely we have reverted to the Mediæval type; but the invariable prayer of those brasses—that God would have mercy on the dead man's soul—is now only uttered over the condemned murderer.

The William Aldewyncl whose brass has just been mentioned seems to have been the last of his name. He lived and died long before Dryden's time. Doubtless in his day he was a man of authority, and one who played his part on life's stage with ability and applause; but all his virtues, and all the deeds which he did, are of less interest to us now than the brass which simply records his death. The whole part which he played moves us not so much as his final exit. His sorrowful widow, to whom, no doubt, we owe his brass, consoled herself before long by marrying a certain William Chaumbre, and it is to these worthies that Aldwinkle Church owes one of its finest features—the chantry on the south side.

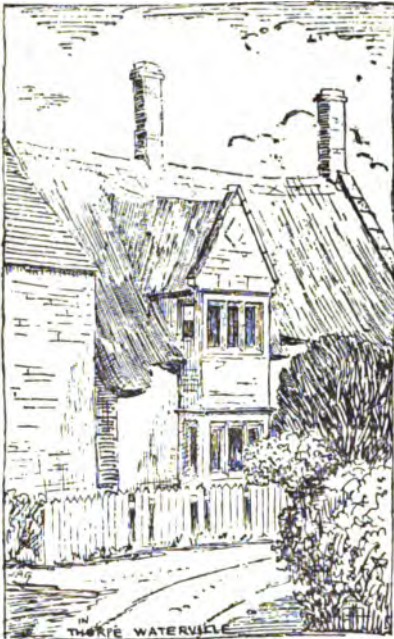
Bridges gives the reasons for the erection of this charming feature. "In the fourth year of Henry VII., William Chaumbre and Elizabeth, his wife, formerly the wife of William Aldewyncl, by deed dated the 8 Nov., 1489, erected a chantry at the altar of the Virgin Mary in the Church of All-Saints, Aldwinkle, for the prosperity of the king, and Eliz. his consort; the safety of the founders while living, and for their souls after their decease; and for the souls of Will. Aldewyncl, John Chambre, and Anne his wife, Maud Fossebrok, and others. For the support of John Selyman, chaplain, and his successors in the said chantry, the founder gave the manor of Armston named Buren's-thing [here follow other descriptions]. He appoints also the

chantry priest to teach spelling and reading to six poor boys of Aldwincle, to be chosen, after the decease of the said William and Elizabeth Chaumbre, three by the chaplain, and three by the rector of S. Peter's, Aldwyncle; and that every night the said boys shall say for the souls of the founders the Psalm *De profundis*, with the prayers *Inclina Domine, Et fidelium*. The chaplain is directed to give every year, by four quarterly payments, xxvis. vii. d. to two poor persons of the said town. After the founder's death, the appointment of the chaplain is given to the abbat of Peterborough. In 1535, 26 Hen. VIII., the profits of this chantry, William Peycok being chaplain, were rated at vii. d. vii. d., out of which was deducted, in alms to the poor, for the souls of William Aldewyncle, William and Elizabeth Chambers xxvis. vii. d. in rents resolute vii. d. In the thirty eighth year of this reign [1547] it was granted, with the lands belonging to it, to Sir Edward Mountague. The chantry-house, the ruins of which were lately pulled down, stood in Mr. Spinckes's yard, where human bones have been dug up."

Though the chantry-house has been pulled down, the chantry itself is left, and has proved a more lasting monument to its founders than the nightly recitation of *De profundis* by the six poor little scholars.

Although in summer the walk across from Aldwincle to Tichmarsh through the meadows is an easy and pleasant affair, in winter the path is not infrequently under water, and then the only route is round by the road. Even the road sometimes is only passable to vehicles. But this compulsory deviation from the straightest path has the advantage of taking the traveller through the interesting hamlet of Thorpe Waterville, a collection of cottages close by the Nen. Here once stood a castle, but it fell to ruin so long ago that hardly anything is known of it. The earliest possessors of the manor were the Watervilles, and Bridges conjectures that one Azelin de Waterville built the castle. However that may be, it passed from that family so long ago as the end of the 13th century, and out of the ruins of the castle, Walter de Langton "Bishop of Coventre," built a large mansion-house, parts of which still exist, though considerably modified and modernised. The worthy bishop in building his house procured "for that purpose, without leave of the monks, and to their great detriment, a vast quantity of timber from the woods belonging to Pipwell Abbey." Pipwell Abbey itself is now only a name, and the mansion-house, wrongfully built of the monks' timber, can show more remains to the present day than the great home of the monks itself. Of the house not much remains; there are mounds and moats about it, and

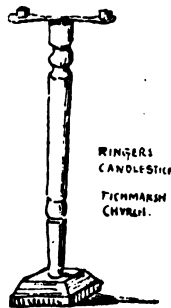
close by a large building, now used as a barn, but which, it is said, was originally the guest-house of the castle.



No doubt, had there existed in Dryden's time the same anxiety to preserve ancient records and to fathom past history that prevails now, a great deal of information might have been gathered from the ruins such as he must have seen them; but in some respects we, in the present day, have the advantage of him, since we can regard with all the interest that time lends to a good piece of work that little cottage in Thorpe, which was built during Dryden's life, and which, if he noticed it at all, must have seemed too commonplace to deserve much attention.*

At Thorpe we are on the main road leading from Thrapston to Oundle. Turning to the right we get to Tichmarsh, while the other way leads to the Barnwells

and Oundle. At Tichmarsh there is not much of interest beyond the church. There are a few cottages with doors and windows of the universal Northamptonshire type, but the manor-houses, as already stated, have quite disappeared.



We have seen how Mrs. Creed adorned the church with epitaphs; but she and

* This cottage has been pulled down and rebuilt since the above was written.

her cousin the poet, are not the only inhabitants of Tichmarsh who emerge from the respectable obscurity which inevitably envelops small villages. One Lewis Pickering, a half-brother of Mrs. Creed's great-grandfather, lives in the pages of Thomas Fuller's *Church History* as one of the earliest who carried to James I. the news of Elizabeth's death. Another connection of the family, Robert Keyes, brother-in-law of the same great-grandfather, was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot; and eventually suffered death on that account in Parliament-yard at Westminster. There is hardly a village in the county which cannot produce some tale, apocryphal or otherwise, connecting it with the terrible plot. It is astonishing in how many places the conspirators met to concoct their nefarious schemes. Tichmarsh, however, has Fuller's authority for its legend, which is thus given in the *Church History*, with the marginal note—"The apish behaviour of Keyes"—"Indeed, some few days before the fatal stroke should be given, Master Keyes, being at Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire, at the house of Master Gilbert Pickering, his brother-in-law (but of a different religion, as a true Protestant), suddenly whipped out his sword, and in merriment made many offers therewith at the heads, neck, and sides of many gentlemen and gentlewomen then in his company. This, then, was taken as a mere frolic, and for the present passed accordingly; but afterwards, when the treason was discovered, such as remembered his gestures thought thereby he did act what he intended to do if the plot had took effect—hack and hew, kill and slay, all eminent persons of a different religion from themselves."

"The short and simple annals" of Tichmarsh offer little else of interest. Indeed, nothing known in song or story occurred in this neighbourhood, except the tragedy of Fotheringhay. To be sure, could all be written that must have happened along this Nen Valley, it would make a stirring tale. For here was a chain of camps in Roman times, and in after centuries the castles of Thorpe and Barnwell must have been the centres of great events, but their history has perished as completely as the buildings themselves. To those who like to wander about seeking history in out-of-the-way places, rather than to visit scenes whose history is already made, this quiet countryside round Dryden's birthplace is full of interest. We have heard about Thorpe and Tichmarsh, and Barnwell, with its storyless castle. Barnwell, however, has worthier claims upon our attention than its ruined stronghold, for here lived Parson Latham who built two hospitals and founded five free schools in neighbouring villages,

besides doing much other charitable work. A little further down the Nen is Oundle, with its great school and lofty spire, up which an adventurous schoolboy recently climbed by means of the crockets. Here lived, in one of the fairest houses in



the town, John Creed, Esq., husband of Dryden's cousin. Legend says that the timber used in his house came from Tresham's New Building at Lyveden, some four miles off, whence it was taken by one of Cromwell's officers, who vainly endeavoured to batter the place down. The legend is probably not true, at least, so far as the battering is concerned. But it would not be wonderful if the "New Bield" had excited the wrath of the Puritan soldier, for it is covered with symbols such as only a worshipper of the "Scarlet Woman" would have devised. Oundle still retains

much of its ancient air, and lies pleasantly sloping down to the Nen and its meadows.

Coming back from Oundle to Aldwinkle, we pass close to Lilford Hall, a fine 17th century mansion, the front of which has two large semi-circular bay-windows running up two storeys, and crowned with a pierced parapet; and then, crossing the river by two handsome bridges we reach Pilton again, where Dryden's parents were married. The rectory, which was formerly the manor-house, is a picturesque old building with gabled dormers rising from steep roofs of Colley Weston slates. Inside the house the chief feature of interest is the 17th century barrel-vaulted plaster ceiling of the drawing-room; but there are very few memorials of the Treshams left except in the register. Leaving Pilton on our way to Wadenhoe we see across the river the fine spire of Achurch, where lived in the 17th century the fanatic, Robert Brown, rector of the place, and founder of the Brownists. It is said that he used to say there was no church in England but his

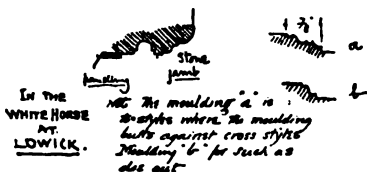
and that was *A-church*. Bridges, in relating this, dryly observes, that even fanaticism strives to be witty. Puns have decidedly improved since those days, for surely the reverend enthusiast's struggles in this line were scarcely crowned with success.

From Wadenhoe it is not far to Lowick, where is one of the most interesting churches in the county. It abounds in stained glass



and fine monuments, as it was the church of the fine mansion of Drayton, which is about half-a-mile distant. The "White Horse" will be found, not only a pleasant country inn, but also an old house, with a great deal in it that is worth seeing.

A pleasant walk of two miles or so, leads into Islip, with another good church; and thence to Thrapston it is but a step. With Thrapston the circuit round Dryden's home is completed, and a charming tract of country will have been



covered. Not a country exciting violent admiration, but one full of repose, full of calm beauty, and full of quiet interest.

J. ALFRED GOTCH.

The above article is taken from *The Building News* for Feb. 22, 1884; to the editor of which paper we are indebted for the gratuitous use of the blocks.

320.—A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—In note 279, page 113, October, 1886, I mentioned that my miniature of Mary, Queen of Scots—a photograph from which is given as the frontispiece of my little book, *Fotheringhay and Mary, Queen of Scots* (Alfred King, Oundle)—was identified by Mr. George Scharf, C.B., F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery, as a replica of the miniature sold in the Blenheim collection, at Christie's, August 10, 1886; and he pronounced it to be an original contemporary portrait. It was shewn for the first time in public at the *Conversazione* at Orton Hall, near Peterborough, on January 11, 1887, when the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly exhibited some relics of Mary, Queen of Scots. They included a very beautiful

piece of hanging from a bed that had been occupied by the hapless queen—the ornamental device being the royal thistle of Scotland worked in gold on velvet. I also exhibited, among other things, an impression in wax—kindly made for me by Mr. Wallis, of the South Kensington Museum—of the betrothal signet-ring of Mary and Darnley, discovered in the ruins of Fotheringhay castle, and believed to have fallen from her finger on this very day, three hundred years ago—for I write this on February 8th, the tercentenary of her death—when her head fell to the axe of the executioner.

It curiously happens that, only a few days since, I was turning over the leaves of the life of Mary Stuart, by Miss Agnes Strickland—presented to me by the authoress—when I lighted upon the following:—"In the list of gentlemen attached to Queen Mary's household appears the name of Jehan de Court, painter, with a salary of £240 per annum. Such of her Scottish portraits as are really originals were probably painted by this domestic artist. Among the miniatures claimed to be authentic likenesses of Mary Stuart, is one preserved at Ham house, in the Earl of Dysart's collection, supposed to have been inherited by the Duke of Lauderdale from his ancestor, the celebrated sir William Maitland, Lord of Lethington, Mary's Secretary of State, the husband of Mary Fleming; to whom it was probably presented by her royal mistress and namesake. Mary is there depicted in the widow's dress she wore in Scotland till her second marriage—black, trimmed with white—her head-tire being a shovel-shaped black hood, flat and wide in front, and descending from the ears like a stiff slanting frame on each side the throat; over this a black veil is thrown back—a costume very unbecoming to any features less exquisite than those of the royal beauty, who is there represented in her twentieth or twenty-first year—pensive, but very lovely, with pale, clear complexion, and dark hazel eyes. Her hair, bright chestnut colour, is folded in Madonna bands across her broad serene forehead, with braids sloping towards her cheeks; the contour of her face is oval; her gown is black figured damask, slashed on the breast and sleeves, and these slashes are edged with narrow white fur; a partlet of the same encloses her throat. This miniature is of an oval, of very small size, and round the edge of the deep blue background is inscribed, "Maria Regina Scotorum," in gold letters, and "Catharine da Costa, pinx."—being the first instance of a female artist's name connected with a royal portrait, but it is a perfect gem of its kind." (Vol. iv., p. 27, Original Edition, 1853.)

Miss Strickland does not mention the double row of pearls round the neck, but her description (with the omission of the artist's name)

corresponds precisely with the miniature in my possession, and also with the Bleiheim miniature, a briefer account of which, from the pen of Mr. Scharf, was given in my note, p. 114. Mary wore her widow's dress for four years, from the age of 18 to that of 22. Was the painter of two of the miniatures Jehan de Court, and did Catharine da Costa copy one of them? I know nothing of either of these artists, and should feel much obliged for any information concerning them.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

321. — MEMBERS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — Among the Kimbolton MSS. is one giving "the names of divers Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the Lower House of Commons that are Adventurers and free of the Virginia Company." Internal evidence proves this list to have been compiled about the year 1623, during the sitting of the last parliament of King James 1. At least two of the names included in this list were of Northamptonshire connection and held Northamptonshire seats, viz., "Mr. Knightley," whom I take to be Richard Knightley, esq., of Fawsley, who represented his county in the parliaments, 1620-1, 1623-4, 1625, and 1627-8, was high sheriff to Charles 1., and died in 1639; "Mr Edward Spencer," who was clearly the Edward Spencer, esq., M.P. for Brackley in 1620-1; 1623-4, and 1625, and the sir Edward Spencer, knight, who sat for Middlesex in 1626, having been knighted at Hampton Court 27 Dec., 1625. He was the fourth son of the first lord Spencer, and died *s. p.* 11 Feb., 1655, aged 61, being buried at Brington. Upon his father's monumental inscription he is described as "of Boston co. Middlesex Knight."

In addition to the above the list contains a name given as "Sir Thomas Fermin." No such knight is known, and I suspect that the true reading would be either "Sir Thomas Jermin," or "Sir Thomas Fermor," the latter a well known Northamptonshire family. Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." say if a sir Thomas Fermor was living in 1623?

W. D. PINK.

322.—MEMBERS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN LONG PARLIAMENT.—I shall be obliged by exact date of decease of any of the following:—sir Gilbert Pickering, bart, M.P. county, 1640-58, died *circa* 1668; sir John Dryden, 2nd bart., M.P. county, 1640-55, died *circa* 1658; sir Martin Lister, knt., M.P. Brackley, 1640 till secluded in 1648. Concerning the last also I should be glad of some biographical particulars. He was, I believe, the grandfather of Dr. Martin Lister, physician to queen Anne.

W. D. PINK.

323.—**ELECTION SQUIB.**—Among the papers of Mr. Thomas Simco, of Towcester, was found a manuscript containing ten verses of a squib, or lampoon, entitled “On a Certain Candidate for a Certain Office.” At the end it is stated that it “was made upon one Esq. Booth Hard by Kettering Northamptonshire.” I should be glad to know what was the “certain office,” and what was the date of the composition. The four last verses are somewhat obscure, and there seem several deficiencies in the copy, but I give the first six verses, which will be perhaps sufficient to determine the occasion when they were written.

D. N. T.

ON A CERTAIN CANDIDATE FOR A CERTAIN OFFICE.

Presuming much on wealth and Birth
 A Stewards Son no Higher
 A Soldier once of Muckle Worth
 And now a Little Squire
 Unknown beyond three Miles Around
 And where best known Abhor'd
 Sequester'd in his Desert Ground
 Of Brutes alone Rude Lord
 Encourag'd by some two three Friends
 Or rather say Betray'd
 The Country round his Card he Sends
 And Craves Each Voters Aid
 On Hinges Long unur'd to turn
 Ope Flies the Cellar Door
 And Lab'ers now no Longer mourn
 Small Beer Lock'd up before
 Prophetick of A Venion Feast
 And Better Days to come
 Transform'd the Kitchen is new Drest
 And scarcely knows its Home
 The Jack in Rust malignant Lost
 Like some inactive churl
 Forgot almost the Art to Roast
 Now nimbly deigns to Whirl

324.—**CURIOSITIES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRINTING.**—Under the above title we propose to give from time to time short descriptive accounts of the more rare and curious specimens of Northamptonshire typography, and the little book we have chosen to inaugurate the series is certainly worthy of premier place, both on account of its rarity and the excellence of the woodcut illustrations and letterpress. The volume in question is a small octavo—one of the series of chap-books issued by the Diceys, and we are pleased to be able to present our readers with a fac-simile of the title-page and its quaint little block.

ROBIN HOOD'S GARLAND.

Being a **COMPLEAT**

HISTORY

OF

All the Notable and Merry **EXPLOITS**
perform'd by him and his Men, on divers Occasions.

To which is added,

A **PREFACE**, giving a more full and particular
Account of his Birth, &c. than any hitherto publish'd.



I'll send this Arrow from my Bow,
And in a Wager will be bound
To hit the Mark aright, although
It were for Fifteen Hundred Pound:
Doubt not, I'll make the Wager good,
Or ne'er believe bold *Robin Hood*.

*Adorn'd with Twenty-seven neat and curious CUTS,
proper to the Subject of each SONG.*

Northampton : Printed by W. DICEY.

As is usual in books of this class, no date is to be found in the volume, and the only evidence as to the time of its publication is the appearance of the name of W. Dicey alone on the title-page, in succession to Robt. Raikes and W. Dicey, which would place the date of its issue between the years 1725 and 1750. That it is one of the rarest additions to the catalogue of Dicey chap-books may be surmised from the fact that we find no mention of it in any of the lists contained in other similar productions of the firm.

The title-page is backed by a sort of dedication :

TO ALL

GENTLEMEN ARCHERS.

THIS GARLAND *has been long out of*
Repair,

Some SONGS b'ing wanting, of which we
give Account ;

For now at last, by true industrious Care,

The sixteen SONGS to Twenty-seven we mount ;

Which large Addition needs must please, I know,

All the ingenious Yeomen of the Bow.

To reed how ROBIN HOOD and LITTLE JOHN,

Brave SCARLET, STUTELY, valiant, bold and free ;

Each of them bravely, fairly play'd the Man,

While they did reign beneath the Green Wood Tree ;

Bishops, Fryars, likewise many more,

Parted with their Gold, for to encrease their Store ;

But never would they Rob or wrong the Poor.

Two pages more are occupied by "The Preface to the Reader," in which a succinct account of the Robin Hood legend is given, the death of the hero being placed in 1195, although the epitaph on his reputed tombstone at Kirklees has it "obit 24 Kalend. Dikembris 1247," and other authorities represent him as dying in 1294. However, that is beside our present purpose and need not detain us longer. We now come to the ballads themselves, which, commencing on page 1, are continued to page 86, being in number twenty-seven ; each one adorned with a small woodcut similar to the one shown in our fac-simile title-page ; preceded by the title of the piece, and (generally) the tune to which it should be sung. As the volume before me is undoubtedly a very rare edition of this collection of ballads it may be useful for purposes of comparison to give the whole of the titles, &c. A re-issue of much later date, with some slight verbal alterations, emanated from the York press, "Printed by and for J.

Kendrew." This also is without date, but we shall not be far wrong in placing it at the close of the last century. The woodcuts are very rude and much inferior to those of the Dicey issue. The contents are almost exactly similar to those of the earlier volume, but after the epitaph is an addition of "A New Robin Hood Song," of no particular interest. This York reprint is a small 12mo of 108 pp. as compared with 90 pp. of the Dicey volume. Of the latter the contents are as under :

ROBIN HOOD'S GARLAND, &c.

1. The Pedigree, Education, and Marriage of Robin Hood with Clorinda, Queen of Titbury Feast: Supposed to be related by the Fidler who play'd at their Wedding.
2. Robin Hood's Progress to Nottingham, in which he slew Fifteen Forresters. To the Tune of, Bold Robin Hood, &c.
3. Robin Hood and the Jolly Pinder of Wakefield. Shewing how he fought with Robin Hood, Will Scarlet, and Little John, a long Summer's Day. To an excellent Northern Tune.
4. Robin Hood and the Bishop : Shewing how Robin went to an Old Woman's House, and changed Cloaths with her, to escape from the Bishop : And how he robbed him of all his Gold, and made him sing Mass. Tune of Robin Hood and the Stranger.
5. Robin Hood and the Butcher. Shewing how he robb'd the Sheriff of Nottingham. Tune of Robin Hood and the Beggar.
6. Robin Hood and the Tanner : Or, Robin Hood met with his Match. Tune of, Robin Hood and the Stranger.
7. Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker. Tune of, In Summer Time.
8. Robin Hood and Allen-a-Dale : or, the Manner of Robin Hood's rescuing a young Lady from an old Knight, to whom she was going to be married, and restoring her to Allen -a-Dale, her former Love. To the Tune of, Robin Hood in the Green-Wood.
9. Robin Hood and the Shepherd: Shewing how Robin Hood, Little John, and the Shepherd, fought a sore Combat. Tune of Robin Hood and Queen Catherine.
10. The Famous Battle between Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryar, near Fountain-Dale. To a Northern Tune.
11. Robin Hood newly Reviv'd: Or, His Meeting and Fighting with his Cousin Scarlet. To a New Tune.
12. Renowned Robin Hood: Or, his famous Archery truly related, in the worthy Exploits he performed before Q. Catherine. To a New Tune.
13. Robin Hood's Chace: Or, A merry Progress between Robin Hood and King Henry. Tune of Robin Hood and the Beggar.
14. Robin Hood's Golden Prize. Shewing how he robb'd two Priests of Five Hundred Pounds. Tune of Robin Hood was a tall young Man, &c.
15. Robin Hood Rescuing Will. Stutely from the Sheriff and his Men, who had taken him Prisoner, and were going to Hang him. To the Tune of, Robin Hood and Queen Catherine.
16. The Noble Fisher-man: Or, Robin Hood's Preferment. Tune of, In Summer Time.

17. Robin Hood's Delight : Or, A Merry Combat fought between Robin Hood, Little John, and Will. Scarlet, and three stout Keepers in Sherwood Forest. Tune of Robin Hood and Queen Catherine.
18. Robin Hood and the Beggar. Shewing how he and the Beggar fought, and changed Cloaths; how he went a Begging to Nottingham; And how he saved three Brethren from Hanging for stealing of Deer. Tune of Robin Hood and the Stranger.
19. Robin Hood, Will. Scarlet, and Little John: Or, A Narrative of the Victory obtained against the Prince of Arragon and the two Giants; and how Will. Scarlet married the Princess. Tune of Robin Hood: or, Hey down, down, a down.
20. Little John and the four Beggars: Shewing how he went a Begging, and Fought with four Beggars; and what a Prize he got from them. Tune of, Robin Hood and the Beggar.
21. Robin Hood and the Ranger. Or, True Friendship after a fierce Fight. Tune of Arthur-a-Bland.
22. Robin Hood and Little John: Being an Account of their first Meeting; their fierce Encounter and Conquest. To which is added, their friendly Agreement, and how he came to be called Little John. Tune of, Arthur-a-Bland.
23. The Bishop of Hereford's Entertainment by Robin Hood and Little John, &c. in Merry Barnedale.
24. Robin Hood rescuing the three Squires from Nottingham Gallows.
25. The King's Disguise & Friendship with Robin Hood. To a Northern Tune.
26. Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow.
27. Robin Hood and the valiant Knight: together with an Account of his Death and Burial, &c. Tune of, Robin Hood and the fifteen Foresters.

This, the concluding ballad, ends on page 85 with the following quatrain :

"There's nothing remains but his EPITAPH now,
which, READER, here you have
To this very Day, and Read it you may,
as it was upon his Grave."

And on the last page appears the epitaph, in modernized spelling, as underneath :

ROBIN HOOD'S EPITAPH.

Set on his *Tomb* by the *Prioress* of BIRKSLAY
Monastery, in YORKSHIRE.

R OBIN *Earl* of HUNTINGTON
Lies under this little Stone,
No ARCHER was like him so good;
His Wildness nam'd him ROBIN HOOD.
Full thirteen Years, and something more,
These NORTHERN Parts he vexed sore.
Such OUTLAWS as He and his Men,
May ENGLAND never know again.

FINIS.

We shall be glad to know of the existence of any other specimen of this very curious book. So far as we are aware, the British Museum does not possess a copy. We are indebted to T. Slaney Eyton, Esq., Walford Hall, Salop, for the loan of this unique volume.

In the Taylor collection of printed sheets in the Northampton Museum is a broadside with the heading:

The Pedigree, Education, and Marriage of Robin Hood, with Clorinda, Queen of Titbury Feast. Supposed to be related by the Fidler, who play'd at their Wedding.

NORTHAMPTON: Printed for Robert Dicey of whom may be had all Sorts of old and new Ballads, Broad-Sheets, Histories, Pictures Cut in Wood, and engrav'd on Copper Plate, &c. with finer Cuts, much better Printed, and cheaper than in any other Place in England.

This has a large woodcut in the centre. The pedigree, etc., is in verse, arranged in five columns. Robert Dicey's name is not of frequent occurrence. In the year 1746, a sermon preached on behalf of the county infirmary in All Saints church, was printed by William Dicey; and, according to the imprint, was "sold by him, John Pasham, Robert Dicey, etc., booksellers in Northampton." This approximately fixes the date of the broadside. F. T.

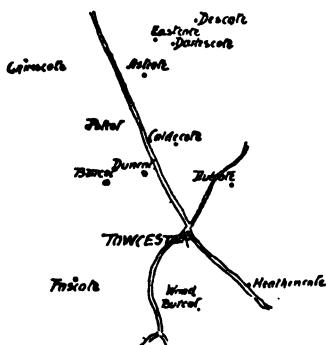
325.—**EARLY CROSSES (300).**—The editor asks for other instances of early crosses, similar to those mentioned in his note, p. 148. When the church of S. Nicholas, Stretton, Rutland, was restored, in 1881, under the care of Mr. Fowler, of Louth, portions of crosses and coped coffin-lids, were found to have been used as the jambs of the Norman south door of the nave, the date of which was placed, by Mr. Fowler, at 1090. The modern church had, evidently, been erected on the site of a former building. The carving of the cross and interlacing work is well preserved, as may still be seen. I took care of these memorials of antiquity, and placed them on the western side of the porch, where they now remain. A coped coffin-lid had also been utilised for the tympanum of the Norman door of the nave. This was not removed: and the coped portion may be plainly seen from the inside of the church. It would seem that when the new church was built, in or about the year 1090, the builders appropriated to their own purposes the memorials in the graveyard.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

326.—**HINDE FAMILY (280).**—A communication from T. H. H. informs us that a pedigree of three generations of the Hinde family is printed in a Staffordshire history, being settled at Evelin, near Shiffnal, and at Eccleshall. George, of the former place, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Skrimshire, of Aquilate; of their

four children one only, Francis, of Eccleshall, was married. His wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Tricket of Pershall. Their children were Henry (æ. 10 in 1663), Francis, Brian, and Anne. It is quite likely that other children were born after this date. Of the names given in the query in part xii. (280), four would correspond to this family, viz., Anne, the mother, and Francis, Brian, and Anne, the children.

The arms used by the Hindes of Pershall were these:—Argent on a chevron Azure three escallops of the field, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first: crest, a lion's head erased Argent.



327.—THE "COTES" NEAR TOWCESTER.—The word *cote* as an affix to the names of villages and hamlets is no doubt well known to readers of "N. N. & Q." It is, however, curious to notice how very unequal is the distribution of this word in our county. There are twenty *cotes* or *cotts*, six of which, viz., Caldecote-cum-Chelveston, Holcot, Muscott, Muscote, Nethercote, and Huscote, are far apart; but the whole of the remaining fourteen are grouped together, round Towcester, as shewn in the accompanying map. It is to be noticed that they are all hamlets, not one possessing, or having any tradition of possessing, either parochial rights or a parish church. Moreover, with the exception of Heathencote, they are on no main road. I should be very glad to learn, first, the exact meaning, historical as well as etymological, of *cote*, and also any historical reason for the presence of so many *cotes* round Towcester, and scarcely anywhere else in the county. It may be remarked that the country round Ascote, Eastcote, Descote, and Darlescote, is very "out of the way" to this day. I have included "Descote," though now it does not strictly exist, there being no houses, but its lands lie about where its name is printed on the map. Fawcote, which is S. W. of Foscote, makes up the fourteen.

W. R. D. ADKINS.

328.—GUILD AND GUILF FAMILIES.—Any information in regard to these families in England will be appreciated.

Secretary of the Genealogical Society,
Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

CHARLES BURLEIGH.

329.—ROTHWELL MARKET-HOUSE.—We commend to our readers a proposal made at Rothwell to complete sir Thomas Tresham's market-house, as a fitting commemoration of the jubilee year. Mr. Fred Barlow, of Rothwell, has undertaken to act as secretary to the committee that has been formed for the purpose, and from him particulars can be obtained. Of the four buildings which sir Thomas commenced, one only, the triangular lodge at Rushden, was completed in his lifetime. The sketch that has been issued of the proposed completion shews a handsome and imposing erection. A Latin inscription runs round the market-house, of which the following translation is given in Mr. Gotch's book on the Tresham buildings:—"This was the work of Thomas Tresham, Knight. He erected it as a tribute to his sweet fatherland and county of Northampton, but chiefly to this town, his near neighbour. Nothing but the common weal did he seek; nothing but the perpetual honour of his friends. He who puts an ill construction on this act is scarcely worthy so great a benefit. A° Domini one thousand five hundred and sev . . ."

330.—SARGENT FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON (247).—Some additional particulars of this family have been obtained from Northampton. William Sargent's first wife was named Hannah, and she died in 1652. They had four children, Elizabeth, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mary. As only Hannah and the younger Elizabeth went to America with their father in 1638, the others were probably dead. A second wife and a daughter, both named Marie, were also dead. Any information about the dates of these deaths, or about the immediate ancestors of William, will be most welcome. It is believed that monuments exist to some of the family in All Saints' church at Northampton, and that some held public offices in the town. Coat armour was granted to Thomas Sargent of Staffordshire, whose wife's surname was Collier, by sir William Segar; and the Sargent family in New England have used these arms, which are thus described:—Argent, a chevron between three dolphins passant embowed Sable. This coat in Guilim is assigned to Serjeant of Staffordshire. The crest is a dolphin, as on the shield; and the motto "Ut vivas vigila." Can the connection between the Northamptonshire and Staffordshire families be established?

Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN S. SARGENT.

331.—THE REV. CANON WILLIAM LUCAS COLLINS, M.A.—As most of our readers are aware, the death of this well-known Northamptonshire clergyman took place at Lowick rectory on Thursday, 24 March. He had been connected with the county for 34 years; and at his death was rector of Lowick, and vicar of Slipton, and honorary canon (14th stall) of Peterborough cathedral. From Crockford's *Clerical Directory* we learn the dates of his degrees and various preferments:—He was scholar of Jesus college, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in the second class Lit. Hum., in 1838, and his M.A. degree in 1841. He was ordained in 1840; appointed rector of Cheriton, co. Glamorgan, 1840; curate of Great Houghton, 1853; and of Brafield, 1862; vicar of Kilsby, 1867, where it may be noted that in less than five years he built a vicarage house and school, and restored the church; honorary canon of Peterborough, 1870; rector of Lowick, 1873; vicar of Slipton, 1876. He was also, from 1882, secretary of the Peterborough diocesan conference, having previously been secretary to the board of education, before the appointment of paid diocesan inspectors, and tabulated all the reports for the bishop. Lastly, he was for some years secretary to the boys' reformatory at Tiffield.

The Northampton Herald, of April 2, after reciting the titles of his works, has this notice of him:—

“Mr. Collins, as our readers will see by the above, was well known for his literary abilities, which had secured a wide popularity for his works; but it was not for these that he was best known or honoured in his own neighbourhood. It was rather the charm of a simple, earnest, genuine, Christian character that had earned the heartfelt affection of those among whom his latter years were spent. His abilities would have won him respect wherever his life might have been cast; but it is more to his honour to record that he was never known to harbour an unkind thought, or to breathe an uncharitable word; that he was the most faithful of husbands and the most sympathetic of fathers, and that to the end of his life love and duty were the principles by which all his conduct was regulated. May there never be wanting to England a succession of such men to serve God and their country in Church and State. We may add that Lowick Church—so well known for its ancient stained glass and medieval monuments—was indebted to the subject of this notice for the moiety of the subscription by which the east window was filled with stained glass a few years ago, and also for the chancel and other lights; and that at the time of his death he was assisting in the contemplated work of replacing the chancel roof by one of a more ornamental character.

"The remains of the rev. gentleman were placed in their last resting place in Lowick Churchyard on Monday afternoon, amidst every manifestation of affection and regret from his parishioners and neighbours. At the appointed hour the coffin was borne from the Rectory to the Church by six of the members of the Bible Class, who have quite recently been under instruction by their faithful pastor. It was covered with wreaths of lilies, white hyacinths, and ferns, but the place of honour was occupied by simple wreaths given by the choir, by the Bible Class, by the Sunday School teachers, and by a cross of white violets and hyacinths from the Rectory garden, last loving tokens of affection which were assuredly 'of more honour than many crowns.'"

The following list of his works has been collated by Mr. John Taylor from his *Bibliotheca Northantonensis* :—

False Fear of Christ's Service.—Gospel for Fifth Sunday after Trinity. In vol. i. of *Practical Sermons by Dignitaries and other Clergymen of the Church of England.* 1845. 8vo.

The Luck of Ladysmede. In Two Vols. 1860. 8vo.

The Education Question. Revision a Necessity A Voice from the Unassisted Schools. (Reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*.) 1862. 8vo.

Etoniana, Ancient and Modern ; being Notes of the History and Traditions of Eton College. 1865. 8vo.

The Public Schools : Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Rugby. Notes of their History and Traditions. 1867. 8vo.

Paper read before the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

1867. Some Notice of an Antiquarian Bishop of Peterborough—Dr. White Kennett. (Chiefly from the Lansdowne MSS.)

Ancient Classics for English Readers. Edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A.

Virgil. 1870.

Homer. *The Odyssey.* 1870.

Homer. *The Iliad.* 1871.

Cicero. 1871.

Aristophanes. 1872.

Lucian. 1873.

Plautus and Terence. 1873.

Livy. 1876.

Thucydides. 1878.

Foreign Classics for English Readers.

Montaigne. 1879.

La Fontaine, and other French Fabulists. 1882.

Philosophical Classics for English Readers.

Joseph Butler. 1881.

To these may be added numerous essays, reviews, and papers on various subjects, contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* during a long period of years ; amongst them being an article on the death of the Prince Consort in 1861, which was reprinted in a separate form by the express command of the Queen.

332.—BRABAZON FAMILY OF SIBBERTOFT AND HOTHORP.—

I am wishing for information additional to that I already possess, and which is noted below, concerning the family of Brabazon of Sibbertoft and Hothorp, co. Northants., and Mowsley, co. Leic.; and I am more especially desirous to know the connection of the Hothorp branch with the families of Sibbertoft and Mowsley.

In 38 Edward 1. Roger Brabazon succeeded Nicholas le Archer in the manor of Sibbertoft. Formerly the Brabazon arms were in the east window of the church, viz., Gules, on a bend Or, three martlets Sable. They also appeared in the following Leicestershire churches: Eastwell, impaled with the arms of Chaworth and of Harcourt; Edmundthorpe; Harby; Glenfield; Oudeby; Oweston, impaled with the arms of Woodford; Saddington; and Spoxton, impaled with those of Woodford. A charter now in the Bodleian shews that Roger, son of William Brabazon of Mowsley, April 4, 19 Edward 111., granted to John Oudeby of Stokedrie, co. Rutl., the whole of his lordship in Mowsley, along with 12*d.* annual rent and the homages and services of the freemen for their lands held of him.

By inquisition 6 Edward VI., Oct. 28, William Brabazon, miles, was found to be seised of lands in the manors of Eastwell, Mowselli, Harby, Etton, Wykham, and Wilnercote. He died June 2; Edward Brabson, his son, being his heir. The name Willā Brabason appears in an almost illegible Theddingworth manor court roll of the time of Henry VI. which is in the record office. Lay subsidy rolls in the same office give the name as follows:—4 Richard 11., under Theddingworth, "Thomas Brabason": 16 Henry VIII., under Hothorp, "Thoma Brabson," "Robto. Brabson": 34 and 35 Henry VIII., under Hothorp, "John Brobson," "Wyllym Brobson": 7 Jac. 1., under Hothorp, "Edward Brabson": 3 and 4 Car. 1., under Hothorp "Edward Brabson."

Elizabeth Brabsonne of Hothorp, widow, died in 1579, 21 Eliz. In her will at Leicester there is mention of "Thomas Brabasone, Will^m Brabasonnes sonne and Twentye shillings which my husband dyd bequest him." Also of John, William, and Johan Frowe, the children of her daughter Agnes; and her son Crickes fyve children, Morrice, Richard, Edward, Sybbell, and Agnes; she names Ellen Roffe, her brother Humfrie's daughter; and appoints Gyles Cricke of Hothorp, who married Jane Brabasonne her daughter, executor of her will, one of the witnesses to the same being Robert Brabasonne.

Gyles Cricke of Hoothorp, co. Northants., above named, also died in 1579, he was the son of Maurice Cricke of Kelmarsh, his will at

Leicester makes mention of his five children; Morrice, Richard, Edward, Sibbell, and Agnes. "To Morrice Cricke, my eldest sonne, the garner wth was my father in laws . . . To Sibbell, my eldest daughter, the great Coffe wth was her grandmother Brabasons." One of the witnesses was Robert Brabsonne.

Robert Brabson of Hothorp, died in 1583. His will at Leicester is dated 25 Feb, 1582, and was proved in July, 1583. It contains mention of his wife Alice, son Edward, and daughters, Sybell, Jane, and Mary; also of the children of William Cave of Husband Bowsworth, and Sybell and Jane Brabsonne the daughters of his deceased brother. He also names James Marstone of Haveboroe, (Harborough) Thomas Hames of Smeeton, and Richard Brabsonne of Husband Bowsworth.

Particulars for grants in the record office (temp. Edward VI.) mention Edward Brabson as a tenant of land &c., in Hothorp, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Sulby, co. Northants.

A Transcript of the Theddingworth parish register at Leicester, of date 1613, has :—

1628. "George Greene & Eliz: Brabson marr^d Nov. 3."

The above-named George Greene was vicar of Theddingworth. He died there in 1662, as he was preparing to quit his living in consequence of the act of uniformity by which such clergymen as could not conform to the established church were compelled to quit their livings by S. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1662. He made his will 25 Feb., 1662; it was proved at Leicester 12 April, 1663. From a transcript of the register of Barkston, deanery of Framland, co. Leic., it would appear that he married his first wife, Agnes Poule, 24 Nov., 1617. His second wife, Elizabeth Brabson, died in 1673, the Theddingworth transcript at Leicester for that year having the following entry:—

"Mrs. Greene y^e wid. of Mr. Greene, Min^r, was buried March ye 14, 1673."

"Alice Brabasonne, d. of Edward Brabasonne and Anne his wiffe, bap. 6 daye of Marche."

The extant Theddingworth parish register commences in 1635 and has Brabazon entries as follows:

1625. "Thomas Buston, of Harborowe, & Jeane Brabson, of Hothorp, maryed ffeb. vij."

1640. "John Yakesley, Clerke, and Alce Brabson, maryed March vi."

It is supposed that the ancient and noble family of Barbanzon, Brabazon, or Brabanzon, assumed that surname from the castle of

Brabazon in Normandy, whence Jacques Le Brabazon (called "le grand Guerrier,") came to the aid of William duke of Normandy, in his conquest of England. The name is inserted in the roll of Battle Abbey. John, his son, succeeded him and had his residence at Betchworth, co. Surrey, in the reigns of Henry I. and II.

Adam le Brabazon, his son, who lived in the time of Richard I. and Henry III., aliened some part of his inheritance.

Thomas, his son, succeeded him at Betchworth, and married Amicia, daughter and heir of John de Mosely, of Mowsley, co Leic., and by her had a son, knighted in 1628, sir Roger le Brabazon, of Mowsley and Eastwell, co. Leic. He married Beatrix the eldest of the three sisters and co-heirs to Mancel de Bissett; and by her (who re-married with William le Gaunt, and was buried in Christchurch, London,) had two sons, Roger and Matthew.

Roger, the elder, was knighted; and by charter, 28 Edward I. had a grant of free warren at Croxhall and Twyford, co. Derb.; and Hareworth, co. Notts.; Sibbertoft, co. Northants.; Moseley, and Guthmundele (Gumley), co. Leic. In 1317 he was lord of the manor of Saxby, co. Leic. which he held at the time of his death. He married Beatrix, daughter and heir to sir John Sproxton, of Sproxton; but dying without issue was succeeded by his brother Matthew, who is stated to have had, by his wife Sarah, two sons; sir William, his heir; and Roger, who was prior of Tynemouth.

It would appear that sir William Brabazon lived at Garthorp, co. Leic., 20 Edward II. He married Joan, daughter to sir William Trussell, of Marston Trussell and Lamport. They lie buried in the church of Sproxton, where their arms were impaled.

Dublin.

ROBT. EDWIN LYNE.

333.—A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.—Would it be possible to start for this county a society similar to that lately founded in another part of the country, "The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society"? This association undertakes the publication of such original historical papers relating to those counties as may be obtainable. It has already issued a list of all the wills and administrations at Chester, some parish registers, some corporation records, and other similar documents. There is ample material in Northamptonshire for such an enterprise, and I should be very glad to do anything in my power to help forward such a plan, which ought not to lack efficient support.

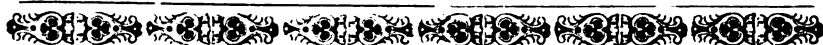
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RIBBONS.

LACE GOODS.

It don't look well,
These alterations, 'till I'm an old man
And give the good old fashions.

JUN. 25 1888 The Old Mansion.

How far more interesting was the old Register, which gave some scope to the taste and feelings, as well as the activity of mind and research of the Clergy, than the present dull and mechanical, though more accurate, form!

TAYLOR, Sussex Garland.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Maxey, Market Deeping.

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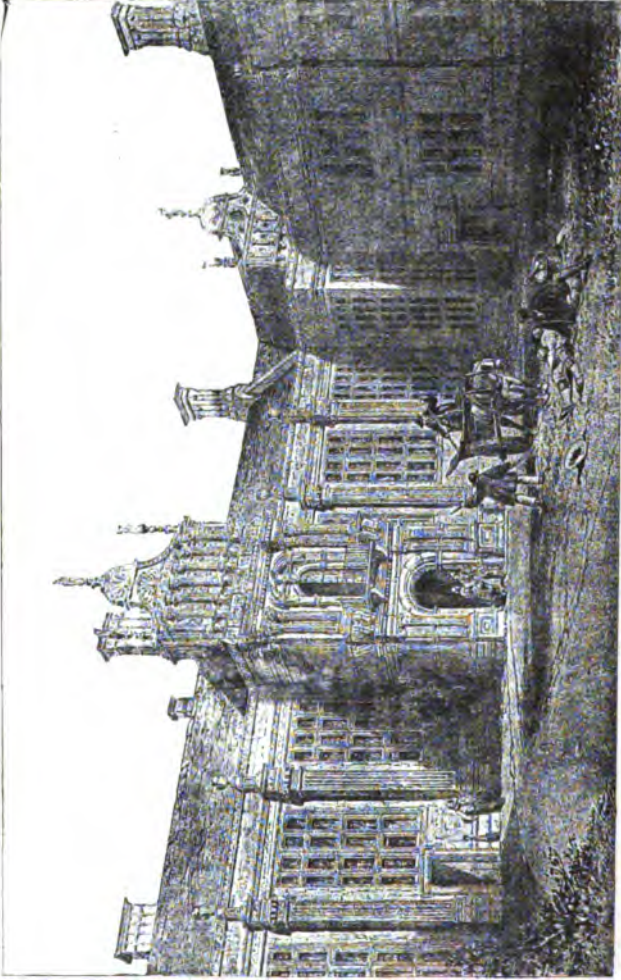
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KIRBY HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

334.—**BROOCH OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.**—I have in my possession a silver brooch, purchased by me some years ago, and said to be a copy of a brooch worn by the unfortunate Queen of Scots. I should be glad to know if the original brooch is preserved, and where? In the centre of the brooch is the monogram of a double M, with two flowers above, and two below. On either side, within the ornamental border, is the Scotch thistle and the French fleur-de-lys. A coronet surmounts the brooch.

Holmby House.

J. T. P.

335.—**THE GRADUAL DECAY OF KIRBY HALL (302).**—I send the following further notes relating to Kirby, feeling it desirable that we should place on record, in as permanent a form as possible, all that we can glean as to the condition of this "stately home" during the period of its long decay. I have two or three times visited the fast-crumbling pile, and on each occasion have marked with sorrow the inroads made by time on the fabric of this most interesting mansion. When I last saw it (in 1885) I failed to find several features that had struck me on my former visits, and I was no longer able—as on an earlier occasion—to find my way to the gallery overlooking the great hall; while ceilings and portions of interior walls which I remembered as still standing had wholly disappeared. The greatly increased growth of parasites on the outer walls, too, indicate the hastening process of decay; and although the fragrant mass of honeysuckle overhanging the lichened wall is beautiful to look upon, it only the more forcibly recalls the rotting masonry on which it feeds. Most lovely as the venerable old house looks in its sylvan setting, I have left it after each of my infrequent visits with a feeling of profound melancholy: so sad it seems to see this lordly dwelling-place deserted and utterly uncared for.

To my own experience I append a short description of the house, published some forty years ago, with two engravings of the house:—"Although now deserted, this very venerable and exceedingly beautiful mansion ranks among the finest of the kingdom. For upwards of two centuries, it was the seat of 'The Hattons,'—the famous Sir Christopher and his lineal descendants, the Earls of Winchelsea. It was built by Humphrey Stafford, the Sixth Earl of Northampton; the architect was John Thorpe, and two plans of the building are preserved among his collection of sketches in the Museum bequeathed to the nation by the late Sir John Soane; one of them is thus distinguished:—'Kirby, whereof I layd the first stone, 1570.' Not long afterwards, it came into the possession of the Lord Chancellor Hatton, who obtained it from Queen Elizabeth in exchange for that

of Holdenby—a superb structure erected by him, and which Camden describes as ‘a faire pattern of stately and magnificent building which maketh a faire glorious show,’ and as ‘not to be matched in this land.’ It is more than probable that Kirby was largely added to—perhaps finished—by Sir Christopher ; but that it was commenced by the unhappy family of Stafford is evidenced by the ‘Boar’s head out of a Ducal Coronet,’ and the name ‘Humfree Stafford,’ to be found on several parts of the building. The front was decorated by Inigo Jones about the year 1638. The mansion is the property of the present Earl of Winchelsea, who was born there.

“It remains in a comparatively good state of preservation, but it is certain that in its now neglected and deserted condition, the encroachments of time will not be withstood much longer. Its situation, like that of so many structures of the same date in England, is unfortunately low, and the difficulty of drainage (it is liable at times to be flooded) offers some excuse for removal to a more eligible site. The approach is through an avenue of finely-grown trees, extending above three-quarters of a mile. The first Court-yard resembled that of Holdenby—a balustraded inclosure, with two grand archways. The external front is the work of Inigo Jones, by whom also much of the interior was considerably altered. Passing through this, the visitor enters the principal Quadrangle. ‘On each side of the arched entrance are fluted Ionic pilasters, with an enriched frieze and entablature; the arched window above, opening upon a gallery supported by consoles, has a semi-circular pediment, broken in the centre, and inclosing a bracket for a bust, with the date 1638.’ The window is, however, an insertion by Inigo Jones, and being of a much later date than the other parts of the front, sadly mars the effect of the architecture of old Thorpe.* The third story contains the motto and date:—

‘J.E. SERAY 1572, LOYAL.’

“The Garden front has a raised Terrace—now a corn field—in which the slopes and a few ornamental seats yet remain. This front supplies one of the grandest examples of Elizabethan architecture existing in England. It was built by Thorpe, and essentially agrees with the German School of Architecture of that day—which the British Architect had evidently studied. The Garden seats, vases, &c., of which there endure only broken fragments, are in the style, and believed to be the works, of Inigo Jones. The Garden was terminated by a remarkably picturesque little bridge, ornamented with a balustrade and scroll work, now, like all other objects about the structure, or connected with it, submitted to the wanton assaults of every heedless

* The upper portion is now hidden by a mass of ivy.

passer-by. Modern Vandalism has, indeed, been very busy everywhere within and around this venerable Mansion;—a farmer occupies a suite of rooms, the decorations of which would excite astonishment and admiration in a London Club-house; farm-servants sleep surrounded by exquisite carvings; one room in the south side of the Quadrangle, decorated with a fine old fire-place, in which are the arms of the Lord Chancellor, served, at the time of the artist's visit, the purpose of a dog-kennel; and an elegant Chapel, constructed by Inigo Jones, is entered with difficulty through piles of lumber and heaps of rubbish. The Finials crowning the pilasters and gables in the quadrangle formerly held staves, with moveable vanes (in metal) 'turning with every winde.'

In *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. xii. 122, is an interesting sketch, signed "Florence Compton," of a visit to Kirby in 1879.

"Sir Christopher Hatton's 'lordly house' of Kirby being mentioned in the account of a visit to Naseby (*ante p.* 81), a description of its present state may be interesting, and perhaps induce those who do not know it to visit one of the finest, if not the finest, of old Elizabethan houses before its walls fall down.

"One afternoon, at the end July, I went to see it. From a country road a gate opens into fields, and driving across them, grey roofless gables and large mullioned windows are seen between fine old trees. The house stands in a large field, and all round the ground slopes gently up at a little distance from it, so that it is not seen till you are near, and, being so retired, is said to have been thought of as a hiding-place for George III. when Napoleon's invasion was expected. Before the entrance is a large, square enclosure, within grey stone walls, with three gate ways, one in the centre of each side; the part of the wall opposite the house has an open arcade on the top. Through a front now roofless and windowless, designed by Inigo Jones, you enter the very large court, and it is like a great Italian palace made English by the mullioned windows. On all sides are pilasters two stories high, fluted, with rich capitals; and two bands of carving, flowers, with the Stafford knot and Hatton crest, go all round above the windows. Over two of the pilasters on the great hall side are carved these letters:—

HUM STAF

FEE FORD

The house was begun by the Staffords. Four beautiful doorways, with two delicate columns on square bases, having richly carved capitals and lintels, open into the court on each side to the right and left on entering; and opposite, a portico of the "three orders," the beautiful little pilasters of the upper stage hidden under a mass of ivy, forms a projecting centre between five-storied mullioned windows, those on one side belonging to the great hall. This side, opposite the entrance, is solid and deep, and forms the great block of the house; and here a few rooms remain, and you can go up the stone staircase, with no balusters and partly open to the sky, but still keeping in the centre its fine stucco ceiling of bold Italian design. It leads to a few rooms, one having a wooden chimneypiece, a niche and wreaths of fruit, and the cornice of the room is of fruit with a ribbon twisted round. There are two or three more rooms

with ceilings and cornices of the same date (early eighteenth century), and a beautiful wreath on the ceiling of a little room in the portico opening into a balcony. But only curiosity can make one forget the risk of walking in these rooms, where the ceilings look as if in a few minutes they would come down.

"In the great hall a Jacobean waggon-roof ceiling remains and the wooden music gallery, supported by large acanthus-leaf brackets. Beyond this a door leads to broken steps at the back, down which, tradition says, Sir Christopher Hatton once handed Queen Elizabeth; and going down you see, as she did, on the right a bold projection with two bays of round mullioned windows, two stories high. You go on into the field that was once the garden, famous, Bridges says, in his history of Northants, for its plants and exotics, and from it the view of the house is very beautiful. To the right, looking eastward are the great mullioned windows, with trees behind them, and opposite the south front of the house, with eleven gables varying in shape, proportion, and ornament. White pigeons fly in and out of the one gable that has a roof; we found swallows' nests in the drawing-room, a hen warned us out of the hall, and the rooms with the round mullioned windows are shared by an old man and a goose. And this ruin has taken place in one lifetime. But nothing could be more beautiful than it was on that, almost the first, summer day, with the grey walls, mellowed with lichen in the sunshine, masses of hart's-tongue fern for hangings inside, patches of golden stonecrop in windows and balconies, and thick velvet moss on the beams that once supported the floor of the long gallery, down which Sir Christopher danced with the queen. The chimneys are very good, and all the carving is unhurt by time.

"Good photographic views may be had of Mr. Drake, Uppingham, but the details should be carefully studied and photographed, for they are of unusual beauty; and one can fancy that in the solemn, somewhat ponderous grandeur of Burghley, and in the graceful splendour of Kirby, may be seen the difference in the characters of the two great men for whom they were built. Sir Christopher wrote in 1580 that he was going to take a pilgrimage to Dene 'to view my house of Kirby, leaving my other shrine—I mean Holdenby—still unseen, until that holy saint may sit in it to whom it is dedicated.' Holdenby has long been gone, all but a fragment, before photographs were invented; but we ought to learn every lesson that Kirby can teach, we children 'of an age that lectures, not creates,' before it is silent for ever."

Neither of these accounts mention the elaborate carvings on the pilasters on each side of the entrance to the inner court. I believe an engraving of these appeared in the *Building News*, in the early part of 1876.

The engraving which illustrates this article is a reduced fac-simile of a lithotint by W. L. Walton, from a drawing by J. D. Harding, published in 1844.

F. A. TOLLE.

336.—CRICK FAMILY, OF HOTHORP.—I am wishing to find the marriage license, bond, or entry in parish register, relating to the marriage of John Crick, of Hothorp, co. Northants, and Anne, (surname unknown), sometime about 1704-5. In connection with

such enquiry it occurs to me that the following notes from deeds relating to the above named John Crick's fine, levied about the date of his marriage, may be useful, since in all probability his wife Anne was related to one or other of the persons named therein.

Deed to lead to the use of a fine, dated 15 Jan. 3 Anne, between John Crick of Hothorp, co. Northants, yeoman, and Henry Barwell of Marston Trussell, co. Northants, gent., for the barring and docking of all estates, tail, and remainder, of and in lands situate in Theddingworth, co. Leic., in the possession of William Musson and Jonathan Martin.

John Crick's fine is dated 27 Jan. 1704-5, fifteen days from day of S. Hilary; it is between Eusebius Buswell, jun., esq., Henry Barwell, gent., Richard Buckby, gent., and John Moore, plaintiffs; and William Bacon and Mary his wife, Thomas Hurst, gent., John Crick, and Mary Blakesley, widow, deforcians. It refers to lands in Cadeby, Buckminster, Theddingworth, and Husbands Bosworth.

R. E. L.

337.—TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (245, 263.)—Boyne says of this county:—"There are only halfpennies and farthings of this county. There are Town pieces of King's Cliffe, Northampton, Oundle, and Peterborough." An explanation of the small letters after the value of each token is given in the former article.

ASHLEY.

1. O. JOHN . GRANGER = 'Three awls? ¼d.
 Mr. Pretty says "Three Cloves; Grocers' Arms."
 R. OF . ASHLEY . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
 Engraved in Boyne, (Plate 26, No. 1.)

AYNHOE.

2. O. THOMAS . NORRIS . IN = HIS HALF PENY. ¼d.***
 R. AYNHO . VPON . THE . HILL = A lion rampant.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 1.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

Thomas was probably landlord of the Red Lion, a sign generally represented by a lion rampant. This device may perhaps have been adopted as allusive to the arms of a former lord of the manor, Shakerley Marmion the poet.

3. O. PETER . PRUCE . AT . THE . BEL = A bell, and P . M . P. ¼d.***
 R. AT . AYN . ON . THE . HILL = HIS HALFE PENY. 1668.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

BARNWELL ST. ANDREW'S.

4. O. SAMVELL . WRIGHT . OF = A dove. S . S . W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. BARNWELL . ST . ANDREW = HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

This specimen is not mentioned by Mr. Pretty.

BOWDEN.

- [4a] O. RICHARD . BRONSON = R . B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . BOWDEN . 1658 = A pack horse.

This may belong to Leicestershire, Great Bowden being in that county, whilst Little Bowden is in Northamptonshire. They are only a few miles apart.—*Pretty.*

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 3.

BOZEAT.

5. O. WILLIAM . GLOVER = W . G $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. OF . BOZEAT . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

A variety in the British Museum has a flower between the w . g

BRACKLEY.

6. O. BARTHOLOMEW . ATTON = A bell. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. IN . BRACKLEY . DRAPER = B . A

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

In Boyne's list the name of the issuer is spelt as above, but there is reason to think it is mis-spelt, and that it ought to be *Atton*. When James II., Nov. 11, 1686, granted the first recorded charter of incorporation, the name of Bartholomew Atton is mentioned as one of the first 18 burgesses.

7. O. CONNOWAY . RANDES = A sugar loaf. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. OF . BRACKLEY . 1671 = C . R $\frac{1}{2}$

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

8. O. CONAWAY . RANDES = A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. OF . BRACKLEY = C . R

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

In a charter of incorporation of King James II., dated 11 Nov., 1686, Conway Rands' name occurs as one of the first burgesses of the corporation, and in another charter, dated 17 Sept., 1688, his name again occurs as a burgess.

9. O. MARY . SKILDEN . AT . THE . SUN = The sun. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^a
 R. IN . BRACKLEY . 1665 = HER HALFE PENNY.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 2, reads "Penny."

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

Tradesmen's Tokens of Northamptonshire. 203

10. O. JOHN . STOAKES = Three cloves. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^b

R. OF . BRACKLEY . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY. I . S

Among the communion plate belonging to St. James' Church is an old paten, on which is rudely engraved, "Given to the parish of St. James in Brackley, by Matthew Cadle, William Maiior, Bartholomew Cadle, John Stokes, Richard White, William Bartholomew, and Martin Rasfoote." The above seven persons are said to have been the lord and servants of the Whitsun ale, or the murris dancers.

John Stokes of St. Peter's parish was assessed for 4 hearths in the tax of 1669-70.

11. O. ROBERT . WILKINS . OF = Head of Charles II. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^c

R. BRACKLY . HIS . HALF . PENY = R . E . W

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

These initials are the issuer's name and his wife's, Robert and Elizabeth Wilkins. On the tokens the family name always appears at the top,

^{w.}
thus, R . E . For the greater convenience of printing they are placed in a row, as R . E . W.—*Pretty*.

This quotation from *Pretty* solves the difficulty expressed by a correspondent at p. 91.

12. O. WILLIAM . WILLIAMS = A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

R. HIS . HALFE . PENY = BRACKLEY. 1670.

Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

BRIGSTOCK.

13. O. THOMAS . ALLEN . CHANDLER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^c

R. OF . BRIDGSTOCK = T . A

Thomas Allen suffered for being a Quaker. 1665.—*Golding*.

BRINGTON.

[13a] O. JAMES . MASON . MERCER . OF = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

R. BRIGHTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = 1668.

This specimen is not mentioned by Mr. *Pretty*.

This is unquestionably a Northamptonshire token, as suggested by Mr. H. S. Gill, who gives these reasons for so thinking: "I think that the parish near Brixworth, containing Great and Little Briton, (as formerly spelt, and still pronounced) must be the one meant; as the Sussex Brighton is always spelt 'Brihthelmatone' on the tokens; and New Brighton, the growing sea-side place in Cheeshire, was not then in existence."

BULWICK.

14. O. WILLIAM . WATTS = HIS HALF PENY. W . M . W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^c

R. OF . BVLWICK . 1669 = A SWAN.

CORBY.

15.

The token issued by Thomas Collingwood of this place belongs to the Lincolnshire Corby, near Bourn.

DAVENTRY.

16. O. EDWARD . ARNOLD = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. OF . DAYNTREE . 1667 = E . A
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

17. O. BASSET = (*Detrited*)
 R. OF . DAINTRY = The Grocers' Arms.

There is reason to think that the Christian name of the issuer was Henry, as about the period of the issue of the above token Henry Bassett was Bailiff of the Borough, viz., 1651, 1665, and 1676. Henry, probably of the same family, was Bailiff in the years 1743, 1755, 1736.

18. O. RICHARD . FARMOR = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d
 R. IN . DAINTRY = A man standing.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

19. A variety from a different die, a tree near the man. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The tree on this variety of Farmor's token is evidently allusive to the seal of the borough, which instead of arms, has a man with an axe on his right shoulder standing against a tree, being evidently a rebus on the traditional etymology and common pronunciation of the name of *Dans-tree*. It is dated 1695, and circumscribed Sigillum Comune Burgi De Danetre N. S.

In the B.M. specimen the man appears to be holding a tree in his right hand.

20. O. ZACHEVS . FREEMAN . BOOK = A book clasped. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. SELLER . IN . DAVENTRY = Z . F
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

21. O. THOMAS . GRVBB = $\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ | \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ | \\ \vdots \end{array}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . DAVENTREE = $\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ | \\ \vdots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ | \\ \vdots \end{array}$
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

22. O. WILLIAM . HEALY . IN = Adam and Eve. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
 R. DAVENTRY . HIS . HALF . PENY = A rose and crown.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

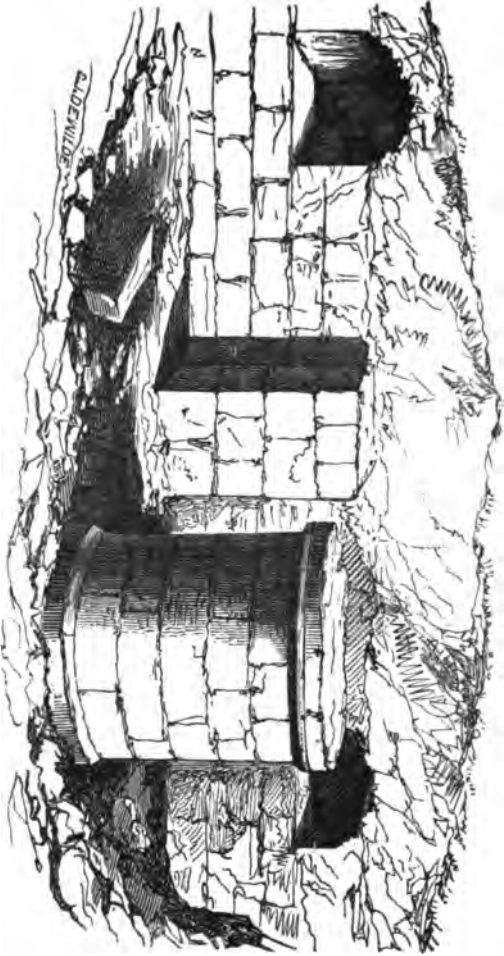
DEENE.

23. O. ROBERT . DAY = R . A . D $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
 R. OF . DEANE . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

DUDDINGTON.

24. O. RICHARD . NIN = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
 R. OF . DVDINGTON = R . N

This specimen is not mentioned by Mr. Pretty.



REMAINS OF EARLY NORMAN BUILDING AT NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.



FINEDON.—See THINGDEN.

GEDDINGTON.

25. O. IONATH . ROWLETT = I . R ½d.^s
 R. OF . GEDINGTON = 1654.
- [25a] A variety in the British Museum dated 1664. ½d.^s
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 6, the date 1664.
26. Another similar, dated 1657. ½d.^s
27. O. THOMAS . WALLIS = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.^s
 R. OF . GEDINGTON = A sugar-loaf.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 6.

GRENDON.

28. O. THOMAS . GAWTHERNE = T . E . G
 R. IN GRENDON = The Cordwainers' Arms.
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

HADDON, WEST.

29. O. ELISHA . ALMEY = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.^s
 R. OF . WEST HADDEN = HIS HALF PENY.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 7, reads "Haddon"

HARRINGWORTH.

30. O. THO . BEARLY . HARINWORTH = HIS HALF PENY. T . A . B ½d.^s
 R. THE . PACK . SADLE . A . CARRIER = A pack-saddle.
- [30a.] A variety in the British Museum reads = CARIER. ½d.^s
31. A variety reading "THE . PACK . SADEL . A . CAROR." ½d.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 8.
 The pack saddle is very different from that of No. 30; the saddle appears ribbed.

HARTWELL.

32. O. WILLIAM . CHVRCH . OF = A pair of scales. ½d.^s
 R. HARTWELL . HIS . HALF . PENY = W . A . C. 1666.

HIGHAM FERRERS.

33. O. IOHN . CHETLE . OF = A stick of candles. ½d.^s
 R. HIGHAM . FERRIS . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.
34. O. HENRY . CHETLE = A stick of candles. ½d.^s
 R. HIGHAM . FERRERS = H . C

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35. O. GILBERT . NEGVS . 1669 = The Blacksmiths' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . HIGHAM . FERRERS = HIS HALF PENY. G . E . N
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 10, reads "Ferers." ^b
36. O. SYM . PAN . . ALE = ——— Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . HIGHAM LE = S . M . P
37. O. TWYFORD . WORTHINGTON = A goat passant holding a
 garland in its mouth. (The Worthington Crest.) $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^b
 R. OF . HIGHAM . FERRERS = 1656.
 Engraved in Boyne, (Plate 25, No. 2.)
- [37a] Another variety. Date 1666. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 9.

KETTERING.

38. O. IOHN . FOX . 1664 = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . KEATRING = I . F
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 12.
39. O. IOHN . LADS . OF . KET = 1664. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. TERING . NORTHAMSH = I . A . L
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 13, read "Ladds."
- [39a] On a specimen in Mr. Golding's Cabinet the name of the
 issuer is spelt with two d's and is dated 1657.
40. O. THOMAS . WEBB . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{a*}
 R. OF . KETTERING = T . W
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 14.

KILSBY.

41. O. IOHN . BYRGIS . MERCER = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. IN . KILSBY . 1670 = I . M . B
 Engraved in Baker's History of Northamptonshire.

KING'S CLIFFE.

42. O. KINGS . CLIFFE . HALF . PENY = A crown. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^{a*}
 R. CHAINGED . BY . Y^R . OVERSEERS = A flour-de-lys.
 Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 42.
43. O. IANE . BROWNE . 1660 = I . B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^o
 R. IN . KINGS . CLIFF = HER HALFE PENY.
- [43a] O. IANE . BROWNE . IN = I . B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 R. KINGS . CLIFFE . 1660 = HER HALFE PENY.

This is full halfpenny size. J. B's first supply of halfpence became speedily
 exhausted or else she would not have required a new issue.

Tradesmen's Tokens of Northamptonshire. 207

44. O. IANE . BROWNE = 1660 ½d.
R. IN . KINGS . CLIFE = I . B
45. A variety has the date 1668. ½d.
46. O. THOMAS . LAW = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.^a
R. IN . CLIFE . 1659 = A pair of scales.
47. O. THOMAS . LAW = 1665. ½d.
R. IN . CLIFFE . 1659 = T . L
- [47a] O. THOMAS . LAW = 1665. ½d.^a
R. IN . CLIFE . 1659 = T . L

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 4, reads "In Clife."

This is curious from having two dates on it.

LAMPFORT.

48. O. IOHN . WEECH = The Mercers' Arms. ½d.
R. IN . LAMPFORT = I . W
- [48a] A variety has on the Obv. The Haberdashers' Arms. ½d.^a
- [48b] O. IOHN . BROWNING = St. George and the Dragon. ½d.
R. OF . LAMPFORT = I . M . B

LOWICK.

49. O. LEWIS . FVLCHIN . 1666 = A stag. ½d.
R. LVKWIK . ALIS . LOWICK = HIS HALF PENY.
- [49a] O. LEWES . FVLCH . IN . 1666 = A hart. ½d.
R. LVKWIK . ALIS . LOWICK = HIS HALFE PENNY.

Engraved in Bridges' Northamptonshire, No. 15.

This coin is in the cabinet of Mr. C. Golding, who is of opinion that No. 49 is wrongly described by Mr. Boyne.

LUTTON.

50. O. MATTHEW . GOSTON = A pack-horse. ½d.
R. OF . LVTTON . [16]49 = M . M . G
- If this date is correctly given it is the earliest of the Northamptonshire Tokens.
- [50a] O. MATHEW GOSTON = A pack-horse. ½d.^b
R. OF LVTTON . L . O . = M . N . G

Not dated; may mean Lutton Overseer.

MOULTON.

51. Leefe's token has been assigned by Mr. Simpson to the Lincolnshire series.

52. O. JOHN . PERYN . MOVLTON = A pair of scales. ½d.
 R. NORTHAMPTONSHER = I . P
 Engraved in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire.*

53. Another, differing in size and arrangement of the letters.

In Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, No. 11, is an engraving of a token thus inscribed:—

- O. GARDENAR . ISHAM . IN = The Grocers' Arms. ½d.
 R. IXWORTH . GROCER . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

But there is no parish of this name in the county.

It has been suggested that two letters are omitted in Bridges' engraving, and that the place meant is Brixworth. But the name Gardenar Isham does not occur in the Brixworth registers; and it is known that a member of the Isham family, of Lamport, went to reside in Suffolk. This token, probably, belongs to Ixworth in Suffolk.

338.—KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK.—At the restoration Charles II. instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the "Royal Oak." The knights were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the king in the oak, pendant to a riband. The order afterwards fell into abeyance.

The following is a list of the knights so created for Northamptonshire, A.D. 1660, with the annual value of their estates:—

	£	s.	d.
Humphrey Orme, Esq., of Peterborough.	1000	0	0
Edward Palmer, Esq. do.	1200	0	0
Bryan Johnson, Esq. do.	1000	0	0
George Clarke, Esq. of Watford	3000	0	0
Walter Kirkham, Esq. of Fineshade-Abbey	800	0	0
Tanfield Moulso, Esq. of Thingdon	600	0	0
William Stafford, Esq. of Blatherwick	3000	0	0
William Tate, Esq. of De-la-Pré	1500	0	0
John Willoughby, Esq.	600	0	0
Edward Onley, of Catesby, Esq.	1000	0	0
John Adams, Esq.	1000	0	0
Francis Arundel, of Stoke Bruerne, Esq.	1000	0	0
Francis Thursby, Esq. of Abington	1000	0	0
Thomas Morgan, Esq.	600	0	0
Francis Lane, Esq.	600	0	0

Aston Hall, Birmingham.

ALFRED J. RODWAY.

339.—MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA.—We give here a list of Northamptonshire references in the four volumes, new series, of the above valuable work, published between April, 1870, and December, 1883. The editor, Dr. Howard, is well known as an accomplished master in genealogical and heraldic studies, and his work should be in the hands of all who are interested in them.

- Cosin, bp. of Durham, dn. of Peterborough, i. 24
 Laurence and Washington (north Wilts) i. 46, 68
 Reginald Bray, of Stene, i. 62
 Sanderson family, i. 71
 Robt Barton, of Brigstock, i. 174
 Newton Barton, of Irthlingborough, *ib.*
 Haldenby or Holdenby, of Holdenby and Isham, i. 246, 247
 Henry, earl of Peterborough, was deputy to Henry earl of Norwich, earl-marshal of England, 1676, i. 301
 Sotheryn, of Higham Ferrers, i. 302, 306
 Regd Stewart Boddington, of Kings-
 thorpe, (enquiring about family of
 Ball of Hackney) i. 315
 Hatton, Humble, Lane families of
 Roysthorpe, i. 316
 Wm Harbord, of Grafton Park, i. 318
 Cooke, of Kingthorpe (pedigree, grant
 of arms &c.) i. 346-360, iii. 212
 Lambe, of Newton Bromshold, i. 355
 Sir Rich^d Lane, of Northamptonshire,
 i. 366
 Wakerley, extracts from registers,
 with notes, i. 416, 417
 Weston, i. 416
 Fotheringhay, i. 416
 J. G. Parkhurst, of Catesby, i. 419
 Walter Sly, of Dosthorp, i. 443
 John Johnson of Brampston, i. 451
 Ezechiel Johnson, of Paulerspury, *ib.*
 John Jenkinson, of Passenham, i. 456
 Tho. Pickering, of Blakealey, i. 456
 Margaret Worley, of Towcester, i. 456
 John Jenkinson, of Towcester, *ib.*
 Rich. Ed. Sheppard, of Stoke Bruern,
ib.
 Simon Ward, escheator of Northamp-
 ton, ii. 63
 Longueville of Little Billing, ii. 63
 Castle Ashby ch., ii. 66, manor, *ib.*
 Woodhull, ii. 61
 Sir John Spenser of Wormleighton,
 ii. 109
 Sir Tho. Cave of Stamford, ii. 114
 King, possibly of Northants, ii. 120
 Tho. Woolsey, archdn. of Northamp-
 ton, rect. of Thornhaugh, J.P., ii. 123
 Woolsey Johnson, of Wilby, ii. 123
 Thenford, burial at, ii. 125
 Edm. Haselwood, of Northampton, ii.
 128
 Wm. Page, of Nurston, ii. 163
 Rob. Bodyngton, of Scaldwell, *ib.*
 Bp. Dove, ii. 216, iii. 161
 John Houghron, of Gunisberry, ii.
 217
 John Watkins, of Badby, ii. 241
 Kingthorpe, burials at, ii. 244, 245
 Sr John Robinson, 5th bart., M.P. for
 Northampton, ii. 248
 Molesworth family, from John Moles-
 worth of Helpston, temp. Hen. viii.
 ii. 280-289
 Anthony and Willm Molesworth, of
 Fotheringhay, ii. 28
 Tho. Hurland, *ib.*
 Kennett pedigree, ii. 287, 8, iv. 428
 Rob. Deepup, of Dogsthorpe, ii. 288
 Edw. Bigland, of Peterborough, *ib.*
 Francis Eyre, of Warkworth, ii. 299
 Jos. Webbe, of Wilford, *ib.*
 Mary, wife of Louis baron Duras of
 Holdenby, ii. 305
 Tho. Shepard, of Wilbarston, ii. 306
 Carey-Elwes family of Gt Billing, ii.
 556, iv. 133, 135, 148
 Mary, dau. of Bp. Henshaw, of Peter-
 borough, ii. 402
 Tho. Gresham, of Peterborough (inn-
 keeper) ii. 418, iv. 263
 John Parker, of Northampton, ii. 451

- Guilsborough, Tho. Sikes, vic. of, ii. 459
 Henry Sawbridge, sheriff of Northampton, ii. 425
 Fran. Welford, of Daventry, ii. 425
 Sir George Denys, of Easton Neston, ii. 583
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 Green family, iii. 327
 Tho. Cooke, iii. 366
 Bp. Jeune, iii. 382
 St. John family, barts., iii. 355, 356
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 Longthorpe, tablet in, iii. 359
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 John Nasseau Simpkinson, of Brington, iii. 389
 Registers at Harringworth, extracts from, iv. 51
 Wall family. query about, iv. 54
 Sir John Harpington, of Old, iv. 63
 Ann Marmion, of Aynho, iv. 108
 Tho. Haweis, LLD., of Aldwinkle, iv. 127
 Peter Kye, of Culworth, iv. 135
 Valentine Sparrow, of Kettering, and others, iv. 171
 Daniel Amiard, of Holdenby, iv. 180
 Wilmer family, of Sywell, (plates of arms) iv. 238, 239
 John Wingfield, escheator for Northampton, iv. 262
 Maddock family (now Ashby), of Naseby, iv. 263
 Chr Smith of Northampton, iv. 359
 Wodhull, or Woodhull, of Thenford, iv. 417, 418
 Lord Crewe, of Stene, iv. 417, 418
 James Hennell, of Kettering, iv. 440
 Sir Wm. Hatton's funeral certificate, nephew of sir Chr., of Haldenbye, son-in-law to sir Thos. Cecil, of Burghley, iv. 440
 Lord Burghley, iv. 83, 263, 240

340.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167, 223, 258).—I here give a few additional examples of local dialect which have come to my knowledge since my former lists were prepared. None of them is found in Baker or Sternberg.

Bet : past tense of beat.

Block : "We must each stand on our own blocks," said as an equivalent to "be answerable for our own deeds."

Bonny-rake : a large rake for hay or straw.

Booby : dressing machine to sift corn and separate the sorts.

Brears : briars.

Change : in a person's last illness the expression is nearly always used, "He changed for death," at a particular time.

Chingle : used of the rattling noise and motion of the chain-harrow : "It goes chingle, chingle, chingle."

Clout, or possibly glout : a hollow under a pillar.

Church-book : "I've come to put down my name in the church-book," that is, have the banns of marriage published.

Eggs and bacon : the laburnum. Baker has the expression as used for the bird's-foot trefoil.

Fastly : thoroughly, entirely. "They're not fastly well."



Force-put : Hobson's choice, no alternative.

Frost : name for children's complaint commonly known as the Thrush.

Gore : a part of a field, usually triangular in shape, which presents a difficulty in measuring, as interfering with the quadrilateral form.

Jet : a bowl at the end of a long pole used for ladling out water.

Manling : "The ground is manling," sodden, too wet to work.

Prince's-feathers : the lilac.

Ram : to cram. "The church was rammed."

Rattlejack : the bearded wheat, Rivett's wheat.

Wrong-handed : old fashioned people are very particular about walking at funerals "wrong-handed," that is, with the man on the left hand side.

To these examples of dialect may be added some of the retention of old inflections and grammatical forms. A word ending in *st* forms its plural by adding a syllable (just as brush or fox); thus I have heard, "nestes," "wristes," "breakfastes," "postes," "roostes." The old plural in *en* is also retained frequently in the words "housen," "closen," "placen." "Mysen," "hissen," are not uncommon for myself, himself. The adjective termination *en* is retained in "boarden," made of boards. The old form of the past participle is still in use: "I wish I'd letten her go"; "Has your little boy gotten better?" The object of a verb is sometimes placed first for emphasis, but probably this is not peculiar to this county: "If you'll me believe." Such words as "deaf," "bread," "breadth," are commonly pronounced as though spelt "deef," &c. While the vowel sound in "earth," and in the first syllable of "earnest," "Herbert," is given as *air*, "airth," &c. I have not elsewhere but in the north of the county heard the *u* in "build" pronounced, but there it is almost universally sounded with great distinctness. There are two uses of the verb *have* that are noteworthy. This word is used as an auxiliary to the verbs *ought* and *use*. "He had ought to have come." "Why has Tom left off going to church? he used to go." "Yes, he had." And it is also used, as it seems redundantly, with the verb *have* itself; as in the sentence "He hadn't 'a gone," formed apparently on the model of the sentences "He wouldn't 'a gone," "He should 'a gone," and the like. ED.

"Totting" for eels is not spearing, as given in art. 258, but sinking a bunch of lobworms (strung on worsted) about the size of a turnip, in a shallow in the stream. The eels bite, and are gently lifted over the side of the boat, and allowed to drop off. The string is fastened to a short stout stick. I have repeatedly seen the

operation on the river Nene. "He's gone totting" was a common expression when looking for the man who used to throw the cast net for us. The expression, among the same class, "a tot of ale" was common enough. It meant a mug of ale.

"Gleaving," or "gleiving," is a term for catching eels with the eel-spear. This implement is not barbed or pointed, but has serrated blades, which open and pinch the victim, and hold him till he is squeezed out (generally with the foot) into the boat. "Glaive," or "gleive," is a dictionary word for a sword: but an eel-gleave is not at all like a sword.

A. P.

341.—CHAINED BOOKS IN CHURCHES (303).—Your correspondent "R. B. S." will find an interesting article on chained books in *Book Lore* for July, 1887, headed "Volumes in Fetters." A quotation from this I forward:—

"A list of the various books still to be found jealously chained to desks would be interesting, not only to the bibliophile, but many who, engaged in antiquarian and other pursuits of a similar character, look with pleasure on the manners and customs of our forefathers. At no very remote period books commanded a large sum in what did duty for a market, and the possessor of a dozen volumes was looked upon as a collector of considerable renown, while he who had twenty or perhaps thirty kept a small fortune on his shelves.

"Readers being few, books were scarce, and such as were in the possession of public bodies, were frequently chained to the desks upon which they lay, as a precaution against their being surreptitiously carried off. The usage, it is evident, was owing to the scarcity of books, and may be traced back to distant ages. It was common in St. Bernard's time. for he says in Serm. IX., *de Divers*, No 1.: "Et est velut communis quidam liber, et catenâ alligatus, ut assolet, sensibilis mundus iste, ut in eo sapientiam Dei legat, quicumque voluerit," speaking clearly of a custom which was known to all, though it was specially applicable to books on the reading-desks of churches; nor did these books always consist of Bibles and Prayer-books, as is supposed by many to have been the case.

"An order for the setting up of the *Paraphrases of Erasmus in English upon the Gospels* in some convenient place within all churches and chapels in the province of York will be found in Grindal's *Injunctions for the Laity*. We do not think that any chained copy is now to be found within the province of York, or, indeed, elsewhere in England. Time and a change in popular habits and customs could hardly leave such landmarks standing to our day."

Particulars of an instance where chained books yet remain in Northamptonshire—at Walgrave—will be found in *Notices of Archbp. Williams* by B. H. Beedham; an extract from which I append:—

“Upon a desk at the east end of the Nave is a Bible, which is old enough to have been obtained at the suggestion of Williams, for it bears upon the title page of New Testament the date 1611. It has been restored and bound, and is secured by the original chain and lock, together with the *Second Book of the Homilies*, of an edition printed in 1676, and which no doubt replaced one of earlier date. There exist also the imperfect remains of, probably, the first volume of the edition of 1551 of the *Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the New Testament*. These books, it will be remembered, were ordered by public authority to be placed in all Churches; and as Williams, in his capacity of Bishop, made inquiries if they were duly provided in the Parishes under his jurisdiction, so we see evidence yet remains that they were not wanting in the Parish Church of which he was Rector.”

J. T.

342.—NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.—In the early part of the year 1863, excavations were made within the area of the Castle mound at Northampton; and, in the north-eastern angle of the inner ballium, the excavators came upon the remains of a very early Norman building. A noble circular pier, 3ft. 10in. in diameter, and 4ft. 6in. in height, was found, in excellent preservation and admirably wrought of the red native iron-stone. The abacus was quite perfect and the masonry sharp and clear. The shaft in parts was of a bright red, as if it had been subjected to the action of violent heat. Heaps of stones, some of which were evidently the voussoirs of an arch, were turned up in the immediate neighbourhood, red also with fire; and the evidence was strong that large buildings on the site were destroyed by fire and violence. As the excavations proceeded, part of a wall was discovered about ten feet north of the pillar; the foundations of the corresponding walls—south, east, and west—were also traced; and it was manifest that the pillar was the central support of a vaulted chamber about twenty feet square. The north wall was about three feet thick, strengthened or ornamented by a flat pilaster-like buttress on the inside. There had been two windows or apertures in the wall, apparently round-headed, very low, and broadly splayed, so as to bring the opening, which must have been extremely narrow, in the centre of the wall, from which there was a corresponding splay outwards. There is scarcely room to doubt that the ruins thus unexpectedly opened to daylight are referred to in the survey of the Castle by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose in 1323. Mr. Hartshorne gives a copy of

this inquisition in his valuable *Historical Memorials*, p. 145. The Commissioners report—"quod in castro Northamptonæ magna aula, longa camera juxta aulam versus Austrum et magna camera juxta aulam versus Orientem et capella yma versus Austrum combusta fuerunt tempore domini Ricardi de Lemesy quondam custodis castri predicti;" that the great hall, the long chamber next the hall towards the south, and the large chamber next the hall towards the east, and the lower chapel towards the south, were burnt in the time of Richard de Lemesy, formerly keeper of the aforesaid castle. The 'same inquisition speaks of the chamber in the new tower, and other buildings, as having been destroyed by Nicolas de Segrave, but the word used in this case is "dirutæ," while, in the other, it is "combusta," and the marks of a great conflagration are here unmistakable. The Commissioners estimated the cost of repairs of the buildings at £400 for the masonry alone, for the carpenters' work £200, besides other necessaries, making together the sum of £702—a sum equivalent to something like £8000 of our present currency. It is evident these repairs were never executed. There were other restorations reported as necessary by the same Commissioners—a chamber in the new tower, six small towers in the circuit of the walls, weak walls, and an insecure barbican—and it may have been thought necessary rather to attend to the outer defences and the newer buildings than to the structures which had been so utterly ruined. It would appear that, after the destruction of the building now discovered, the ruins were undisturbed, and, in course of time, became wholly covered over, so as to form part of the earthworks of the fortress. The woodcut, which was sketched on the spot by the late Mr. De Wilde, represents the pillar and the north wall, with the openings already described.

The more recent discoveries made in clearing the ground entirely of the castle ruins, for the purposes of the London & North-Western Railway Company, in 1869, are described in the proceedings of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton for 1880.

343.—GORHAM FAMILY OF CHURCHFIELD MANOR (307).—William de Gorham, living in 1338, was the last recorded owner of the larger Northamptonshire estates, including Churchfield manor also called Gorham manor. He also held lands in Cransley and Flore, though Amicia (of the Leicestershire branch) held other lands here as well. There are probably now living in the New England states, as well as in England and the colonies, as many as a hundred descendants of John Gorham, of Benefield, who was born in 1621.

The branch in Huntingdonshire was doubtless descended from William of Churchfield; except perhaps that settled at S. Neots;

which used a different crest. The Lincolnshire family and the Churchfield family were collaterals. All were by presumption descended from the old stock at Westwick-Gorhambury, and at Sarret, co. Herts., which divided perhaps as early as 1150, certainly not later than 1202.

To the places in this county named as having settlements of the Gorhams, Glapthorne should be added. L. D'A. JACKSON.

In the Army and Navy Gazette for March is published a most interesting memoir of major-general Joseph Gorham, (Governor of Placentia, Newfoundland,) who died in or about 1790. It is from the pen of the correspondent who has furnished the above note, and gives some further particulars of the family, and makes mention of many of their foreign possessions. ED.

I send some extracts from the registers at King's Cliffe, and one from Nassington, relating to this family.

Stamford.

J. SIMPSON.

KINGS' CLIFFE.

Baptisms.

- 1592 "Matthew son of Matthew Gorham, 9 Aug."
 1600 "John son of Matthew Gorch'm, 9 Aug."
 1663 "Lyonell son of John Gorham, Oct. 16."
 1669 "Matthew son of William Gorham, Apl. 5."

Marriage.

- 1608 "James Gorch'm & Anne Cleapoole, 27 Oct."

Burials.

- 1599 "Matthew y^e sonne of Matthew Gorch'm, 8 July."
 1605 "Grace dau. of Matthewe Gorch'm, 20 July."
 1607 "Margaret, dau. of Matthewe Gorch'm, 4 Oct."
 1609 "Agnes the wife of Matthew Gorham, 26 Apl."
 1613 "William son of James Gorch'm, 26 Mch."
 1614 "Matthew Gorch'm, 18 May."
 1670-1 "Ellenor Gorham, 23 Mch."

NASSINGTON.

- 1597-8 "John Goreham, bur. 3 Feb."

344.—SIR WALTER MILD MAY (318).—In the last line of this article the church of S. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, is referred to as "the Oldest Church in England." It is perhaps well to note that this is a *lapsus pennæ* for "in London," although few will have failed to observe that the expression was a mere slip.

345.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRIEFS (25, 78, 97, 106, 260).—
The following additions to our lists are taken from some notices of
collections at North Walsham, co. Norf., recently published in *The
East Anglian*:—

Towcester. 1706. 16 Mar. "Collected upon a Brief for Towces-
ter in Northamptonshire for a loss by fire" 8s. 2½d.

1712. 28 Sep. "towards a loss by fire at Little Brickhill
in y^e County of Bucks & an^r fire at Towester in y^e County of
Northampton (y^e loss being 1270lb)" 3s. 9½d.

Thrapston. 1719. 17 Jan. "for a fire in Thrapston in the County
of Northampton (the Loss computed to be 3748^{lb})" 3s. 10½d.

In the list of briefs read at Bottesford church, co. Liuc., given in
Peacock's *Church Furniture*, app. xi., is this:—

"Ffor Tewcester in Northampton a letter of Request July 22, 1677"
2s. 8d.

346. — ENGRAVINGS IN GUNTON'S PETERBURGH. — The
following notes relative to the etchings of Peterborough Cathedral
given in dean Patrick's publication of the Rev. Symon Gunton's
history of the building, published in 1686, may not be without
interest at the present time.

The first plate in Gunton presents an external view of the east
end of the cathedral, differing from such view at present only in
the following points:—

i. The showing of the leaden spire *then* existing over the bell
tower.

ii. The octagonal leaden stage on the lantern tower with its
battlemented parapet, existing until the removal of the same by the
Chapter order passed June 28, 1810.

iii. The lady chapel *is wanting*. But the entrance door,
afterwards inserted, and still remaining, in a filled up arch, is shown,
(with its very hinges) as well as the windows which Mr. Craddock
states were brought from the cloisters, and inserted into the other
arches. (Of course all is seen nearly as at present.) We know
the lady chapel was taken down in 1651; of course this plate must
therefore be later than that year.

The second plate is an etching of the west front, borrowed from
the *Monasticon* (inscribed below "Daniell King sculp: 22"). It
presents the lead spire, and a semi-bulbous leaden roofing over the
s.w. unfinished tower.

It shows, however, a casing of the ancient western doors with a
much richer design of perpendicular wood work than that wherewith

they now are covered. As the present looks not very old wood, it seems likely a repair, including, unfortunately, an abandonment of the old rich design, took place towards the end of the last century or the commencement of the present.

The third plate is another borrowed from the *Monasticon*, being a view of the north side of the church. In this a seeming error in representing the plane of the n. end of eastern aisle of n. transept as if at first receding, may produce the idea of incorrectness of the view of lady chapel. But it arises actually from shading of the bad original drawing, or from carelessness in transferring to the plate by the etcher; a carelessness which so mixes a narrow strip of choir roof (seen over the ridge of lady chapel) with the n.e. pinnacle of the apse, that in the plate it may be taken for a sort of bell-tower or ventilator on the roof of this lady chapel—which it is not. (This is inscribed "D: King delin: et sculp: 23.")

The fourth plate is inscribed at base "The Old Altar-peice, beaten down by the Souldiers in the great Rebellion."

The object here shown is thus distinctly stated to *have been destroyed*. However, the original sketch may have been borrowed from some earlier and much ruder view, for certain fragments of the reredos in the shape of quater-foils (square, not round) and fragments of canopies, lately found, seem to have a possibility of assignment to parts of it.

Its "make-up" is undoubted, for while the *twelve steps* stated in Gunton's text to have led up to it are wanting, the rails represented appear to be those entered in the chapter accounts as paid for in 1663.

The salver seen placed on the table is in fact that used at present. The one "gifted" by Bp. Joseph Henshaw to replace the older stolen by the parliamentary soldiers, but recovered and restored by colonel Hubbert in 1643, to be afterwards in 1667 stolen and *not* recovered.

Gunton (p. 97) tells us the ornamental canopy work of reredos was destroyed July 13, 1643, by captains Barton and Hope (see p. 334, Francis Standish's account); while the plain walling below stood until 1651 (p. 97).

The manufacture of this view prior to 1684 is suggested also by the fact that its author does not reproduce the simple reredos (by chapter ordered to be made by Mr. Thamer in that year,) shown in Bridges' view of the choir.

The "Abbots Chaire" shown in it (and of *stone*) is, however, a production of the artist's fancy: an error of which a note on p. 97

of Gunton's work suggests the cause. As seen remaining so late as when Bridges' plan was made, there was under the arch, on the south side of the altar, a shrine, having a wall down its centre, with an open arcade on each side to choir and to aisle. Its ornamentation can now be seen in the part preserved plastered up against n. wall of apse, together with a portion used to form a window in the east wall of the great gateway at the entrance to the precincts. Several fragments of it were lately found under the floor at the west end of the s. aisle of choir, proving it to correspond in date and workmanship with Abbot R. Kirkton's gateway to present deanery. Its solid base was of some height. Thus, inside the choir, where the altar platform of twelve steps high abutted, it would be high enough to permit that side of the arcade to serve as a sedilia, or the so-called "abbot's chair." In this way we can explain also Gunton's statement that "the Abbots Chair of stone *adjoining* to the *south end* [of the reredos], suffered *no alteration*, but continued to our times." Which a stone chair placed anywhere on the platform could not have done, as it would have had first to suffer through the pulling down with ropes of the canopy work of the reredos; and next, the destruction of the solid wall behind it with the platform of twelve steps on which it had stood in 1651.

The whole explanation appears to be:—I. That the sedilia side of this shrine was what was termed the "abbot's chair"; which, being under the arch and unconnected structurally with either reredos or steps, had thus escaped even to dean Patrick's time. II. It escaped the building of walls across the opposite arch on n. side, and the next two arches west, on both sides of the choir, in 1693. III. Thus reaching the period of the making of the plate of plan of the church for Bridges' work (Bridges is said to have commenced collecting for his work in 1719, and died in 1724).

This shrine had most probably undergone removal when the erasure of so many old landmarks of the interior took place by dean Lockier in 1733 and 1734. An entry in the audited accounts of chapter seems to fairly settle the date of these drawings and the making up of this sketch. For as before stated, dean Patrick's publication of Gunton's work and the large additions the dean made to it took place in 1686.

The audited accounts of chapter for 1684-85 contain the following entry:—

"To Mr. Fawket y^e Limn̄r for several draughts about
y^e Minster by y^e Dean's Order (Dean S. Patrick) £1 15 0"

Thus the two drawings engraved (the above first and fourth) can scarcely have been by any other author but this "limner" Mr. Fawket, whoever he was.

What became of Gunton's MS. and dean Patrick's additions to it, and of the drawings, is not known. The dean became bishop of Chichester, but it is not in the chapter library there. Is it at Ely?

A plan of the interior was made about 1720. Under chapter accounts for 1720 appears:—

"Paid Valentine Deeping for a ground plan of y^e Church £0 10 6"

Could this have to do with Brown Willis' work, and be the plan therein given? or may it be connected with vol. 56 of bp. White Kennett's collections in Lansdown collections, Brit. Mus. "Reliquiæ S. Petri de Burgo," containing the Antiquities of the Church, Fol. 118, 1720, intended to have been published by that bishop?

Under the head of Extraordinary Expenses, 1772-1773, in the chapter accounts appears the payment of £21 0 0 for the purchase at the sale of James West, Esq., of bp. Kennett's own copy of Gunton with his MS. additions. This is now preserved along with Swapham, &c., in the library. It is, however, very disappointing in regard to the architectural history of the fabric, but presents the following note by that bishop:—"This abbot's chair is said to be at the seat of sir John Cotton at Conington. Memorand. that I make application for it."

In reference to the above mentioned shrine on south side of choir of abbot R. Kirkton's period, we have evidence of shrines or monuments of that sort existing in the cathedral prior to the date of the erection of the shrine on the south side of choir, for Kirkton only became abbot in 1496. But in 1474 Thos. Tanfield orders his body to be buried in the abbey choir near the relics of S. Oswald.

Peterborough.

JAS. T. IRVINE.

347.—RECOLLECTIONS OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.—"To the east of S. Peter's," says Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 449, "was the church dedicated to S. Gregory. It was confirmed to S. Andrew's convent, with the other churches in the town, by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln. In the old taxations there is no mention of it; but, pursuant to a special commission issued for that purpose, it was rated in 1538, 29 Hen. VIII., at liiis. ivd." John de Sancto Medardo was incumbent in the year 1235, and Henry Breton in 1532. "From this time forward we meet with no more incumbents presented to the church of S. Gregory.

Cardinal Pool archbishop of Canterbury by deed dated at Greenwich 4 Id. Mart. 1577,* at the petition of the parishioners of All-Saints and S. Gregory's, and with the consent of John bishop of Lincoln in the vacancy of the See of Peterborough, annexed the parish of S. Gregory to All-Saints, and granted the site and church of S. Gregory, then in ruins, for a Grammar-school, with the vicarage house as a dwelling for the master."

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed away since this old grammar school was closed. The school, I should judge, had been for some years in a declining state. This was certainly the case during the last five years of its existence (the time the writer attended). Many who read these notes will remember how the Rev. Charles West, M.A., (the respected master) used to refer to those better times when the school was more richly endowed; when it could boast of two, if not three, masters; and when more attention was given to keeping the building in proper repair. In those days, Euclid, mathematics, and Greek, were included in the curriculum—at least so it was stated on the paper at the front of the master's desk. On this paper was also marked the minimum size of slate pencil allowed to be used. A too close attention to the principles of slate pencil economy resulted disastrously to the free grammar school boy.

Let it not be inferred, however, that Mr. West was a severe master. He frequently drew our attention to the motto, "Be just and fear not," which, to the best of its faded ability, adorned one of the school walls. He used to show his regard for this motto by never inflicting punishment upon any of his pupils without first asking one of the older boys, "Is there any doubt about it?" He invariably received a reply in the negative; but how some of us (to whom, alas! he never appealed) would have rejoiced if the answer had been "Yes!"

Mr. West loved, now and again, to break the monotony of school life. At one time it would take the form of a familiar talk on plants—suggested by some simple flower which he had plucked in his garden, through which he had to pass on his way to school. As we knew his discourse would certainly shorten our usual "grind" at Latin or English grammar, we never failed to be interested. At another time (some sunny afternoon) we were sent off in parties of four, in different directions—some to Berry Wood, others to Dane's Camp, &c. The next day we had to write a short account of our

* This is an error of Bridges, because the cardinal died in 1558. The see of Peterborough was vacant in 1557; and this probably is the true date.

excursion. These were not the days of "cramming." A third instance of a welcome innovation was when Mr. West would say from the desk, "Occupy your time for half-an-hour," at the end of which time he would go round to see how we had improved the opportunity. Generally speaking, he did not complain. On one occasion, however, he was shocked by the attention a pupil was giving to *Valentine Vox*, and told him to substitute books of history or travel for such trash. But judge of his horror on the next occasion when he discovered that his instructions had been literally obeyed by the youth providing himself with *Gulliver's Travels*.

Mr. West was a strict churchman (at one time chaplain to the borough gaol), but he was thoroughly tolerant towards those of us whose parents were nonconformists, allowing us to substitute *Watts* for the *Church Catechism*; whilst every pupil was required on Monday mornings to hand him a note, signed by a parent, to the effect that he had attended "divine service" on the day preceding.

There was one feature of the old grammar school that was altogether unique, viz., the playground. Under our restless feet was the dust of many an old saint, whose remains, hundreds of years before, had been committed to the earth in the churchyard of S. Gregory. Reference has been made to Mr. West's talks on plants. I suppose it was the great interest he took in gardening that led the boys to place fences along two sides of the playground, and so make themselves gardens in miniature. In digging a few feet below the surface, we were sometimes awe-struck on beholding a human skull which our spade had laid bare.

However, we were not a school of gardeners merely. Our sports, I imagine, were as varied and as boisterous as those of any other school; and when our territory was invaded by the "Green" boys, we usually gave a good account of ourselves.

One learns with great regret that both school and playground are now gone. But where are the "boys" who felt such pride in being "on the Foundation?" Could a *ré-union* be arranged? Although many miles removed from the old town, such a meeting would be attended and greatly enjoyed by

Manchester.

"SECOND-SMITH."

348.—CIVIL WAR, 1642.—The following interesting extract is from a rare tract of eight pages published by order of parliament on the 26 Aug. The year is not given; but the events described took place in the year 1642. The title is lengthy, commencing with "Newes from the Citie of Norwich:" the portion of the title relating

to this county is as follows: "Also shewing the resolution of the Inhabitants of Northampton-shire, being 4000 men ready arm'd, in the opposition of the Cavaliers, who are Enemies to the Parliament, and the Protestant Religion: Also how some Parliament men of Northampton-shire, have in two dayes the last week, taken subscriptions of of (*sic*) plate and money, to the value of 3000 pounds, and 480 Horse brought in by the Countrey-men into Northampton."

The passage here given is to be found on pp. 1-3.

"From Northampton-shire.

"There are good and prosperous informations brought from Northampton-shire; for the towne of Northampton is verie strong having 4000 men in Armes, and 400 Horse for the defence thereof: and as soon as the Earle of Peterborough comes downe, whom they verie earnestly do expect, they hope to declare their magnanimitie and fidelitie to the Parliament, for being animated with standing in their defence, they intend with much cheerfull alacritie to declare themselves against my Lord of Northampton and his Cavaliers. Coventrie (whither of late the King is march'd to set up his Standard) hath a thousand men in Armes, that will lose their lives in repelling any hostile violence that shall bee offered by the Kings Forces, having taken away a Peece or two of Ordnance, and a load of Armes from my Lord of Northampton's men last week. The generall and inclinations of this countie doe stand right and full of integrity to the Parliament, so that some of our Parliament men being come downe, they have so well confirmed them in their resolutions to stand for the Parliamen, that by taking subscriptions of plate, money, and horse, they have found the cheerfull bounty of the County, so ample and affectionate, towards them, so that in 2 dayes sitting they have got to the value of 1000 l worth of plate, and twice so much money, and about 2 or 3 hundred horse, many yeoman men comming in with 10 l and a horse, and 20 l and a horse, and the Parliament have subscribed so many horse, and so much money in the County as they did in London; the commissioners for the Array finding that Northampton is so well replenished with men and Armes, doe grow somewhat timorous and fearfull to execute their office, and there is nothing lacking for the defence of the Town, but Ordnance, whereby they might be able to defend the money and plate, gathered and collected by subscription, being a booty that will be much aym'd at to instigate the ravenous Cavaliers, who are ready to attempt anything especially being drawn on by the temptation of getting and obteyning any considerable prize."

T. J. G.

349.—EARLY CROSSES (300, 325).—A good fragment of a very early cross is preserved in the baptistery of Stow-Nine-Churches. It was discovered at the restoration of the church about 30 years ago, amongst other stone built into a gallery at the west end. It has on one side rich interlacing work, and on the other a much larger flowing design. The whole fragment is 26 inches in height, narrower at the head than at the foot, so that it is very probably a portion of a churchyard cross. There is little doubt that it is of Saxon date. In the tower of the church a portion of "long and short work" is to be seen, so that a church existed here before the Norman conquest.

Stow Rectory.

M. CRAWLEY.

350.—VAUX FAMILY OF HARROWDEN.—I shall feel much obliged if any reader of "N. N. & Q." can assist me in the following:

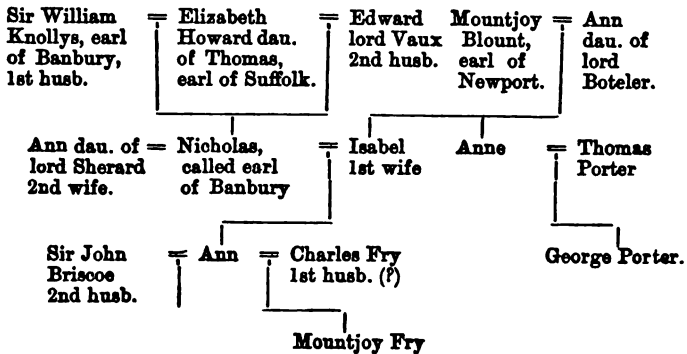
Elizabeth countess of Banbury (widow of sir William Knollys, earl of Banbury) married Edward lord Vaux of Harrowden, Northants, a few weeks after the death of her first husband; and the claims to the barony of Harrowden and earldom of Banbury rested principally, I believe, on the question whether her son Nicholas was by her first or her second husband. This Nicholas Knollys, commonly called earl of Banbury, married twice; first, Isabel daughter of Mountjoy Blount, earl of Newport, by whom he had a daughter Ann; and secondly Ann daughter of lord Sherard.

All authorities are agreed in making Ann (daughter of Nicholas, earl of Banbury) wife of sir John Briscoe of Broughton, Northants, and Amberley Castle, co. Sussex, but I wish to know if she did not first marry a Charles Fry. My reason for thinking so arises from what Dugdale says in his *Baronage*, p. 413, and in the addition to his *Baronage in Collect: Topog: et Geneal:* vol. 11. p. 212, where it says: "This Nicholas, earl of Banbury, first married Isabel, daughter to Mountjoy Blount, earl of Newport, by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, married to — Fry, of — in co. Dorset." This remark is strengthened by an entry in Membury parish (Devon) register, "1668. 10 Nov. Mountjoy sonne of Charles Fry, gent., and the lady Ann his wife, bapt. born 19 Oct. last past."

The Charles Fry here mentioned was in all probability one of the sons of William Fry, of Yarty, Devon. There was also a case in the Court of Chancery about this time (1668) see *Cases in Chancery*, p. 138, *Reports in Chancery*, vol. 11. p. 14., *Ventris Reports*, pt. 1., *Harleian MSS.* 1222. fo. 88. "Charles Fry and Ann his wife and Mountjoy Fry an infant versus George Porter an infant represented

by George Porter his uncle," which goes to show that this Ann Knollys (or Knowles) actually did marry Charles Fry.

Can any one throw further light on the subject, as to when and where Ann Knowles married Charles Fry, and when and where their son Mountjoy Fry died? And also when and where the said Ann married sir John Briscoe, and when she died? I shall be happy to go into further details with any one who may have any notes on the subject.



Yarby, Kings' Norton.

E. A. FRY.

351.—WELLINGBOROUGH AND THE EARL OF WARWICK.—In the *Topographical and Statistical History of Northampton*, which forms a volume in Cooke's *English Traveller*, published early in the present century, it is stated in the journey from Bozeat to Kettering, that "we cross the river Nene and enter Wellingborough;" and then the writer adds: "Entering Wellingborough, on the left is the seat of the Earl of Brooke and Warwick."

Which was lord Warwick's seat? Was it the house known as Swanspool? and now occupied by Mr. Pearce Sharman?

Parkhurst, Hatton Park, Wellingborough.

JULIA CONRON.

352.—CROSSES CUT IN THE TURF.—It was the practice in many parts of the country to cut a plain cross in the turf at places where any person had met with a sudden or violent death. I remember the newspapers giving an account of this being done on the spot where bishop Wilberforce, of Winchester, was killed by a fall from his horse. I have read in some work on this county, though I cannot find the reference, that several of these crosses were to be seen in the parish of Rushden. But during a stay of five or six weeks in the parish I could not find one; and the present rector, canon Barker, tells me he does not know of one.

The only instance I know of is in my own parish of Deeping Gate. In August, 1877, a man shot his little son, a boy of two years old, and then destroyed himself, on the grass by the road side about a quarter of a mile from the Deeping S. James bridge. In the case of the child a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the father; and in the case of the man a verdict of *felo de se*; and his body was accordingly interred the same night without any religious service. Two crosses were cut in the turf on the spot where the tragedy occurred; and these have since been trimmed and cleared of the grass that concealed them. The arms of each of the crosses were about one foot in length.

Does any one know of other instances in the county?

ED.

353.—EARL OF WINCHILSEA.—The late George James Finch-Hatton, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Viscount of Maidstone, died on the 11th June, 1887; he was the tenth earl of Winchilsea, and succeeded his father in



1858, he married first the Lady Constance Henrietta Paget, the second daughter of the Earl of Anglesey, by whom he had a son, who died in 1879, and three daughters. After the death of the Lady Constance, Lord Winchilsea married the Lady Elizabeth Georgiana the

daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham.

Lord Winchilsea in his early youth was an ardent lover of the chase and rode well to hounds; he afterwards became a supporter of racing and owned some good horses, *Impérieuse* being the best animal he ever possessed, but he parted with her before she won the *St. Leger* in 1857.

His Lordship used frequently to correspond with the papers on sporting and classical subjects, his earliest contributions being to the *Keepsake* and *The Gentleman's Magazine*; he wrote and published in 1849 a paraphrase of the Book of Job, which was considered an excellent production; he also published in 1879 under the name of "John Davis," poems called "Voices Through Many Years," which were issued to subscribers at the price of five guineas for the three volumes; the compositions of "The Lay of Caræbus the Racer," and "The Ring," being the most popular as well as the best of his

sporting verses. In 1872 lord Winchilsea wrote a ballad called *Lord Hatton: a Tale of Castle Cornet in Guernsey*, being the legend of Viscount Hatton's escape when his castle was blown up by gunpowder in Guernsey, said by the writer to be "as rattling a ballad as ever was writ!" This poem, with notes, was published in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for April, 1873.

Lord Winchilsea represented the Northern Division of the county from 1837 to 1841 in parliament.

Lord Winchilsea was descended from Sir Moyle Finch, of Eastwell, in Kent, Baronet, who married Elizabeth Heneage, the daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This lady was created Viscountess of Maidstone by James I., and afterwards Countess of Winchilsea by Charles I.

Sir Moyle Finch had three sons. The youngest married, and had a son who became Sir Heneage Finch. He was made Treasurer of the Inner Temple; he was also a reader to that society, and choosing to read on one occasion the statute 39 Eliz., on the payment and recovery of the debts of the crown, which had not been treated of before, he rose to high honour, and Charles II. dined with him in the great hall of the Temple.

Sir Heneage Finch was solicitor General, and created a Baronet in 1660. Ten years later he became Attorney General, and in 1673 Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; he was then created Baron Finch of Daventry in this county, and afterwards he became Lord High Chancellor and High Steward; and on the 12th May, 1681, he was created Earl of Nottingham; he was a consummate lawyer, and has been well called "The Father of Equity." This Finch, being indeed, a *rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cycno*: he is styled by Evelyn "the smooth-tongued solicitor," and Pepys mentions in his diary that "The cause was managed for my Lord Privy Seal by Finch, the Solicitor General, but I do really think that he is a man of as great eloquence as ever I heard or ever hope to hear in all my life."

He died in 1682 and was interred at Ravenstone, Buckinghamshire. The Earl of Nottingham had two sons, the elder of whom was Daniel, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, and sixth Earl of Winchilsea. He married first Lady Essex Rich, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and after her death, Anne the only daughter of Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, referred to in the aforesaid ballad of *Lord Hatton*, the nephew and heir of the famous Chr. Viscount Hatton, of Holdenby and Kirby, who for his handsome person, his taste in dress, and his great skill in dancing, was chosen by Queen Elizabeth as the keeper

of her conscience, in other words, as Lord Chancellor. By his second wife he had five sons, the youngest of whom assumed the additional name of Hatton, in obedience to the will of his aunt.

In this way the Earl of Winchilsea became possessed of Kirby House, which has ever since remained in the family; it has only lately become ruinous and unfit to live in; a few years ago the tapestry was on the walls, and the books in the library. A charming little sketch of Kirby House, written by Lady Constance Howard, appears in the Shakesperean Show Book, published when the Shakespere show was held at the Albert Hall.

George Finch-Hatton of Eastwell Park, Kent, married Lady Elizabeth Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, George William, succeeded as the ninth Earl of Winchilsea, the youngest son became Rector of Great Weldon, and Chaplain to the Queen.

George William Earl of Winchilsea married first Lady Georgiana Charlotte Graham, the daughter of the Duke of Montrose, she was the mother of the late earl, and also of the Lady Caroline. Earl Winchilsea married for his second wife Emily Georgiana the daughter of the Right Honble. Sir Charles Bagot, and for his third wife Fanny Margaret, the daughter of Edward Royd Rice, Esq., the mother of the Honble. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, who succeeds as the eleventh Earl of Winchilsea.

A pedigree of the Family of Finch, compiled by John Philipott, Rouge Dragon, privately printed in 1872, gives much information concerning the history of the Finch-Hattons.

C. A. MARKHAM.

354.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181).—On the south side of the Priory Church of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, stands John Knotsford's tomb. He and his wife Jane are represented in a recumbent position on the altar tomb; while around it are the effigies of their children. At the head of the tomb is the large figure of a lady, kneeling at a desk, and looking towards the altar. This represents Anne, their eldest daughter, and the wife of the then head of the Savage family. The monument bears the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of John Knotsford, Esquire, servant to King Henry the Eighth, and Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Knightley, who being first married to Mr. William Lumley, had issue five daughters and co-heirs; he died in the year 1589."

Bath.

F. K. H.

355.—NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The following list of natives of Northamptonshire is taken from a catalogue of provosts, fellows, and scholars of King's college, Cambridge; Harl. MS. 6114.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Dusting, William, admitted scholar 12 Aug. 21 Hen. 7 (1506). Vicar of Fording, co. Camb. Doctor of the Civil Law, 1529. He was an excellent astronomer, born at Corby.

Johnson, Guido, clerk to sir Robt. Brudenell, L.C.J., born at Fotheringhay, scholar.

1520 Linnell, John, expelled, was afterwards M.A., born at Weedon.

1520 Keeple, Edward, prebendary of Salisbury, fellow, and was benefited, born at Everdon.

1534 Fuller, Thomas, alias Hurland, usher of Eton, afterwards schoolmaster at Fotheringhay. He changed his name in the reign of queen Mary. (He was the first master; memorial inscription in the church says he held that post 33 years, and died 5 Jan. 1589. I saw his will at Somerset House, but can not now remember whether he designated himself as Hurland alias Fuller.)

1534 Pickering, Robert, M.D. (Query of the Northants. family?) died in the house of Dr. (John) Hatcher, who was afterwards regius professor of physic, and elected in Nov. 1578, vice chancellor of the University, and died 1586-7.

1563 Kirkham, George, M.A. (Query of the Fineshade family?)

356.—VERSES ON AN ARREST AT NORTHAMPTON, 1658.—The following verses are from a manuscript volume of poems by Mildmay, 2nd earl of Westmoreland, written between the years 1655 and 1665. It would be interesting to have a precise account of the occurrence to which they relate.

Upon taking up of Severall Persons of Honer & quallety by y^e Maior & Souldiery & securing them at Northampton y^e 14th of Aprill 1658.

Not like y^e Gentler Spring whose purle-like dew
Its Tyssue in y^e Riuolets doth shew
Or Those Heat-Drops an Aprill Showre distilla
From Clouds of Tiffany upon y^e Hills
My sorrowes are, but Torrent-like they flowe
From my two windows as doth Alpian Snowe
I' th' Dogdayes when y^e sun with Trebled flame
Shoots Rayes y^t melt & soe dissolve y^e same
Or like some Cataract or fall of Nile
That threaten Deluge and a wrack y^e while
They Roar & Break, my Sadnes is noe less
To see soe many Friends now in distres.

And noe cause showne, nor help, nor succor neer :
 (Enough to force from Marble Ston a Tear)
 Or t' Petrify y^e Stupid Sence to see
 Such needless Fear & Causeless Jealousy
 As now possess y^e Mighty of y^e Land
 Who hould ye Raynes of Souranty at Command
 (The Sword I mean) whose Conquering Blade & Edge
 Hath gaind this powre & claymes this priuiledg
 That whoso doth wthstand its force is sure
 To be excused of dying by Calenture
 Surfet or Ague whilst the Twisted Hemp
 And Axes chop from all disease exempt
 Traytor's a name soe common grown of late
 Since Kingdom is Transformd into a State
 That 'tis less wonder Hydra like surmise
 Deems whence heads of thence other heads should rise
 Soe to make all Cocksaer & wthout strife
 Guive me y^e priuot Sell & Cuntry Life
 Wher in a Minors Fortune I'll possess
 More than All Maiors enuid happines.

357.—THE HAYCOCK AT WANSFORD.—The disappearance of this famous hostelry deserves to be placed on record. From *The Peterborough Standard* of 11 June, 1887, we learn that the Haycock hotel at "Wansford in England" has "been converted into a private house, and the old sign sent to Woburn Abbey." It is mentioned also that the queen, when in her 17th year, stayed a night at this hotel with her mother, the duchess of Kent, on 2 Sep., 1835. "The circumstance which gave rise to the name of the hotel is well known. Drunken Barnaby, in his Journal published in 1716, but written a century before, describing four journeys to the North of England, says :—

On a Hay-cock sleeping soundly,
 Th' River rose and took me roundly
 Down the Current : People cry'd,
 Sleeping down the Stream I hy'd :
Where away, quoth they, from Greenland ?
No ; from Wansforth-brigs in England."

M. M. D.

358.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—It was in the year 1189 that Richard 1. appointed the first chief magistrate of London ; and in 1223 the citizens obtained a charter whereby they have ever since annually elected this functionary themselves.

Although the office of Lord Mayor of London may be considered to be one of no little importance, yet the information to be gained concerning the lives of the vast majority of those who have held it

appears to be most meagre. The only two books, in fact, of general value on this head that I have come across, are, *Citizens and their Rulers*, by B. B. Orridge, 1867; and the well-known Stow's *Survey*.

So far, my list contains the names of six Lord Mayors who are said to have emanated from Northamptonshire. As, however, there are yet scores of others whose birthplaces are at present wrapped in obscurity, I hope that I may from time to time be able to supplement the list.

Perhaps readers of "N. N. & Q." will take the matter up; and assist in piecing together the biographies of these worthy natives of Northamptonshire.

I.—SIR ROBERT CLAYTON.

Sir Robert Clayton, who was one of the most noted Lord Mayors of the seventeenth century, has left behind an historic name of which the county may justly be proud.

He was born at Bulwick on the 29th of September, 1629; and the entry in the parish register states that—

"Robert Clayton son of John & Alice was baptized Oct: 8 Anno Eo^m."*

Early in life he was apprenticed to his uncle Abbot, a scrivener † of the city of London, who possessed one of the best businesses then in existence. Clayton and a fellow apprentice, Morris, eventually succeeded their master in his profession. Between them they amassed a large fortune; and Morris having died childless bequeathed his all to his partner. Thus Robert Clayton became one of the richest citizens of London.

On the 20th of June, 1670, he first entered in earnest upon his public life, being then elected alderman of Cordwainer ward. On the 24th of June, 1671, he took office as sheriff, and on the 20th June, 1676, he removed from Cordwainer ward to the ward of Cheap. Two years later we find him a member of parliament for the city of London; and on his birthday, the 29th of September, 1679, he was chosen Lord Mayor.

* It is to the Vicar of Bulwick that I am indebted for this extract, as well as other valuable information. He also adds in his letter to me "There are several other children of John and Alice, but the Clayton is not always spelt the same—Cleaton and Claiton occurring."

† The Company of Scriveners is now extinct. The business of a Scrivener "comprehended that of a Banker, and what is now called a Conveyancer." (Evelyn.)

The different city companies seem to have vied with each other about this period as to which could produce the most splendid pageant at the annual Lord Mayor's procession. Clayton now belonged to the Drapers' company, and Jordan in his *London in Luster** thus describes their procession when he assumed office:—

*“ In proper Habits orderly Array'd,
The Movements of the Morning are display'd.*

Selected Citizens i' th' Morning all,
At Sev'n a Clock, do meet at *Drapers-Hall*.
The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, Joyns
For the first Rank, in their Gowns fac'd with Foyns.
The second Order do, in merry moods,
March in Gowns fac'd with Budge and Livery Hoods.
In Gowns and Scarlet Hoods Thirdly appears
A youthful number of Foyns Batchellors.
Forty Budge Batchellors the Triumph Crowns,
Gravely attir'd in Scarlet Hoods and Gowns.
Gentlemen-Ushers which white Staves do hold
Sixty; in Velvet Coats and Chains of Gold.
Next, Thirty more in Plush and Buff there are,
That several Colours wave, and Banners bear.
The Sergeant Trumpet Thirty six more brings,
Twenty the Duke of *York's*, Sixteen the Kings.
The Sergeant wears Two Scarfs, whose Colours be
One the Lord Mayors, t' other's the Company.
The King's Drum-Major follow'd by Four more
Of the Kings Drums and Fifes, make LONDON roar.
Seven Drums and Two Fifes more in Vests of Buff
March with Waste-Scarfs and Breeches of Black Stuff.
Two City Marshals mounted and attended,
Are by the Company with Scarfs befriended.
And (next to th' Drums) do Troop it in the Reer. (*sic*)
But the Foot Marshal doth the next appear;
Who puts them all in Rank and File, and wears
A Shoulder Scarf as broad and rich as theirs.
Attended by six persons that dare do
What e're their Marshal may Command them to.
Next the Fence-Master troops, and (to defend him)
Divers with drawn broad bright Swords do attend him.

* *London in Luster*: projecting Many bright Beams of Triumph: disposed into Several Representations of Scenes and Pageants performed with great splendor On Wednesday, October xxxix. 1679. at the initiation and instalment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. Dignified With divers delightful Varieties of Presentors, with Speeches, Songs, and Actions, properly and punctually described. All set forth at the proper Cost and Charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. Devised and Composed by Tho. Jordan, Gent. *London*, Printed for John Playford at the Temple-Church, 1679.

Many poor Pensioners that march ith' Rear,
 With Gowns and Caps, Standards and Banners bear ;
 A numerous Troop of Persons that are poor,
 In Azure Gowns and Caps, one hundred more,
 With Javelins and with Targets are all Actors,
 And bear the Arms of their good Benefactors."

Then comes a description of the march. Besides this there were four Pageants, the second of which allegorically represented the twelve months of the year. The dresses and the various incidents connected with the procession are graphically described by Jordan.

Sir Robert Clayton's town house was at No. 8 Old Jewry (where in 1805 the London Institution was first started). John Evelyn states that it was built "for a great magistrate, at excessive cost"; and also mentions that the cedar dining-room was painted to represent the history of the giants' war, incomparably done by Mr. Streeter, but that the figures were too near the eye. A view of the garden front of this mansion is given in *Old and New London*, vol. i. p. 427.

Evelyn seems to have been on very good terms with the Lord Mayor, perhaps from the fact that sir Robert had bought an estate at Marden from his kinsman, sir John Evelyn. At any rate, we find in Evelyn's diary mention made of many dinners at which he was present. From these references we are enabled to form some slight idea of the sumptuous splendour which surrounded one "whose banquets vied with those of kings."

Thus, on the 18th November, 1679:—"I din'd at my Lord Maiors [Sir Rob^t. Clayton] being desired by the Countesse of Sunderland to carry her thither on a solemn day, that she might see the pomp and ceremonie of this Prince of Citizens, there never having ben any, who, for y^e stateliness of his palace, prodigious feasting, and magnificence, exceeded him."

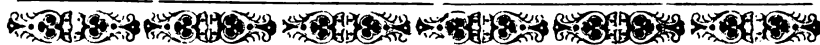
Again on November 21st, "I din'd at my Lord Maior's to accompany my worthiest and generous friend the Earl of Ossorie; it was on a Friday, a private day, but the feast and entertainment might have become a King. Such an hospitable costume and splendid magistrature dos no city in the world shew, as I believe."

Several important historical events happened during sir Robert Clayton's mayoralty, amongst which was the disclosure by Titus Oates of his pretended "Popish Plot," through which the lives of many innocent Roman Catholics were sacrificed.

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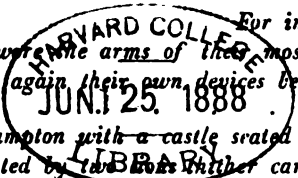
GENERAL DRAPERS,

33, 35, 37, 39,

The Drapery, NORTHAMPTON.

RIBBONS.

LACE GOODS.



*For in ensigns there,
 Some wear the arms of their most ancient town,
 Others again their own devices bear.*

*Northampton with a castle slated high,
 Supported by two towers neither came.*

DRAYTON: *The Battle of Agincourt.*

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. W. D. SWEETING, M.A.

Vicar of Masey, Market Deeping.

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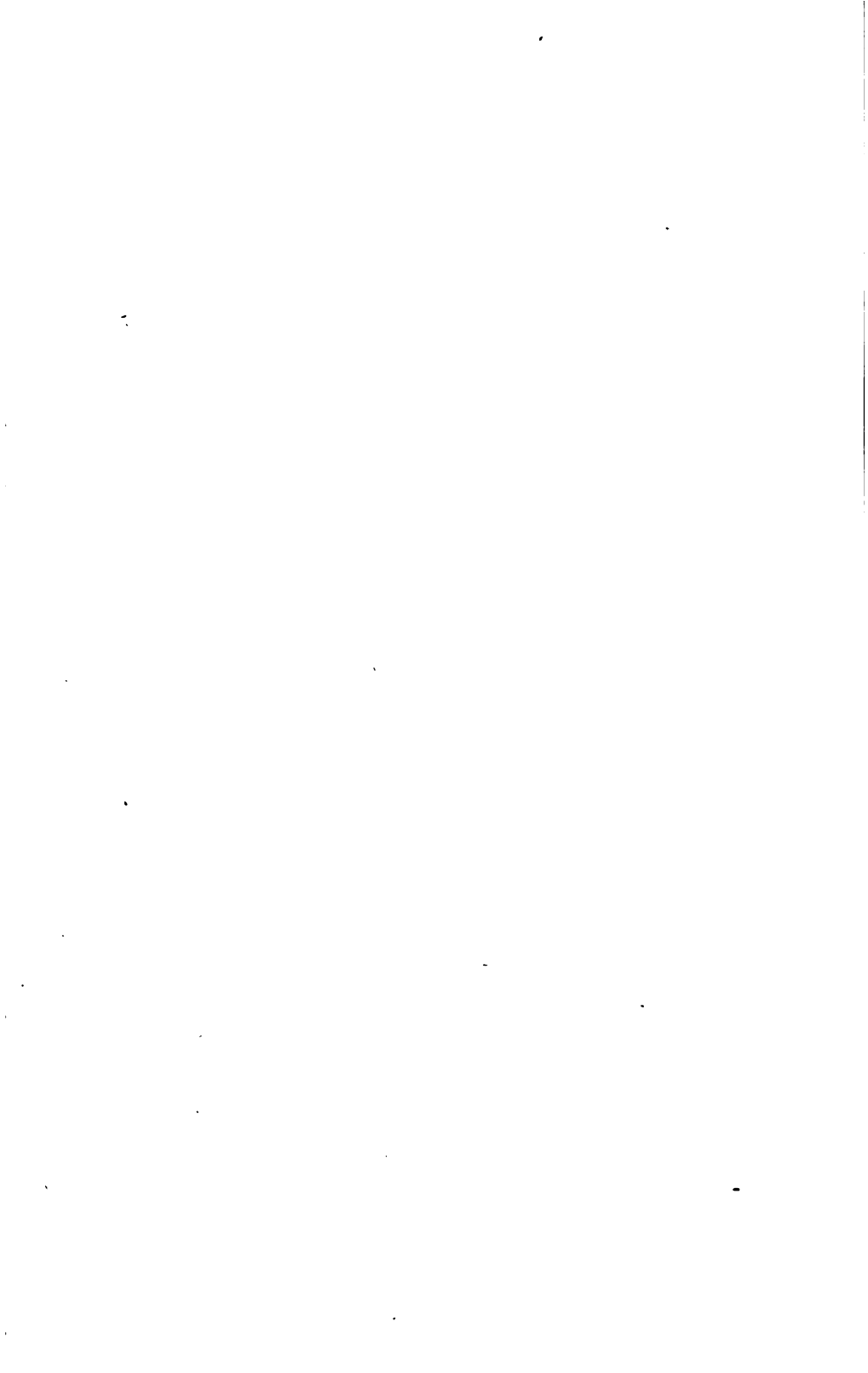
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Being Fastened and Buttoned by one pull
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EXECUTION OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

(From an old Print.)

After his year of office sir Robert remained member of parliament for the city until 1690, when he was chosen to represent Bletchingley in Surrey, which constituency he continued to serve as long as he lived.

In the year 1681, during the meeting of parliament at Oxford, at the request of his constituents, he moved the reading of the celebrated Exclusion Bill, being supported therein by his friend lord William Russell.

As a benefactor to the city of London he holds a very high place. He built the south front of Christ's Hospital, and was the projector of the mathematical school connected therewith; he became the first president of the London Workhouse in 1680; and on the 18th of February, 1691, he was elected president of S. Thomas's Hospital, to which establishment he left considerable property by his will dated 14th December, 1706. In such high esteem was sir Robert Clayton held by the governors of this hospital that they erected a statue to his memory during his lifetime in the centre of the third court. An engraving of this court as it appeared in 1840 and shewing the statue in place, may be seen in *Old and New London*, vol. vi. p. 90. The inscription is given in Stow's *Survey*, but I have thought it best to re-copy it, and for this purpose have paid a visit to the new S. Thomas' Hospital, on the Albert embankment, near Westminster Bridge.

The statue now stands in the centre court of the huge block of buildings, and may be seen through the railings from the road leading to Lambeth palace. It is of white marble, and has been wonderfully preserved. Sir Robert is represented in the full costume of Lord Mayor, with a scroll in his right hand. On the south front of the pedestal is a shield bearing his coat of arms, supported by two dilapidated cherubs. The inscription on the west side is given in Latin, while an English translation occupies the east side. Both are appended below.

ROBERTO CLAYTONIO EQUITI,

in Agro Northamptoniensi nato,
Civi Londiniensi et Urbis Prætori,
Hujus Nosocomii Præsidi,

Novi Pauperum Ergastrii Vice Præsidi
Et Fautori Benefico;

Quod in Magistratu semper Æquus,
Patriæ Libertatis, et Fidei Reformatæ
Vindex fuit acerrimus:

Quod præter alia Liberalitatis suæ

Erga Egenos Monumenta,
 Puellarum in Christi
 Orphanotrochio, Cubiculum
 Suis Sumptibus extrui Curavit,
 Quod ad hanc Domum Reficiendam Libras
 Primum D.C. Erogavit Vivus,
 Et in super **XX** **000** Testamento Legavit;
 Ob tanta Viri Merita, Hanc Statuam
 Quam Honoris Causa, Viventi Posuerant
 Nosocomii Curatores, A^o.D. MDCCL.
 In Memoriam Mortui, Decoraverunt
 A^o D. MDCCLXIV.

TO SIR ROBERT CLATTON, KNIGHT
 Born in Northamptonshire,
 Citizen and LORD MAYOR of London,
 President of this Hospital,
 Vice President of the New Work House
 and a Bountiful Benefactor to it,
 a Just Magistrate and a Brave Defender
 of the Liberty and Religion of his Country
 who besides many other Instances
 of His Charity to the Poor
 Built the Girls Ward in CHRIST'S HOSPITAL
 Gave first towards the Rebuilding of
 This House SIX HUNDRED POUNDS
 And left by His Last Will TWO THOUSAND
 THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, to the Poor of it.
 THIS STATUE was Erected in his Lifetime
 By the Governours A.D. MDCCL.
 As a Monument of their Esteem of so MUCH worth
 And to preserve His Memory after DEATH
 was by them Beautified
 A^o D. M,DCCXIV.

Sir Robert's portrait was ordered to be painted by the Governors of the London Workhouse; and it may now be seen hanging in a conspicuous position in the Guildhall. The picture is set in an elaborately carved frame, the work of Grinling Gibbons, of which a full description is given in the *Catalogue of Works of Art belonging to the Corporation*, (part 1. p. 31).*

* "Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., Alderman. Painted by order of the Governours of the London Workhouse; and removed from the Court-room to the Library upon the breaking up of that establishment.

"A native of Bulwick in the county of Northampton; elected Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, 16th June, 1670; removed to Cheap Ward, 20th June, 1676; chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 24th June, 1671; Member of Parliament for the City of London, 1678, and for Blechingly, 1690, 1698, and 1702; elected Lord Mayor of London, 29th September, 1679; first President of the

There is a fine mezzotint portrait of sir Robert Clayton, of which the following description appears in the British Museum catalogue:—
 “Sir Robert Clayton. H.L., [half length] in oval frame, at top of which is monogram with scroll and motto in panels, Non Vultus Instantis Tyranni, near bottom two shields, and beneath sword and mace crossed and cap in centre, directed towards left, facing towards and looking to front, long wig, bands, gown, chain. Under, in centre arms, scraped, rising into subject, The R^t Hon^{ble} S^r Rob Clayton K^t Lord Mayor of y^e City of London 1680. I. Riley pinx. I. Smith fec. . . . Date, 1707 given to this print. . . . Satirized by Dryden, as ‘Ishban.’ He died, 1707, aged 79. His nephew and successor was created a baronet.”

Copies of two speeches delivered by sir Robert Clayton during his mayoralty are amongst the treasures of the Guildhall Library; as well as a pamphlet bearing date 1681, vindicating his character against certain slanders.*

One of the only three kind acts registered to the memory of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, is said to have been the saving of sir Robert Clayton's life. Charles the Second had determined to sacrifice some well known personage as an example to those citizens who had sided with the popular party during the late troubles, and Clayton was selected as the one to suffer. Jeffreys interceded for him with the king because he remembered that it was mainly through Clayton's interest he had obtained the office of recorder under the late government. As, however, this story cannot be guaranteed, it must be taken *cum grano salis*.

London Workhouse, 1680, besides being the projector of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, he also rebuilt the South Front in 1682; elected President of St. Thomas's Hospital, 18th February, 1691, to which establishment he left considerable property by his will, dated 14th December, 1706; died July, 1707.

“[The frame is surrounded by civic emblems entwined with fruit and flowers bearing the following Shields of Arms. Sir Robert Clayton's, Sir Robert impaled with his wife's. The city Arms. Badge worn by the Children of the London Workhouse (a Naked Boy and a Sheep), and a device from the Seal of the same (a Hive and Bees on a Chief with several Ears of Wheat). Carved in wood, by Grinling Gibbons.]”

* Speech of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., Lord Mayor Elect, at Guildhall, on the 29th September, 1679. *London*, 1679.

Speech of Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor Elect, together with that of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor, 1680.

Truth Vindicated: or a Detection of the Aspersions and Scandals cast upon Sir Robert Clayton, 1681.

When William, prince of Orange, arrived in this country, the citizens of London deputed sir Robert Clayton to welcome his royal highness in their name, and he accordingly met the new king at Henley-on-Thames, and accompanied him to the metropolis.

It would take far more space than I have at my disposal to enter into further particulars now, respecting this eminent native of our county. Suffice it, therefore, to add that he died at his country seat at Marden, in 1707, after a long and busy life, at the ripe age of 78 years. He was buried in the church at Bletchingley, beside his wife, and their elaborate tomb may still be seen in that part of the edifice known as the Clayton chapel.

A description of this tomb is given in Manning and Bray's *History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 310, from which book I have copied the following :—

“The South Chancel is entirely taken up by a magnificent monument for the first Sir Robert Clayton and his lady. She died first, and the inscription for her is as follows :—‘To the pious memory of Dame Martha Clayton daughter of Mr. Perient Trott, of London Merchant, and wife of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt, Alderman and sometime Lord Mayor of the City of London. This monument is erected by her surviving husband in testimony of her many admirable endowments and uncommon strictness in all moral virtues ; of her unfeigned piety towards Almighty God through the course of her whole life ; of her true conjugal affection during a happy partnership of XLVI years, and of her diffusive charity to all those whom poverty or other necessities made them any ways the objects of her relief. Having had only one son, who was christened Robert,* and died very young, she departed this life the XXVII day of December, anno Dom. M.DCCV. in the LXXXIIII year of her age, and is deposited in the adjoining vault, where the late dear companion of her life, when God shall call him out of this mournful state, desires to be interred by her.’

“Over this are the figures of Sir Robert and his lady, which are whole lengths in white marble, standing on a projecting base. He is in his robes as Lord Mayor of London with the ensigns of his office.

“Under his figure,

“‘Non vultus instantis tyranni.’

“Under hers,—

“‘Quando ullam invenient parem ?’

* In a list of the epitaphs of St. Martin's, Westminster, Maitland (*History of London and Westminster*, 1739) has the following, which undoubtedly refers to this young man :—

“Hic juxta situs est Robertus Clayton, Armiger ; qui Literis, ad quas natus, assuetus, olim Scholæ Regiæ Westmonast. Alumnus, hinc Trin. Coll. Cantabr. Discipulus, Templi demum (sic) interioris Socius, ubique loci deliciæ & decus, ingenio pariter præocci ac fato quo functus est Dec. 14. 1672. Ætatis 28.”

“ Between them, on a curtain of white marble, is this inscription :—

“ Here rests what was mortal of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt, in the year *x* *dc* *lxxx* Lord Mayor, and at his death Alderman and Father of the City of London, and near *xxx* years was one of its Representatives in Parliament. By the justest methods and skill in business he acquired an ample fortune, which he applied to the noblest purposes, and more than once ventured it all for his country. He fixed the seat of his family at Marden, where he hath left a remarkable instance of the politeness of his genius ; and how far Nature may be improved by Art. His relations, his friends, the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark (of which he was President), Christ Church Hospital, and the Work house in London, were large sharers of his bounty. He lived in the Communion of the Church of England, and in the most perfect charity with all good men, however divided amongst themselves in opinions. The welfare of his country was the only aim of his public actions ; and in all the various efforts that were made in his time for preserving its Constitution he bore a great share, and acted therein with a constancy of mind which no prospect of danger could ever shake. It is but just the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after-ages, since in all private and public transactions of his life he hath left so bright a pattern to imitate, but hardly to be outdone. He was born at Bulwick in Northamptonshire the *xxix*th day of September, Anno Dom. *x* *dc* *xxix*, and died at Marden the *xvi* day of July, *x* *dc* *vii*.’

“ ‘ Gulielmus Clayton Nepos et Hæres D.D.’ ”

Sir Robert Clayton having died childless, his estates passed by will to his nephew William, who was created a baronet on the 18th of January, 1732. The present families of Clayton and Clayton-East, both baronets, are descended from him.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Addenda et Corrigennda.

I find I unwittingly used the word *chief-magistrate* on p. 229. It should read *mayor*. The foot-note on the next page, in which, on the authority of Evelyn’s editor, Mr. Bray, I state the Company of Scriveners to be extinct, is incorrect. I have since learned from an authority that the company still flourishes.

The following additional particulars of books quoted at p. 235 relating to sir Robert Clayton may be given :—

The Speech of the Right Honourable Sir Patience Warde, Lord Mayor Elect, at Guild-Hall, London, September 29, 1680. being the Day of his Election. Together with the Speech of the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, Knight, the Present Lord Mayor of London. London, 1680

To the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT CLEYTON, Kt., Lord Mayor of the City of London. [An Address of the Commons of the City of London in Common Hall assembled praying him to beseech His Majesty in their names to call a Parliament for the preservation of the King’s person and government, and of the Protestant religion.] London, 1679

Truth Vindicated: or, a detection of the Aspersions and Scandals cast upon Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, in a Paper Intituled, The Confession of Edward Fitz Harris, Esq.; &c. London, 1681

An Account of a Strange and Prodigious Storm of Thunder, Lightning & Hail, which happened in and about London, on Tuesday the Eighteenth of this Instant May; With an Account of the Noble and Magnificent Appearance at the first going out of the Colonel's Company of the Orange under the Command of the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT CLAYTON Lord Mayor of London. London, 1680

The Speech of Sir ROBERT CLAYTON Kt. Lord Mayor Elect for the City of London, at the Guild-Hall of the said City, to the Citizens there Assembled on the 29th of September, 1679. For the Electing of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

There is a portrait of sir Robert Clayton by Jonathan Richardson in the Governors' Hall of S. Thomas's Hospital; and the Drapers' Company also possesses a three-quarter length of him, painted by Kneller in 1680. J. T. P.

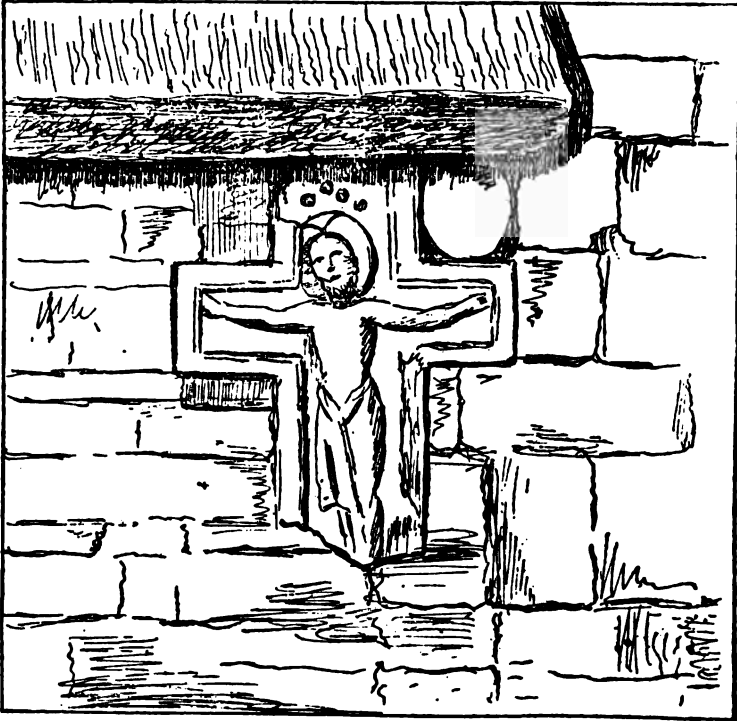
359.—“R. W.” WHO SENT TO LORD BURGHLEY THE WELL-KNOWN ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—In this magazine for January, 1887, I, under the signature “Enquirer,” asked who this “R. W.” was (art. 297, p. 141, vol. II.). In my *Fotheringhay* I had stated that he was believed to be “Richard Wigmore, secret agent to Lord Burghley.” But my note—derived from information supplied to me by the marchioness dowager of Huntly—was to suggest that he may have been sir Richard Wortley, who was kinsman of the earl of Shrewsbury. One of the family of lord Wharnccliffe has also been suggested as the original “R. W.” The question is now decided in favour of R. Wingfield, or, as he signed himself, “R. W̄ynkfeilde.” His manuscript of the “Examinacion and Death of Mary the Queen of Skottes, A°. 1586, 8th Feb.,” (from the Loseby MSS.) was lent by W. More-Molyneux, Esq., to the Tercentenary Exhibition of Mary Stuart Relics, held at the Peterborough Museum from July 19th to Sep. 24th, 1887. This document was placed, with other valuable manuscripts, in a glass case, under lock and key. After the exhibition was closed, I had the opportunity to examine the manuscript, and to compare it with the transcript given in Archdeacon Bonney's *Fotheringhay*. The writer was probably the same “Mr. Robert Wingfield” who carried a banneret at the state funeral of Mary Queen of Scots in Peterborough Cathedral. The world is indebted to R. Wingfield for one of the most graphic and absorbing narratives ever written on the execution of an eminent personage. CUTHBERT BEDE.

360.—BOWLING GREEN IN SULEHAY FOREST.—Among the recent acquisitions of the Bodleian is a Latin poem dedicated to Charles, earl of Westmorland, entitled “Suleianum.” It is printed on eight quarto pages, and contains about 100 lines of Hexameters. It has no imprint of place or date, but is clearly of the latter part of

the 17th century, about 1670-80. With it is a MS. translation in blank verse. The press mark is "MS. Eng. Misc. d. 1, folio 41."

In the poem is described a bowling-green on some high ground at Sulehay. A club of gentlemen used to meet there twice a week: two of the chief players are called in the verses by the names of "Sylvius" and "Nisus."

Is anything known from other sources of this club of bowlers?
Does the bowling-green still exist? M. M. D.



Remains of a Crucifix placed in the wall of a low house (of a level with the eye) in the churchyard of S. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. Above the head are four holes, the three largest are from a musket, and the smaller one from a pistol shot. Taken Oct. 13, 1782. From the original drawing in the British Museum, by Carter.

361.—THE CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD AT S. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON.—The small cross built into the wall of a house at the south-west corner of the churchyard at S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, is not very remarkable except for the various theories which

have been attached to it. It has been supposed to be the original termination to Queen's Cross, or the "Rode in the Wall" in Northampton to which Henry VIII. sent offerings (see quotation from Mr. G. J. De Wilde annexed), while the popular legend is that it was put up in commemoration of the crucifixion of a boy by the Jews at Northampton, which event took place, according to a statement in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, 1631, p. 331, in the seventh year of Edward the first.

The first theory is too absurd to require refutation. The cross in the churchyard could not have been more than 30 inches high when perfect, and it measures 19 inches across. It is rudely carved by an inferior workman, out of common stone. The head of the Eleanor cross, as I have shewn in a former number ("N. N. & Q." vol. II. p. 157), was of Purbeck marble, carved by one of the first artists of the day, at a cost representing £325 of our money, and it must have been of large size. As to Mr. De Wilde's theory, the fact of the cross being carved on both sides is against it, while it can hardly be considered important enough to have received the offerings of a king. Of the popular legend, all that can be said is that it is at least as probable as the other two theories which we have already considered: the tradition is not evidence upon which we can rely. The stone is undoubtedly the head of a small cross of early date, and is so far valuable as representing many hundreds of similar crosses which have disappeared, but it could never at any time have been a work of very great interest or importance. R. G. SCRIVEN.

Mr. De Wilde's observations on the cross were published in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. VII. 124, and are here given.

"At the south-west corner of the churchyard, St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, built into the wall of a cottage, is a crucifix, apparently the top of a cross. The same design is repeated on the other side. There are marks of bullets in it. Could this have originally formed the apex of Queen's Cross?"

"So wrote the late Mr. Pretty in Wetton's *Northampton Guide*. The crucifix is still there, rebuilt into the wall of the house which superseded the cottage. Mr. Pretty, a careful and conscientious antiquary, in all probability saw it when it was taken down; otherwise it would not be easy to know that the sculpture was repeated on the other side. The fact that it was so supports the conjecture that it may have been the crowning stone to Queen's Cross. But in 'The King's Book of Payments,' 1511 (*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, in the Reign of Henry VIII.*, vol. ii. part II.), is an entry

purporting that, on Aug. 3, the king was at Pypwell Abbey; and among the expenses between that time and the 10th, were 'offerings at the Rode of the Wall in Northampton, at Our Lady of Grace there, and at coming to Leicester Abbey.' 'Our Lady of Grace' was the church, long since destroyed, of the Blessed Virgin in St. Mary Street. Is it possible that the sculpture in St. Sepulchre's Churchyard was the 'Rode of the Wall' of the church in St. Mary's Street? When the church was destroyed, the materials were no doubt used for other buildings, and the distance from St. Mary's Street to St. Sepulchre's Churchyard is not considerable. I am not aware that any mention of 'The Rode of the Wall' occurs in any history of Northampton, or in any place but the 'King's Book of Payments.'"

The tradition about a boy being crucified by the Jews is one that is current in many places, as Norwich, Lincoln, and elsewhere. Its antiquity is shewn in the following extract from Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, 1631, p. 377:—

"In the seuenth of Ed. the first, the Iewes at Northampton crucified a Christian boy vpon Goodfriday, but did not throughly kill him. For the which fact many Iewes at London after Easter, were drawne at horse tailes and hanged."

362.—MASTER JOHN BALL, MINISTER.—Is anything known of Master John Ball, Minister of Northampton, who in 1628 wrote a *Life of the Renowned Doctor Preston*? The doctor was master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and is described, in a review in the *Athenæum* of the above work, as "a Puritan of the Puritans." The manuscript from which Ball's life was printed in 1865 was found in the library at Nuneham. E.D.

363.—MR. PICKWICK AT TOWCESTER.—In an admirable article in *The Standard* of 1 Dec., 1886, speaking of the Jubilee edition of *The Pickwick Papers*, is this passage:—

"The old-fashioned English inn, which still existed in CHARLES DICKENS'S youth, has now become a thing of the past. The description of the Saracen's Head at Towcester will occur to all readers of 'Pickwick' as an illustration of our meaning."

The description is in the fifty-first chapter. In reference to this passage a correspondent signing himself "Tocestrensis" addressed a letter to the editor of *The Standard*, a portion of which is annexed:—

"It may interest some of your older readers to know that although fashions have changed during the last half-century that old hostel is not 'a thing of the past,' it still exists, and is full of life

and work. The substantial brown stone house, with its long frontage and many windows and steep tiled roof, remains as it then was; and the massive oak doors (nearly a ton of timber in each of them) will still admit through the broad gateway in the centre of the house a coach and four. Internally, the kitchen, the scene of the memorable conflict between the rival editors of the *Eatanswill Gazette* and *Eatanswill Independent* has now become the 'smoking room,' the only change being that the broad fireplace and open chimney, with seats in each corner; has disappeared, and a modern grate has been substituted. . . . The house is there; the company is there; little is changed but the 'sign' of the inn since Dickens visited it. Shortly after that visit a new lord succeeded to the title and estates, and by his direction the Saracen's Head Inn became the Pomfret Hotel."

H. R. S.

364.—SHEPPARD FAMILY OF TOWCESTER (59, 168, 221).—I give a few particulars of one of my progenitors, William Shepard, of Towcester. I should be very pleased if any correspondent can furnish me with additional facts connected with the family.

William Shepard was born at Foscoate, near Towcester; he resided in Towcester and died in 1615. His first wife's maiden name was Bland, and by her he had a son William, who died before his father; a second son, John, born in 1599; and a third son, Thomas, born 5 Nov., 1605, died 25 Aug., 1649, who became one of the most prominent divines that appeared during the early history of the Massachusetts colony. He had also five daughters: Ann, married — Farmer; Mary, married — Mapler, or Maples; Elizabeth, who died young; Hester; Sarah. By his second wife, Amy (married at Towcester, surname unknown), he had a son, Samuel, born in 1613, who became a major in the English army and was sent to Ireland, and died in 1673; and a daughter Elizabeth.

Boston, U.S.

GEO. L. SHEPARD.

365.—MASSINBERD, OR MASSINGBERD FAMILY.—In the registers of S. Peter's, Cornhill, is the entry of the marriage by licence, on 12 May, 1681, of William Ash, of Paston, co. Northants, bachelor, and Elizabeth Massinberd, of the same place, widow.

On 4 Nov., 1680, Richard Massingberd, of Northampton, gent., a benefactor to the borough, made his will, which was proved by his widow and executrix, Susannah, on 23 Apr., 1683, in P. C. Cantuar.

Were any of these persons related to the Lincolnshire family, long seated at Gunby?

J. S.

366.—PARISH CERTIFICATES AT GLAPTHORNE.—From the parish chest in Glapthorn church I copy the enclosed certificates (from among many others) for “N. N. & Q.,” if you think them worth a place.

Stramongate, Kendal.

A. PALMER.

“We the minister Churchwardens and overseers of y^e poore w^hn y^e p^rish of Stibbington in county of Huntingdon doe hereby certifie unto y^e overseers of y^e poore of y^e p^rish of Glapthorne in y^e county of Northampton, that Rich^d. Rippon, Mary his wife, Briget and Mary his daughters, and Rich^d. his son, who are lately removed into y^e p^rish of Glapthorne aforesaid, are settled inhabitants of y^e p^rish of Stibbington aforesaid, in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seales this 26th day of Jan^r an. do. 1698.

This certificate is allowed by
 John Driden
 Jo Ferrar

Wm. Love, Minister of Stibbington
 John Bishopp
 William Nelen.”

“Northtons. To y^e Churchwardens, Ov^rseers, of y^e Poor for y^e Parrish Glapthorne in the county aforesaid.

“Wee whose hands and seals are hereunto sett being present Churchwardens and Overseers of y^e Poor of Benefield in the s^d county of Northton doe hereby certifie and acknowledge that Jn^o. Gledrow and Elizabeth his wife, & Edward, and Richard Gledrow their two sons are legally settled inhabitants of y^e Parrish of Benefield afores^d, and y^t y^e said John Gledrow, Elizabeth Gledrow, Edward Gledrow, and Richard Gledrow, or either of them shall nott at any time hereafter become chargeable to y^e Parrish of Glapthorne afores^d, but shall be relieved at Benefield, according to an Act of Parliament in y^t case made and provided, in witness whereof wee y^e s^d Churchwardens and Overseers of y^e Parrish of Benefield afores^d have hereunto sett our hands and seals y^e third day of June in y^e seventh year of y^e Reign of our Sovereigne Lady Queen Ann, Anno Dom. 1702.

Sign^d and Seal^d by y^e Churchwardens & Overseers of y^e Parrish of Benefield in the p^rsence of

Edward Hodgskin	} Churchwardens
William Naddson	
Henry Cole	} Ov ^r seers
Lyonell Rowell	

Mark Lewis, Rectr.
 Green Wortley
 S. J. Yorke
 A. Lyne

Amos Spencer
 John Creed.”

367.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354).—In *History from Marble*, by Thomas Dingley, (Camden Society, 1868, vol. II. CCCXLVII.) is the following inscription, taken from a tombstone on the pavement at the upper end of Tewkesbury church :—"Quod Mortale erat in spem beatissimæ Resurrectionis hic deposuit MARIA filia JACOBI THOMPSON Rectoris de THORNHAUGH in agro NORTHAMPTONIENSI et ANNÆ uxoris suæ filiæ scilicet THEOPH et ELENOR ALYE Obiit Maij XI A° DNI. MDCLXXVII° ÆT SUÆ XVI." The arms of Alye are drawn on the same page, and, on a previous page, is the escutcheon on the grave of Mr. Edward Alye of Tewkesbury, gent., 1616. He was one of the bailiffs of the town, and was father of Dingley's friend, Mr. Theophilus Alye, of Hereford. There is another epitaph of Elenor, wife of Theophilus Alye, gentleman, daughter of sir Thomas Vaughan, 1642.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

368.—THE DRUMMER'S MOUND.—Close to the Kettering and Uppingham road, on the top of the rise north of Barford bridge, is a mound planted with trees, now of considerable age. This goes by the name of the "Drummer's Mound;" the local tradition being that a drummer is buried there and that he comes out and plays his drum at midnight. What is the origin of this tradition, and what is this mound? There is another, apparently similar though not so well defined, but also planted with trees, by the side of the road above Middleton village.

G. L. W.

Readers will be reminded of the legend of Salisbury plain given in *The Ingoldsby Legends* under the title of "The Dead Drummer." He is represented as having been murdered by a sailor, and his murderer as being betrayed into a confession by the drummer's appearance at the place where he was murdered. A note says that the proceedings were recorded in the law reports; but Thomas Ingoldsby can hardly be quoted as an authority for facts.

369.—NORTHAMPTON PRONOUNCED TRANTON.—Is there any tradition or survival of such a pronunciation as the above? I find it spoken of by Polydore Vergil in a passage given below. I quote from the folio edition of 1646. After describing the rising of Boadicea against the Romans, and the defection of the Trinobantes under her leadership, he examines the question, Where did the Trinobantes dwell? He gives reasons why it could not have been near London, "veluti multi suspicant," nor yet near Verulam, nor yet by the estuary of the Thames, "quemadmodum Ptolemæus tradit:" and then he adds that some suppose Northampton to have

been their chief town, founding an argument upon the fact which he mentions that the country people in their ordinary speech call the town "Tranton,"—the first two letters of this corrupt pronunciation suggesting Trinobantes. I do not quite understand whether the author, in the last sentence, means that the Nene was also called Tranton, or was called the Northampton river.

The passage (book ii., p. 37,) is as follows:—

"Quare sunt, qui dicunt Trinobantum urbem fuisse, quam hodie Northantonum appellamus, id quod corrupta nominis oppidi uox ex primis duabus literis indicat: nam agrestes uernaculo sermone oppidum uocant Tranton, propter quod labitur Nyna flumen, quod flumen nunc commune cum oppido, nomen habet." ED.

370.—*DIARY OF JOHN COLE.*—The following extracts from the MS. diary of John Cole relate to different parts of the county. The writer is often described as "the eccentric bookseller of Scarborough," where he resided for many years: but he is well known to Northamptonshire as the author of various topographical works which have an interest as recording many customs and occurrences not to be found elsewhere, although their arrangement is not very scholarly or systematic.

Earthquake at Peterborough, 1792.

"In the year in which I was born an earthquake was felt all over a tract of country extending from Derby to Boston on the north, from Derby to Leicester on the west, and from thence to Peterborough on the south. The concussion, as it was felt in the above towns and intermediate places, is described to have been accompanied with a rumbling noise like thunder, or wheels passing over a pavement, and consisted of two undulating shocks in quick succession: different people estimated it from a quarter of a minute to a minute. In Rutland, no material hurt was done by it; some who were standing were seen to reel; and one who was walking was thrown against a wall by it, but not hurt; a stack of wood was thrown down, and some said a chimney. The season was at the conclusion of a frost; there had been a little rain, and a thaw was beginning. The barometer gradually fell from the 23d to the 26th February. The direction of the shock was from west to east."

Funeral by candle-light at Weston Favell, 1802.

"I remember following her to the grave: it was a solemn scene, the ceremony being performed by candle-light; and the earth was, at that time, covered with a mantle of snow."

He is here speaking of his grandmother, Grace Cole, formerly Lambert, originally White, who died 6 Jan., 1802, and was buried a few days afterwards in the churchyard of Weston Favell.

S. George's Fair at Northampton, 1833.

"A curious practice takes place at Northampton after St. George's Fair. One of the Corporation men carries about a paper thus worded, demanding from each person who uses weights and measures—one penny.

" ' Saint George's Pence.

" ' Every person whatsoever residing within the liberties and using any weights or measures in his or her trade or dealing to pay yearly at the feast of St. George, the Martyr, one penny.' "

Lace-making at Wellingborough, 1834.

"In Wellingborough, and the neighbourhood, and toward the s.w. corner of the county, from 9,000 to 10,000 persons, mostly young women and boys, are employed in lace making. They earn from 2d. to 1/6 the day: generally, however, about 6d."

Cows on Higham Ferrers common, 1838.

"Walked to Irthlingborough On returning through Higham I was much struck with the appearance of all the cows of the parish about 100 which were feasting on the Common, where they are from 4 o'clock in the morn^g. until 6 in the ev^g, and being there at that time, I witnessed the pleasing scene of their retirement for the ev^g: up the whole length of the town, preceded by a boy blowing a horn, in order that those who had cows might be on the look out."

371.—VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1804.—This list, taken from *The Stamford Mercury* of the period, is interesting not only for the names of the officers, but also from its giving the names of the districts where companies were raised.

"Officers of the Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry of Northamptonshire in 1804.

Finedon.—Captain Commandant, Sir Wm Dolben, Bart.; Lieutenant, John English Dolben; Ensign, Wm. Wayte Andrews.

Geddington.—Captain, Lockwood Maydrick; Lieutenant, John Arden; Ensign, Thomas Lydiott.

Kettering.—Major Commandant, George Robinson; Captains, John Cooper Gotch, Fenwick Skrimshire, and E. Busnell; Lieutenants, Samuel Wallis, Arthur Wilson, and John Adams; Ensigns, Geo. Wallis, Wm. Cock, John Smith.

Volunteer Officers in Northamptonshire. 247

Northampton Cavalry.—Colonel, George Earl Spencer; Lieut.-Colonel, Wm. R. Cartwright; Major, Joshua Earl of Carysfort; Captains, Fras. Dickens, Hon. George Watson, Geo. Gunning, Thos. Reeve Thornton, Thomas Lord Lilford, Thos. Carter, Wm. Wake, Bart., and John Christopher Mansell; Captain Lieutenant & Captain, Robt. Wm. Blencowe; Lieutenants, Fiennes Wickham, Rd. Booth, John Hervey Thursby, Wm. Walcot, Wright Thos. Squire, Edw. Dryden, Bart., John Godfrey, John Capell Rose, Lewis Robert Tookey, Edward Bouverie, and John Beauclerc; Cornets, John M. Kirby, — Powis, Henry Cole, John Palmer, John Jackson Blencowe, S. W. Harrison, John Viscount Althorpe, Henry Barne Sawbridge, Geo. Eland, Charles Hill, Robert Sherrard, Robert Andrews, and Geo. Rush.

Northampton Cavalry.—Captain Commandant, Wm. Kerr; Captain, Joseph Sibley; Lieutenant, Thomas Butcher and Geo. Osborn; Cornet, Samuel Holt.

Northampton Yeomanry Infantry. — Lieut.-Colonel, Geo. Earl Spencer; Major, Wm. Sawbridge; Captains, Andrew Morris and Robt. Lloyd Breton; Lieutenants, Fras. Benj. Hathcot, Samuel Hughes, and Edward Lamb; Ensigns, John Metcalfe Wardell and William Henry Sutton.

Northampton.—Colonel, Earl of Westmorland; Lieut.-Colonel, Thos. Tryon; Major, Geo. Fras. Lynn; Captains, Stafford O'Brien, William Meeke, Hon. Fred. Powis, and Chas. Berkeley; Lieutenants, John Miles, John Webster, Thos. Cyles, Donatus O'Brien, Thos. Low, Henry Whitewell, John Selby, John Smith, and Wm. Houghton; Ensigns, — Hewson, P. Law, Thos. Bonney, — Adams, Geo. Webster, and Chas. Fred York; Adjutant, — Skelton.

Northampton.—Major Commandant, Hy. Locock; Captains, Thos. Johnson, Thos. Burnham, & John Bull Collins; Lieutenants, John Cole, Chas. Whitworth, and Chas. Dodd; Ensigns, Geo. Osborn, Joseph Lewin, and Thos. Stevenson; Surgeon, Walter Mills.

Peterborough Cavalry.—Major, William Earl Fitzwilliam; Captains, Henry Cole, Martin James Gooch, and Francis Hopkinson; Lieutenants, John Miller, Wright Thos. Squire, and Thomas Alderson Cooke; Cornets, — Bailey, Edward Lloyd, and William Salmon.

Peterborough (Soke and City of).—Major Commandant, Thos. Wright Vaughan; Captains, William Squire, John Spalding, Robt. Lowe, and Wm. Simpson; Lieutenants, Morris Tonge, Samuel Allen, Wm. Wright, and John Sweeby; Ensigns, Spencer Mair Robinson, Thos. Farside, John Pridmore, and Francis Lowe.

Sudborough Cavalry.—Captain, John Bragge; Lieutenant, Thos. Fox; Cornet, Wm. James.

Thrapston Cavalry.—Captain Commandant, Thos. Squire; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Yorke; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel Rush Mansfield; Cornet, Lewis Robert Tookey.

Wellingborough Cavalry.—Captain, J. Newton Goodhall; Lieutenant, David Wood.

Whittering, Pilsgate, Southorpe, and Barnack.—Captain, Robert Henson."

For the above extracts our readers are indebted to Mr. C. Dack.

372.—GORHAM FAMILY (307, 343).—The following additional extracts from Northamptonshire registers relate to this family. The Gorhams at Stamford Baron were most likely a branch of the King's Cliffe family.

Stamford.

J. SIMPSON.

BULWICK.

1660 "James Gorham, bur. Apl 13."

1674 "Wyddow Gorham, bur. Dec 28."

S. MARTINS, STAMFORD BARON.

1731 "Martha, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bapt. Aug. 1."

1733 "Susanna, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bapt. Aug. 26, bur. 27 Apl. 1735."

1735 "Martha, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bapt. Aug. 3."

1736 "Alice, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bur. Mch 31."

1737 "Mary, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bapt. June 12."

1739 "Rachell, the dau. of Matthew & Susanna Gorham, bapt. July 30."

1751 "Susanna Gorham, bur. Nov. 15."

1763 "Elizabeth, the dau. of Mary Gorham, bapt. Jan. 11."

373.—WEST HADDON: AN OLD INN.—The last house but one at the west end of the village of West Haddon, for some time past known as Ash Tree cottage, has just passed out of my hands. Formerly two houses occupied the site, but the property has of late years undergone considerable alteration, although the original walls still remain.

On speaking to an old inhabitant of the village the other day, he told me, much to my surprise, that one of the two houses alluded to

was originally a public-house known as "The Dun Cow." This was late in the last century and therefore not within his recollection, but he had always heard it spoken of as such during his boyhood; and, furthermore, could well remember a rhyme which the villagers then repeated as having been written beneath the sign-board which swung in front of the house. The four lines he gave me run as follows:—

"I am the cow that ne'er did low,
My skin's as soft as silk.
Come, gentlemen, return again
And taste of my sweet milk."

Further instances of rhyming public-house signs formerly or still existing in the county would be acceptable to JOHN T. PAGE.

374.—KNOTSFORD MONUMENT AT MALVERN (354).—As there is a slight inaccuracy in the inscription as given at the above reference, I send a more exact copy, together with some additional particulars of the family.

The arms of Knotsford impaling Knightley are at the foot of the tomb. Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, a mullet of the field, impaling paly of six or, and gules for Knightley; which it is to be inferred, could not then have been borne as it now is:—quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine, 2 and 3, paly of six or, and gules. On a line with these arms is the inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of Iohn Knotsford Esq^r servant to King Henry the VIII and lane his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Knightley Knt: who being first married to Mr. William Lumley had issue, Iohn, Lord Lumley and by Iohn Knotsford had five daughters and Coheyles."

On the right side of the tomb are the figures of two of the daughters, Mary and Eleanor. Mary was the wife of Thomas Price, of Manaty, esq., and Eleanor the wife of John Campion, esq. On the left side are Elizabeth and Frances. Elizabeth was married to William Ridgeley, esq., with the arms of Knotsford only. Frances was the wife of Thomas Kyrle, of Marde, esq., who bears vert a chevron between three fleur de lis or, crescent for difference, impaling Knotsford. In the course of restoration and other influences, the tomb has undergone many changes, judging by the difference in the monument as it now stands as described above, and the account given of it in an old book called *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, by that learned antiquary, Thomas Abingdon,

esq. In that there is a description of the priory church at Great Malvern, from which I have become possessed of the following very interesting extract :—

“On the south side of the Choir lieth, on a fair Alabaster Tomb, is the Portraiture of Mr. John Knoteseford, all armed, saving his Head and Hands, as in prayer. On his right hand, his Wyfe, in a noble Fashion, and written above, over their Heads this Inscription :—

“Here lye the bodyes of Iohn Knoteseford Esquyre, servant to Kyng Henry the eyght and Iane his wyfe Daughter to Sir Richard Knightley, who being marryed to Mr. William Lymley, had issue Iohn Lord Lymley and by Iohn Knoteseford had fyve daughters and coheyles. He dyed An Do. MCCCCLXXXIX. XXIII. Novemb.’

“Over this inscription are his arms, being sable on a cross Ingrailed argent an Annulet of the field, Impaling or, two palets gules. On the right side of the tomb are his daughters, Mary, wife of Thomas Price, of Monaty, Esq., and Eleanor, wife of John Campion, Esq. On the left side are Elizabeth, married to William Ridgeley, Esq., with the armes of Knoteseford only; and behind her Frances, married to Thomas Kyrle, of Marde, Esq., who beareth vert a chevron between three fleur de Lizes or, crescent for difference, Impaling Knoteseford. All these are kneeling in prayer, and at her parents’ heads kneeleth the portraiture of the Founder of this monument, in her full Proportion, praying before her book at a pillar on which is argent, six lionelles sable impaling Knoteseford and under written :—

“Anne marryed to William Savage of Elmley Esq^r father to Sir Iohn Savage, Knt.”

9 Royal Cresoent, Bath.

FRANCES KNIGHTLEY HENDERSON.

375.—WAKERLEY CHURCH.—This church possesses architectural features of much interest. Seen from the railway below the high ground on which it stands, the result is a fore-shortening which gives it less attractiveness than is produced by the beautiful tower and spire of its near neighbour across the Welland, Barrowden, in Rutland: though the tower and spire of Barrowden appear to be but a borrowed idea, improved, from its older friend. The fine and richly ornamented Norman remains at Wakerley far surpass anything found at Barrowden. The Norman building at Wakerley consisted of nave and chancel only, without western tower; a plan often existing in this end of the county. The portions still remaining shew that it received first an addition of aisle chapels to the nave, in

neither case extending its entire length westwards. After this came the western extension of tower and spire. Much more recently, in the 17th or 18th century, the chancel suffered alterations which almost divested it of architectural interest.

The font, of early English or early decorated date, is in plan a square, reduced to an octagon by stopped splays at its angles, having the large sides ornamented by cusped circles (these cusps terminating in carving) and cusped arches. It is believed that this has been engraved. It has lost the central shaft, and now rests on four short legs, almost square, of perpendicular date,—a late treatment often found in early fonts in this district.

The greatest interest concentrates in the remarkably rich and beautiful remains of the Norman structure. The chancel arch, westwards, is flanked by arched recesses, having pillars and mouldings. The capitals of the arch itself are of the most exquisite late Norman carving. The main capital of the north respond is entirely surrounded by a most curious subject. The eastern side presents a carved representation of a castle with towers, windows, and embrasures. Through its open portal has just passed a knight on horseback, (seen on the front of the capital,) armed in ring mail, with conical helmet, retaining the nasal. Behind and above him bends his lady, who bids him God speed, as with hand pointing upwards to heaven she commits him to its keeping. The western side is covered with the representation of a church with three domed spires, possibly intended for the church of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. The other capitals present beautiful enrichment, so thoroughly in accord with that seen at Castor, accompanied also with the peculiar scaled bases, invariably found in the work of its architect, as to leave no reasonable doubt that the Norman work in both churches may be assigned to the same period and architect. The arch above, of moulded and zigzag orders, originally circular, has been here taken down, with the wall over it, and rebuilt in the pointed shape, doubtless to give space for the figures on the later rood-beam. So well is this rebuilding done, that it might at first deceive a practised eye, and suggest the idea that here was a pointed arch, that had appeared very much earlier than any other in England. A little consideration reveals the greater set-back on the abacus, to form respectably the new pointed shape out of the older circular one; and discovers it to be only a rebuilding of the Norman work.

The newer aisle chapels open in to the nave by two arches each. On the south side the arches have been cut through the old Norman

wall: and in the spandril over the central pillar a portion still remains of one of the Norman nave lights. On the south side of this wall, close up under the apex of the lean-to roof, there is still to be seen a considerable portion of the much ornamented Norman corbel table, composed of carved corbels, between which there ran a broadly splayed space, such sloping splay enriched with a sort of shallow zigzag. The Norman string from under the side windows, ornamented with longitudinal strips of lozenges, has been also re-used in this building below the new aisle lights inside. Counterparts of this very string remain not only at Castor, but also in another addition made by this same architect to the lower part of the west tower of Maxey church. A much decayed monumental slab, of early English date, that had been richly carved, remains in the churchyard to the north of chancel.

It is singular that so curious and fine a work as here found should have hitherto escaped illustration in the reports of the architectural society of the county. The society has never yet, so the rector believes, seen or visited the church. J. T. IRVING.

376.—**JACK OF ALL TRADES AT ASTROP, 1792.**—"A correspondent who read the account in our paper of the 21st ult. respecting a singularly industrious character in Cumberland, informs us that there is now living at Astrop, in this county, a person of equal celebrity:—He sells ale and spirituous liquors, is a blacksmith, whitesmith, and bell-hanger, cutler and edge-toolmaker of all kinds, mathematical instrument maker, cleans clocks and watches, is a farrier and cow-leech, lets blood, draws teeth, shaves and cuts hair; he has likewise accommodations for gentlemen and ladies who attend the wells, and their horses and carriages." *

377.—**MASON FAMILY.**—Information is desired as to the parentage of Nathaniel Mason, of London, merchant. He married Ann Hunt in 1759. He possessed land in Sharnbrook and Odell, co. Beds., sold by him to William Gibbard for £1000; also lands in Berks. and Northants.; besides estates in the West Indies. He died at Billericary, co. Essex, and was buried at Clapham, in 1782. His bookplate shews these arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a double-headed lion, Azure, (Mason): 2, Azure, a fess Argent, over all a bend Gules charged with five mullets of the second (supposed foreign coat): 3, Azure, a butterfly Or, between 3 Tudor roses, in chief a ducal coronet (Madocks, of Glenywern, co. Denbigh). Motto: Non quantum sed quomodo.

* *Northampton Mercury*, August 4, 1792.

The Mason arms appear in Winchester cathedral, on the tomb of sir John Mason, knight : and they are impaled on a monument in Rushden church to John Ekins, who married Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Nicholas Mason, of Bletsoe, co. Beds., clerk.

Auriol Road, West Kensington.

N. H. MASON.

378.—DRUNKEN BARNABY IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At p. 229 in this volume, art. 357, is given a quotation from one of Drunken Barnaby's Journeys. We here give all the passages in that very quaint work relating to this county. Our extracts are taken from the first edition, published according to the registers of the Stationers' company, 1638, of which the full title is this :—

Barnabe
ITINERARIUM,
MIRRELLI & FAUSTULI no-
minibus insignitum: Viatoris
Solatio nuperrimè editum, aptissimis
numeris redactum, veterique Tono
BARNABÆ publicè
decantatum.

Authore *Corymbæo*.

Barnabees
JOURNALL,
Under the Names of
MIRRELLUS & FAUSTULUS
shadowed: for the Travellers
Solace lately published, to most apt
numbers reduced, and to the old Tune
of BARNABE commonly
chanted.

By *Corymbæus*.

Efficit egregios nobilis alla viros.

*The oyle of malt and juyces of sprightly nectar
Have made my Muse more valiant than
Hector.*

The book is a square duodecimo, with a frontispiece by Marshall. It should be added that in the succeeding editions there is a plate representing Barnaby floating down the stream on a hay-cock, as described in the verses relating to Wansford.

The author was Richard Brathwait, who died at the age of 85 in 1673. He was credited with abundance of wit and humour : but while the undoubted value of this work to students of topography makes it still read, its coarseness obliges them to keep it on their topmost shelves.

Part I.

Veni Brackley, ubi natus
Stirpi vili Magistratus,
Quem conspexi residentem,
Stramine tectum contegentem,
Et me vocans, " Male agis,
" Bibe minus, ede magis.

From thence to *Brackley*, as did besee me one,
The May'r I saw, a wondrous meane one,
Sitting, thatching and bestowing
On a Wind-blowne house a strowing,
On me, ca'd he, and did charme mee,
" Drink lesse, eat more, I doe warne thee.

Veni Daintre cum puella,
Procerum celebre duello,
Ibi bibi in Canpona,
Nota muliere bona,
Cum qua vixi semper idem,
Donec creta fregit fidem.

Thence to Daintree with my Jewell,
Famous for a Noble Duell,
Where I drunk and took my Common
In a Taphouse with my Woman ;
While I had it, there I paid it,
Till long chalking broke my credit.

Part II.

Manè Daintre ut venissem,
Corculum quod reliquissem,
Avidè quærens per musæum,
Desponsatum esse eam
Intellexi, qua audita,
"Vale (dixi) Proselyta.

At Daintre earely might you find me,
But not th'Wench I left behind me,
Neare the Schoole-house where I bopseed,
Her I sought but she was spoused,
Which I having heard that night-a,
"Farewell (quoth I) Proselyta.

Veni Wedon, ubi varii
Omnis gentis Tabellarii
Convenissent, donec mundus
Currit cerebro rotundus :
"Solvite Sodales leti,
"Plus ' reliqui quàm accepi.
 ! Nauseanti stomacho effluunt omnia.

Thence to Wedon, there I tarried
In a Waggon to be carried ;
Carriers there are to be found-a,
Who will drink till th'world run round-a :
"Pay, good fellows, I'll pay nought heere,
"I have ' left more than I brought heere.
 ! My queasy stomach making bold,
 To give them that it could not hold.

Veni Tosseter die Martis,
Ubi Baccalaureum artis
Baochanalia celebrantem
Ut inveni tam constantem,
Feci me consortem festi
Tota nocte perhonesti.

Thence to Tosseter on a Tuesday,
Where an artfull Batchler chus'd I
To consort with ; we ne're budged,
But to Bacchus revels trudged ;
All the Night-long sat we at it
Till we both grew heavy pated.

Part III.

Veni Wansforth-brigs, immanem
Vidi amnem, alnum, anum ;
Amnem latum, anum lautam,
Comptam, cultam, castam, cautam ;
Portas, Hortos speciosos,
Portus, Saltus spatiosos.

Thence to Wansforth-brigs, a river,
And a wife will live for ever ;
River broad, an old wife jolly,
Comely, seemely, free from folly ;
Gates and gardens neatly gracious,
Ports and Parks and pastures spacious.

Sed scribentem digitum Dei
Spectans Miserere Mei,
Atriis, angulis, confestim
Evitandi cura pestem,
Fugi, mori licet natus,
Nondum mori sum paratus.

Seeing there, as did become me,
Written, Lord Have Mercy On Me,
On the Portels, I departed,
Lest I should have sorer smarted ;
Though from death none may be spared,
I to dye was scarce prepared.

Inde prato per-amæno
Dormiens temulentè fæno,
Rivus surgit & me capit,
Et in flumen altè rapit ;
Quorsum ? clamant ; Nuper erro
A Wansforth-brigs in Anglo-terra.

On a Hay-cock sleeping soundly,
Th' River rose and tooke me roundly
Downe the current ; people cryed,
Sleeping, down the streame I hyed ;
Where away, quothe they, from Greenland ?
No ; from Wansforth-brigs in England.

Veni " Burleigh, licet Bruma,
Sunt fornaces sine fumo,
Promptuaria sine promo,
Clara porta, clausa domo ;
" O Camini sine foco,
Et culinæ sine Coquo !

" Ista domus fit Dasypodus dumus.
Stadius.
" — Hederaque trophæa camini.

Clamans, domum δ inanem !
Resonabat ¹ Ecco, famem ;
Quinam habitant intra muros ?
Respirabat Ecco, mures ;
Ditis omen, nomen habe ;
Ecco respondebat, Abi.

¹ — Custos domus Ecco relicta.

Thence to " Burleigh, though 'twas winter,
No fire did the Chimney enter,
Buttries without Butlers guarded,
Stately gates were dooble-warded ;
Hoary " Chimneyes without smooke too,
Hungry Kitchins without Cooke too.

" This house the Levarets bush.
" Ivy the Chimneis trophy.

Hallowing loud, δ empty wonder !
¹ Ecco streight resounded, hunger.
Who inhabits this vast brick-house ?
Ecco made reply, the Titmouse ;
Ominous Cell, no drudge at home Sir
Ecco answer made, Be gone Sir.

¹ Ecco's the keeper of a forlorne house.

379.—PLAGUE AT TOWCESTER, 1608.—The following extract from

A Genealogical History of William Shepard, of Fossecut, Northamptonshire, England, and some of his Descendants, by George L. Shepard, Boston, Mass.

SALER, Mass.: Observer Book and Job Print, 1896.

is interesting as well from its reference to a visitation of the plague in this county, as from its connection with a family about which several queries have appeared in these pages :—

" Thomas, son of William, born in Towcester, Northamptonshire, six miles from Northampton, Eng., Nov. 5, 1605 ; and, as he states it, ' the Powder treason day & that very houre of the day wherin the Parliament should have bin blown up by Popish priests, I was then borne, which occasioned my father to give me this name *Thomas*, because he sayd, I would hardly *beleewe* that ever any such wickedness should be attempted by men agaynst so religious and good Parliament.'

" At the age of three years (1608), a great plague ravaged through the town of Towcester ' which swept away many in my father's family, both sisters and servants ; and I being the youngest & best beloved of my mother was sent away the plague brake out to live with my aged grandfather & grandmother in Fossecut a most blind town & corner, & those I lived with also being very well to live yet very ignorant ; & there was I put to keepe geese & other such country woorke, all that time much neglected of them.'

" From there he was sent to Adthrop, an adjoining town, to reside with an uncle, where he remained until the epidemic had disappeared, when he again returned home, his dear mother having meanwhile died, ' but not of the plague.'"

380.—PARISH REGISTERS OF DEENE.—The following interesting extracts from the Deene registers, which commence in 1558, have been communicated by Mr. F. A. Blaydes, of Shenstone Lodge, Bedford. He has compiled the notes, which illustrate and explain the extracts, from Collins (5th edition), and from the monumental inscriptions remaining in the church.

- 1558 Aug. 29 Henricus Armstrong, Rector, sep.
 1565 Aug. 6 John Kinder, Rector de Blatherwick, sep.
 1566 Jul. 5 Dom. . . . Elizabetha Nevell, sep.
 1576 Dec. 14 Thomas Quicke, Rector de Deene, sep.
 1576 Mar. 6 Christopher Everard, clericus, institutus et inductus est in rectoriam de Deen vj^o die mensis Martij, a^o d'ni salutis n're 1576 secundum leges Anglicanas testibus Thoma Brudenell, Armigero, Willielmo Brudenell, gen., Matheo Odell, clerico, cum pluribus aliis.
 1577 Dec. 29 Agneta Brudenell, bapt. ^a
 1578 Mar. 14 Edmundus Brudenell, bapt. ^a
 1580 Feb. 26 Elizabetha Brudenell, bapt. ^a
 1581 May 8 Christopher Everard, rector, et Elizabetha Diggles mar.
 1581 Jan. 23 Will'm Brudenell et Anna Patridge, mar.
 1582 Nov. 8 Anna Brudenell, sep.
 1582 Jan. 8 Domina Agneta Brudenell, uxor Edmundi militis sep. ^b
 1583 Jun. 3 Helena Tinnsley, uxor [*sic*] sep.
 1583 Dec. 12 Edmundus Brudenell, miles, et Etheldreda Roane, vidua, mar. ^c
 1584 Apr. 19 Everarde, filius primogenitus Christopheri Everard rectoris, born and bapt.
 1584 Jun. 7 Johanna Fitzgeoferye, sep.
 1584 Sep. 4 Franciscus Brudenell, sep.
 1584 Sep. 6 Etheldreda, al's A . . . rta, filia Edmundi Brudenell, militis, bapt. ^d
 1584 Sep. 9 D'na Etheldreda, uxor Edmundi Brudenell, militis, sep.
 1584 Mar. 6 Edmundus Brudenell, miles, sep. Decessit ante 24^o Feb. ^e

^a Children of Sir Edmund by his first wife, Agnes, d. & heir of John Bussey of Hougham, co. Linc.

^b First wife of Sir Edmund, *ut supra*.

^c Da. of Thomas Fernley, and widow of Anthony Roane.

^d Only da. of Sir Edmund, by his 2nd wife, Etheldreda. She m. Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley, co. Salop, Knt.

^e Husband of the above, and s. of Sir Thomas Brudenell, by Elizabeth, his wife, eld. d. of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton, co. Northants. He was born in 1626. (*Inq. p.m.*)

- 1586 May 1 Jacobus Everard, bapt.
 1587 Aug. 18 Charissimus noster in domino, Thoma Brudenell de Deene, Armiger, decessit vero xvj^o Augusti circa horam septima po: meridianam cujus anima in pace nunc et semper cum Christo requiescat. ^f
 1590 Jul. 28 Lucia Harrington, bapt. ^g
 1590 Nov. 16 Willhelmus Brudenell, armiger, sep.
 1592 Aug. 8 Petrus Everarde, bapt.
 1595 Aug. 21 Elizabetha Hatton, sep.
 1596 May 6 Xtiana, filia Henrici Fitzwilliams, bapt.
 1596 Jun. 24 Elizabetha, filia Chr: Everard, clerici, bapt.
 1597 Aug. 12 Anna Brudenell de Claphorn, quondam uxor Thome Brudenell de Deene, sep.
 1597 Oct. 3 Alexander Thorrold, armiger, et Xtiana, filia Rob'ti Brudenell, armigeri, mar. ^h
 1599 Jul. 5 Robertus Brudenell, armiger, sepultus, decessit autem iiii^o die dicti mensis circa quartam horam ante meridiem.
 1606 Oct. 26 Job'es Brudenell, armiger, sep. ⁱ
 1607 Jan. 21 Christopherus Everard, sep.
 1609 Mar. 6 Mr. Petrus Tindsley sepultus erat sexto die Martij A^o 1609. Summae humanitatis magnaue p'bitatis vir obiit vero quarto die Martij, media nocte, ignorante uxore, cubante cum illo.
 1610 Aug. 2 Johannes, filius Pauli Brudenell [Rector], bapt.
 1612 Mar. 13 Edmundus, filius Pauli Brudenell [Rector], bapt. Sep. 18th.
 1614 Apr. 7 Edvardus tertius natu filius vere hon'abil viri Thomae Brudenell milit: et Baronett: primo aetatis suae anno et mense quarto secundi anni fato cessit et sepultus fuit. ^j

^f Second s. of Sir Thomas; he m. Anne, d. of Robert Topoliff.

^g Grand-daughter of Sir Thomas; her parents — Harrington, of Witham, co. Linc., who m. Julian, d. of Sir Thomas.

^h Son of Sir Edmund Thorold of Hough, co. Linc., Knt. She, d. of Robert Brudenell by Catherine, his wife, d. and h. of Geoffrey Taylarde, of Dodington, co. Hunts, m. 16 June, 1670.

ⁱ Third s. of Sir Thomas, ob. s.p., when the estates devolved upon the 4th s. Robert.

^j His father Sir Thomas Brudenell (eld. s. of above Robert), cr. Bart., 29 June, 1611; Knt., 9 Apr. 1612; Baron Brudenell of Stanton-Wivill, co. Leic., 26 April 1627; and Earl of Cardigan, 20 April 1661; ob. 16 September 1663, aet. 80. His mother, Mary, d. of Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, co. Northants, who ob. 13 October, 1664. His brother Edmund, ob. un m 15 June 1692; his only sister, Mary, m. John Constable of Burton Constable, Viscount Dunbar.

- 1615 Feb. 10 Lucia Brudenell, gen. sep. in hoc sacrosancto Templo Deenensi. ^k
- 1615 Feb. 13 Katherina Tinsley, gen'osa, uxor Petri Tinslye gen'osi, nuper de Deene, sed nunc de Deenethorpe profecto sepulta fuit.
- 1619 Jun. 11 Maria Hennidge [Heneage], filia Georgij Hennidge, Militis, et Domina Elizabetha uxoris eius, p'fecto, bapt. fuit. ^l
- 1624 Aug. 26 Etheldreda, uxor Basilij Brookes, militis, sep.
- 1634 Nov. 22 Mr. Robert Brudenell had a son and heire borne vnto him by Marie the daughter of the Lord Don Barr vpon the 21 day of November being Friday about six of the clock at night which son was baptized and christened Thomas vpon Saturday the two and twentieth day of the same moneth. ^m
- 1636 Jan. 7 Marie, d. of Mr. Robert Brudenell and Marie, bapt. ⁿ
- 1638 Oct. 23 Thomas, s. of Mr. Robert Brudenell & Marie his wife, bapt. [*sic.*, *sed query* buried.] ⁿ
- 1674 Sep. 7 Robert, s. of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Francis L^d Brudenel and Lady Frances his wife borne at Deen. ⁿ
- 1676 Mar. 15 Francis 2^d s. of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Francis, L^d Brudnel and Lady Frances his wife b.
- 1690 Jul. 30 Dorothy d. of Robert Linwood and Ann, bur.
- 1690 Oct. 4 William, s. of Mr. Robert Linwood and Ann, bur.
- 1693 Jan. 12 Mr. William Staunton of y^e University of Cambridge and Mrs. Elizabeth Ekins of Peterborough, mar. by Licence.
- 1695 Jun. 15 Frances, Lady Brudenell, bur.
- 1696 Jun. 19 Anne, Countess of Cardigan, bur.
- 1697 Mar. 3 Frances, d. of Mr. Robert and Ann Linwood, bapt.
- 1698 Jul. 28 The Right Hon^{ble} Francis, Lord Brudenell, bur.

^k Third d. of Sir Thomas and his wife Elizabeth, d. of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam.

^l D. of Sir George Heneage, of Hainton, co. Linc. (knighthed 8 December, 1583), by Elizabeth, his wife, only d. of Sir Richard Southwell, of Southwell, co. Notts., Knt.

^m Issue of Robert, 2nd Earl of Cardigan by Mary, his first wife, d. of Henry Constable, Viscount Dunbar. Mary m. William Hay, 3rd Earl of Kinnoul.

ⁿ Eld. s. of Robert, 2nd Earl by Anne, his 2nd wife, d. of Thomas Viscount Savage. He m. Frances, only d. of James Saville, Earl of Sussex. He had three sisters, viz:—Anna Maria (ob. 20 April, 1702, bur. in St. Giles in the Fields), m. 1, Frances Talbot, 11th Earl of Shrewsbury, 2, George Rodney Bridges, of Keynsham; Catherine m. Charles, Earl of Middleton; Dorothy (ob. 26 Jan. 1739, et. 91, bur. in Westminster Abbey), m. 1, Charles Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, 2, Robert Constable, Viscount Dunbar.

- 1699 Jun. 19 George, s. of Mr. Robert Lynwood and Ann, bur.
 1699 Oct. 14 Thomas Allein of Deen, grazier, and Dorothy the
 d. of Mr. William Lynwood were maryed as they told
 me, but I know not where, nor by whom.
 1700 Oct. 3 Thomas Bennet of Tansover, Clarke, and Mrs. Ann
 Buck of Benyfield, widow, were m. by licence from Mr.
 Archdeacon Woolsey.
 1702 Oct. 27 Mr. Robert Lynwood, a p'fest papist had a son born
 and bapt. by ye name of John as he tells me, quere by
 whom.
 1702 Mar. 13 Thomas the s. of the Hon^{ble} Collonell Thomas
 Brudenell and Frances his wife was born tuesday the 9th
 of March and baptized in the Church saturday ye 13.
 1703 Jul. 18 The R^t Hon^{ble} Rob^t, Earle of Cardigan, bur. °
 1705 Jun. 15 Mrs. Mary, wife of William Lynwood, sen^r, of
 Deene, gen., bur.
 1706 Sep. 5 James Wing of North Luffenham in ye county of
 Rutland, gen., and Rachel Wood of Bulwick mar. by
 licence.
 1708 Mar. 8 Thomas Kettleby, gen., who dyed at Weldon, March
 the 6th, bur. here.
 1709 Feb. 27 William Lynwood, Jun^r, gen., bur.
 1711 Mar. 15 Frances, d. of George Jones, gent, bur.
 1713 Feb. 11 Anne, wife of Mr. Robert Lynwood, bur.
 1714 Apr. 2 Mr. Nicholas Biggs, a reputed priest of the Church
 of Rome, bur.
 1714 Jan. 19 Mrs. Ann Kettleby, bur.
 1715 Apr. 27 William Lynwood, gen., bur.
 1718 Oct. 23 Robert Busby, gen., bur.
 1718 Feb. 4 Bennet Williams, a reputed popish priest, bur.
 1721 Jul. 14 Mary, d. of George Jones, gen., bur.
 1721 Aug. 26 Charles, s. of George Jones, gen., bur.
 1722 Dec. 16 The most noble Ann, Dutches of Richmond, eldest
 d. of the Right Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Brudenell, bur. p
 1722 Feb. 12 William Lee of Leicester, gen., and Mrs. Penelope
 Goode, d. of the Rev^d. Mr. Goode, R^t. of this parish, m.
 by lic.
 1723 Jan. 7 Rob^t Lynwood, gen., bur.
 1724 Apr. 9 Rob^t, s. of John Lynwood, gen., bapt.

° Second Earl, ob. 16 July, æt. 96.

p She m. first Henry, Viscount Bellasis, by whom she had 1 d. who ob
 infans. By her 2nd husband, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, she had
 issue 2 daurs.,—Louisa, m. to James, Earl of Berkeley, K.G.; Anne, m. to

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- 1725 Mar. 7 Ann, d. of Mr. John Lynwood, bapt.
 1729 May 11 John Linwood, gent., bur.
 1730 Feb. 26 Samuel Eaton, gent., and Elizabeth Sanderson,
 spinster, mar. by license.
 1732 Jul. 11 The Right Hon^{ble} George, Earl of Cardigan, bur. ^q
 1737 Jan. 4 Mr. Thomas Morgan, gent., bur.
 1745 Dec. 14 The Right Hon^{ble} Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of
 Cardigan, bur.
 1746 Aug. 15 The Hon^{ble} James Brudenell, Esq., bur. ^r
 1753 Dec. 15 The Rev. Mr. William Leaver, Rector of Dean, and
 Chaplain to the Earl of Cardigan, bur.
 1766 Apr. 22 Simon Black, Clerk, Rector of Glooston, and curate
 of Deen, bur.
 1800 Jan. 22 Lady Frances Tilson, sister to the R^t H^{'ble} the Earl
 of Cardigan, bur.
 1810 Jan. 13 R^t H^{'ble} Mary, Countess of Courtown, niece to the
 R^t H^{'ble} the Earl of Cardigan, aged 73, bur.
 1810 Apr. 12 The R^t Hon^{'ble} James, Earl of Courtown, bur.
 1811 Mar. 7 The R^t Hon^{'ble} James, Earl of Cardigan, bur.

381.—TERCENTENARY OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. — The exhibition of relics of Mary queen of Scots, which was open at Peterborough from the 19th of July to the 24th of September this year, proved of very great and general interest. For some time before the anniversary of her execution, which took place on the 8th of February, 1587, the public had become familiar with the intention to get together, if possible, a very complete collection of portraits, rings, jewels, manuscripts, books, and indeed of all objects of interest connected with the unfortunate queen. It was soon found that the owners of these highly valued relics responded very readily to the application for the loan of them for the purposes of the proposed exhibition. The Queen not only extended her patronage to it, but contributed several valuable articles. At one time it was

William Anne, Earl of Albermarle, K.B.; and one s. Charles, who became Duke of Richmond and Lennox. She was born 14 Dec. 1679, and ob. 9 Dec. 1722, *æt.* 53. She had two sisters,—Mary, who m. Richard, Viscount Molineux; and Frances, m. 1, Charles Livingston, 2nd Earl of Newburgh, 2, Richard, Lord Bellew.

^q Succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Earl of Cardigan. He married Elizabeth, *eld.* daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Aylesbury.

^r Brother to George, above mentioned. He married Susan, daughter of Bartholomew Barton, of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, Esq., and had issue,—George Bridges, son and heir; Augustus, *ob. inf.*; and Caroline, married 2 Sep., 1758, to Sir Samuel Fludyer, of Leigh, co. Kent, Knt. and Bart.

hoped that some member of the royal family would have been present at the opening. But though the actual date of opening was postponed, in order to try and secure this, it was found that the manifold engagements of the Jubilee would not allow the exhibition to be graced by the presence of any one of the Queen's children or near relations.

Not only the local papers, but many provincial ones, and not a few of those published in London, had articles upon the occasion. It was from the first intended that this commemoration should be attended by no controversy; and that it should be of an historical character only. The question therefore of the justice or injustice of the execution was kept in the background. And those who condemn and those who defend the ill-fated queen of Scots were alike able to enter into the spirit with which the exhibition was prepared, and to admire the valuable and varied collection brought together.

It would be impossible in these pages to describe the collection itself. The exhibition was held in the rooms of the Peterborough Natural History Society, originally the chancel of the church of S. Thomas à Becket, and for many years used as the grammar school. It was indeed due to the energy of the officers of this society, that the scheme proved such a conspicuous success. The catalogue of the treasures lent, the work of the indefatigable secretaries, is a pattern of what such a catalogue should be: and it may be mentioned that several persons who were unable to come to Peterborough sent for copies of this catalogue, as containing a perfect storehouse of curious information about the queen of Scots. Fresh objects of value were forwarded to the committee almost to the very close of the exhibition. In the revised edition of the catalogue the number of articles lent was given as 313. One of the latest acquisitions was a portrait which was held to be the most valuable of all, as it was a condition of lending that it should be insured for £10,000. This was a portrait belonging to Blair's college, originally the property of one of the queen's personal attendants, Elizabeth Curle. It is feared that notwithstanding the great success of the exhibition, it has done little more than pay the expenses. The contents were insured for the enormous sum of £34,550; and the premium on this amount almost exhausted the receipts, although the number of visitors exceeded 5000.

Where there was so much to attract it would be difficult to say which department of the collection secured the greatest attention. But perhaps the opportunity here given for the first time of comparing the various portraits, authentic and doubtful, drew most of the visitors to attach the greatest importance to these portraits. Some

account of the portraits is given at the conclusion of this notice. On the occasion of the opening of the exhibition by the marchioness dowager of Huntly, the dean of Peterborough gave expression to a feeling which would be shared by many, when he spoke of the embarrassment which he experienced in looking at the pictures of the queen. Of a very small number could it be said that they did justice to the original, unless her traditional beauty is a delusion.

The very general interest in queen Mary which has been called forth by this tercentenary commemoration, has had the pleasing result of clearing up some uncertainties. One of these, the authorship of the account of her execution, has been treated of by our correspondent "Cuthbert Bede" in another portion of the present number. And it is now established that the interment of the queen took place within the choir, and not, as usually believed, just outside in the south choir aisle. Marks of the place where the canopy and hearse were erected can still be seen in the two piers nearest the apse, on the south of the choir, and it is customary to point out the slab between them as covering the actual grave. But Mr. Irvine, the clerk of the works at the cathedral, described (at the opening of the tercentenary exhibition) some excavations which had been made under his superintendence, by the direction of the dean; he explained that there could have been no vault in the place generally pointed out, because the sleeper wall of the cathedral is there; and that on searching within the choir, on the spot assigned by Browne Willis, it was found that the soil was loose, as if it had been filled in, and exactly presented the appearance that would be expected.



Lady Huntly wrote to the papers in July proposing that the occasion of the tercentenary should be utilized to collect small

subscriptions from any one bearing the name of "Mary," in order to raise some memorial to the queen of Scots, in connection with the cathedral restoration. It has not been announced what success has attended this project.

Two woodcuts accompany this note. The full-page illustration is from Cuthbert Bede's *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*, published last year. Our readers are indebted to the publisher, Mr. King, of Oundle, for permission to use this plate. The sketch of the helmet and escutcheon is from a drawing by Dugdale, who visited Peterborough and copied the inscriptions in the cathedral in 1641, at which time they were hanging over queen Mary's grave; but they were pulled down and destroyed during the great rebellion. The engraving is from Bonney's *Fotheringhay*.

A few weeks before the exhibition commenced there was sold in London for the large sum of £127, a manuscript which ought surely to have found its way to Peterborough. It was indeed the very prayer-book used by queen Mary at the last scene of all, an exquisite copy on vellum of the "*Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*," richly ornamented with borders of fruit, flowers, &c., and containing several miniatures.

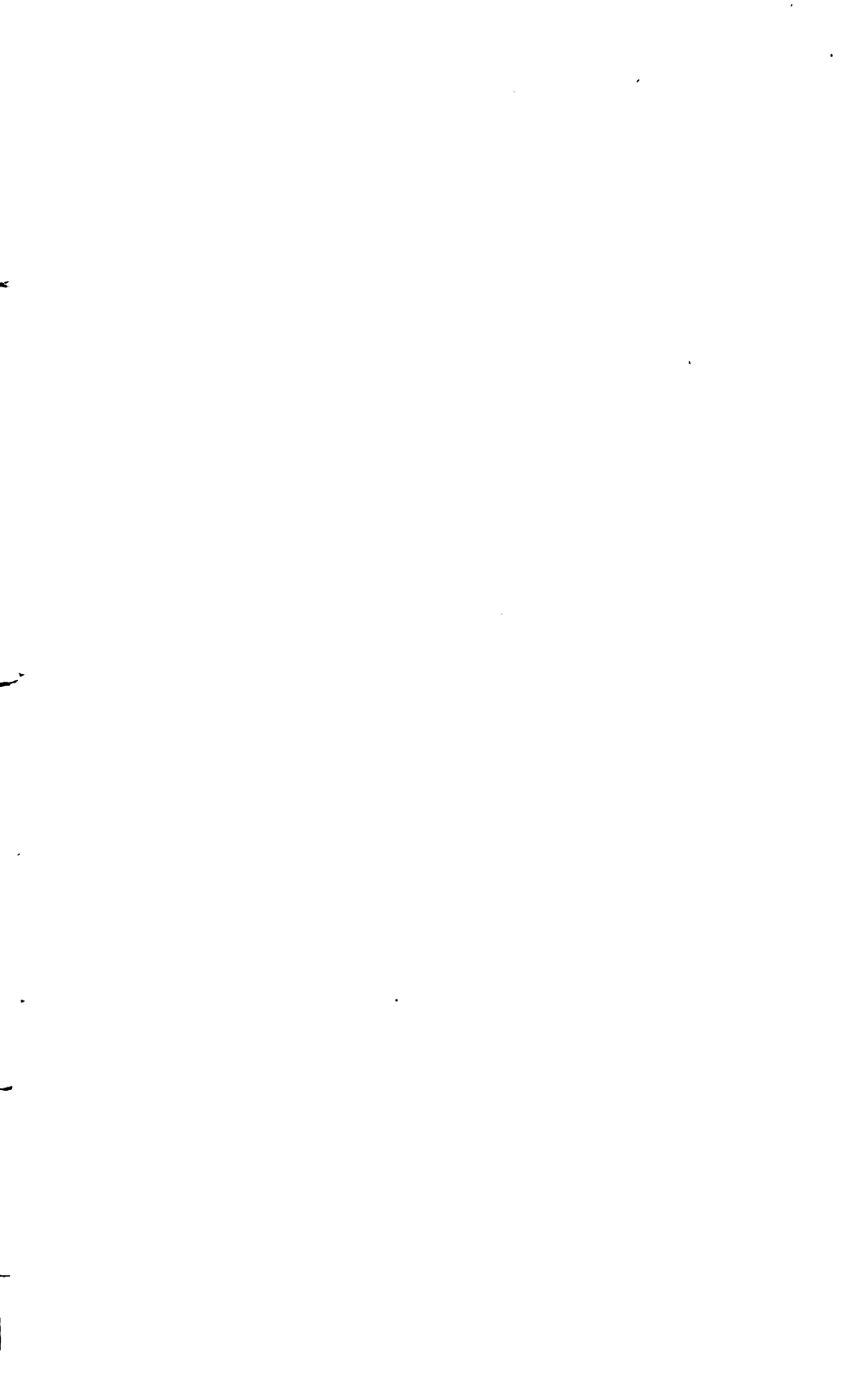
The portraits, as might be expected, represent the queen at various periods of her life. Many have not the name of the painter. In the following abbreviated list, the painter's name, if known or conjectured, is given first; and the name in *italic* is that of the owner, or person who lent the portrait for exhibition.

- 1 Zuccherò. Queen and son. *Drapers' company.*
- 2 Medina. Copy of original in possession of marquis of Ailsa. *Mrs. Wood.*
- 3 H. E. 1563, aged 24. *Mr. Vernon Wentworth.*
- 4 Widow of Francis II. *Mr. A. Stuart.*
- 4a Given by queen herself to ancestor of present owner. *Sir R. Menzies.*
- 5 Jeannet. With arms of France and Scotland. *Jesus College, Cambridge.*
- 6 Aged 16. From Hardwick. *Marquis of Hartington.*
- 7 Portrait in contemporary frame. *Mr. Partridge.*
- 8 Bordone. Profile. *Miss Fletcher.*
- 9 Clouet. On panel. *Miss Fletcher.*
- 10 De Court. Queen of Francis II, from Greystoke. *Mr. H. C. Howard.*
- 11 On panel. 1582. *Mr. R. J. Shepard.*

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- 12 "Maria Scotorum Regina, A° 1580." *Master of Trinity college, Cambridge.*
- 13 Medina. Dauphiness of France, æt. 15. *Mr. J. Ferrier.*
- 16 Pourbus. Dauphiness of France. *Duke of Portland.*
- 17 De Court. Widow's dress, 1563. This forms the frontispiece of Cuthbert Bede's *Fotheringhay*. *Rev. E. Bradley.*
- 18 Copy by Shaw of portrait believed to have been sent by Mary to Elizabeth. *Mr. W. Foster.*
- 19 Copy of Antwerp portrait. *Hon. W. Eaton.*
- 20 Janet. "Marie royne descosse en leage de neuf ans et six mois Lamsse au mois de Juillet." *Mr. G. Howard.*
- 21 Harding. Copy of full length portrait belonging to Sardinian consul. *Mr. G. Murray.*
- 229a Hilliard. Full length, with son. *Hon. R. C. Trollope.*

Three of the portraits are of such exceptional interest as to deserve a more detailed account. In the Bodleian library was a portrait which was discovered to have been painted over, and when this second work was removed "a portrait wholly different in character and costume was brought to light, which is now to be seen in the Library." A coloured engraving of the portrait in its original state was shewn, No. 14 in the catalogue, lent by Mr. More Molyneux. Other copies are known to be in existence; Mr. Heathcote contributed one (15), and Mr. Curzon (291) another. Earl Spencer lent the portrait at Althorp, representing the queen when wife of the Dauphin. This is attributed to Janet, and is believed to be one of the most correct. Dibdin, in his *Biographia*, says of this picture, that he believes "the portrait of her when about sixteen, and the wife of Francis II. when Dauphin of France, as seen at Althorp, in small, upon panel, is the only legitimate resemblance of her in her younger days in this country. It has never been engraved." Of the portrait from Blair's college (295) the secretaries give this account:—"This portrait was formerly the property of Elizabeth Curle (one of Mary's attendants at the execution), and was bequeathed by her in 1620 to the Seminary or Scots' College at Douai. Elizabeth Curle's brother was at that time one of the Professors there. At the breaking out of the Revolution in France (the Reign of Terror) the inmates of the College were obliged to fly, and the portrait was taken out of the frame, rolled up, and hidden in a chimney of the refectory, and the fireplace was built up. The late Rev. Charles Gordon, of Aberdeen, was at that time a student of the college, and helped to hide it. In 1814 it was taken from its hiding place, and transferred to the Scotch Benedictine Convent in Paris, and was brought to Scotland in 1830



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- V. An Hieroglyphical Letter in Verse. (Writing.
- VI. A new True Lover's Knot.
- VII. The Tunbridge Love-Letter.
- VIII. Wit and Folly in Amaze.
- IX. The Trial of Ingenuity.
- X. Pofies for Rings.
- XI. A Fancy in Hieroglyphicks that may be read 3 Ways.

And these following Things (which are not in the Counterfeit Book are here added.

- 1 A Minadab the Quaker's Letter to Tabitha.
- 2 Sister Tabitha's Answer to Friend Aminadab.
- 3 Another True Lover's Knot.
- 4 A Fancy that may be read Twenty Ways.
- 5 The Woman's Question.
- 6 Keys explaining all the Hieroglyphical Letters and Fancies so that the meanest Capacity may read them.



Two Women meeting three Men, one asks the other,
What are these three Men? To which she answers,
The first by the Father's side is my Brother,
So is the second, in right of my Mother,
The third is my Husband lawfully begot,
Yet all three are Brothers for a Pot.
Without Hurt, or Lineage in any Degree,
Now pray tell to me how can this be?

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by the late Bishop Patison, and deposited in Blair's College. This painting is recognised as one of the very first authentic portraits of Queen Mary. The portrait at Windsor is supposed to be a copy of this picture. At the top right hand corner of this portrait the arms of Scotland are painted, at the left hand corner is the inscription " in Latin, ascribing her death to perfidy and possible cruelty of the English parliament. "At the bottom of the left hand corner is a representation of the execution of Queen Mary, above which is painted AVIA. [? AVLA] FODRINGHAMII." There are other inscriptions. "It is very probable that this portrait may have been painted by Amyas Cawood, for Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle after their removal to France. The portrait of the decapitated head at Abbotsford is signed Amyas Cawood, and he may have painted this Portrait from a drawing made in Queen Mary's lifetime." Ed.

382.—CLARKE, FRY, AND HOWETT: QUERIES.—I am anxious to know where the following persons lived. Their signatures occur in old bibles in the possession of my family :—Thomas Clarke, 1676. Richard Fry, 1646. Thomas Howett, 1698.

Kingsthorpe.

A. H.

383.—CURIOSITIES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRINTING (324).—The second place in this series I have allotted to another of the Dicey chap-books. To illustrate its nature I cannot do better than refer to the title-page, which appears in facsimile on the opposite page.

The copy now before me was probably published prior to 1756, as in December of that year the name of William Dicey disappears for ever from the imprint of the *Northampton Mercury*, being succeeded by that of Cluer Dicey, which later on became Dicey and Son. Doubtless the book, which is a duodecimo of 24 pages, passed through many editions, of which this was clearly not the first or even an early one, since the title-page alludes to a "Counterfeit Book," and declares that "This impression contains more fancies than any other." The type and blocks, moreover, have many indications of long use. As to the contents, pages 2 to 10 are occupied with a long series of riddles, each one of which has a small woodcut representing the answer, a key being added at the foot of each page. As many of these riddles are extremely curious I append two or three specimens. The first in the list reads :

"Least of all numbers, yet doth get
Victory o're Kings, and them defeat."

The answer is, "Ace of Trumps." No. 47 is as follows :—

"When I went by the way,
I found a thing in a lock of Hay,
'Twas neither, Fish, Flesh nor Bone,
Yet I kept it till it went alone."

The figure of an "egg" explains this; while a hive of bees gives answer to no. 58 :—

"We dwell in Cottages of straw,
Labour much but reap no Gain,
Sweets from us our Masters draw,
But don't regard us for our Pain."

Many of the riddles are of too free a nature to reproduce here.

On pages 11 and 12 are keys to several puzzles which appear later on; the next page displays a rhymed puzzle entitled "Wit and Folly in a Maze," of which I give a rough representation, considerably reduced in size :—

WIT and FOLLY in a Maze.

had both	and a	of neither thought I store.
lent my	to my	and took his word therefore
ask'd my	of my	and nought but words I got
loft my	and my	for sue him I would not.
I ✠ MONEY ✠ FRIEND		
At laft with	came my	which pleas'd me very well.
So got I	but my	away quite from me fell.
If I had	and a	as I have had before,
I'd keep my	and my	and play the Fool no more.

I had both Money and a Friend, Of Neither thought I Store, I lent my Money to my Friend, And took his Word therefore, I ask'd my Money of my Friend, and nought but Words I got, I lost my Money and my Friend, For sue him I would not. At last with Money came my Friend which pleas'd me very well, So got I money, but my friend away quite from me fell. If I had money and a Friend as I have had before, I'd keep my Money and my Friend and play the Fool no more.

The upper portion of p. 14 is filled with "An Hieroglyphical Letter in Verse," while at the foot is given "The Art of Secret Writing," which is thus explained:—

a b c	d e f	g h i	Make the Characters according to the Form of the Figures, wherein the Letters stand, the first hath no Dot in it, the second one, and the third two Dots, so that you'll find the Alphabet to stand thus.
k l m	n o p	q r s	
t u	w x	y z	

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
□	·	:	□	·	:	□	·	:	□	·	:
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	w	x	y	z
□	·	:	□	·	:	□	·	:	□	·	:

If, therefore, I wished to write "Northampton" in this "secret method," I must proceed as follows:—

□	·	·	□	·	□	:	:	□	·	□
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

This invention would certainly not commend itself to a shorthand writer. The following page (15) shows "A New Way of Secret Writing, which none can read but those who have the Key." This device is simple enough, merely consisting in the substitution of one letter for another, as shown underneath:—

a b c d e f g h i k l m
n o p q r s t u w x y z

For the first row of letters use those in the second row and *vice versa*. Thus for *o* use *b*, for *w*, *i*; for *s*, *f*; and so on, as in the sentence following:—

God above encrease our Love.
Tbq nobhr rapernfr bhe Ybhr.

A curious "never-ending" puzzle occupies the greater portion of this last-mentioned page, at the foot of which is a "never-failing Receipt to cure Love." Page 16 contains "The Welshman's Letter to his Sweetheart," and "Maggots to Puzzle Lovers" with a Key to the latter; next comes "The Trial of Ingenuity," occupying the whole of page 17 and consisting of a block puzzle similar to that on p. 13. Page 18 is entirely taken up by "The Tunbridge Love Letter," an elaborate hieroglyphical puzzle in the style of the specimen

page given below; on p. 19 is "The Epsom Lady's Answer," and pp. 20 and 21 contain respectively "Friend Aminadab's Letter" and "Tabitha's Answer" —all very similar productions.

The two following pages present other puzzles, and the last is occupied by "An Hieroglyphical Love Letter," which is here reproduced as a specimen of the blocks used in this entertaining little book.

An Hieroglyphical Love-Letter.



KEY Dear Lady be not too cruel, blot not Beauty with Disdain: Let not thy bright Eyes add Fuel to a wounded heart in vain lest Men justly when I Die, deem you the Candle, me the Flie.

Tis Love alone
Makes two but one.
This and the Giver
Are thine for ever.
Where hearts Agree
No strife can be.

Love's Knot once ti'd
who can divide.
In her Breast
My Heart doth rest,
I trust in time
Thou wilt be mine.

God above
Increase our Love
we are Agreed
In time to speed.
Nought so sweet
As when we greet.

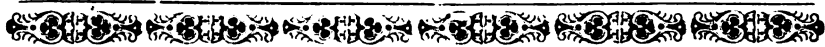
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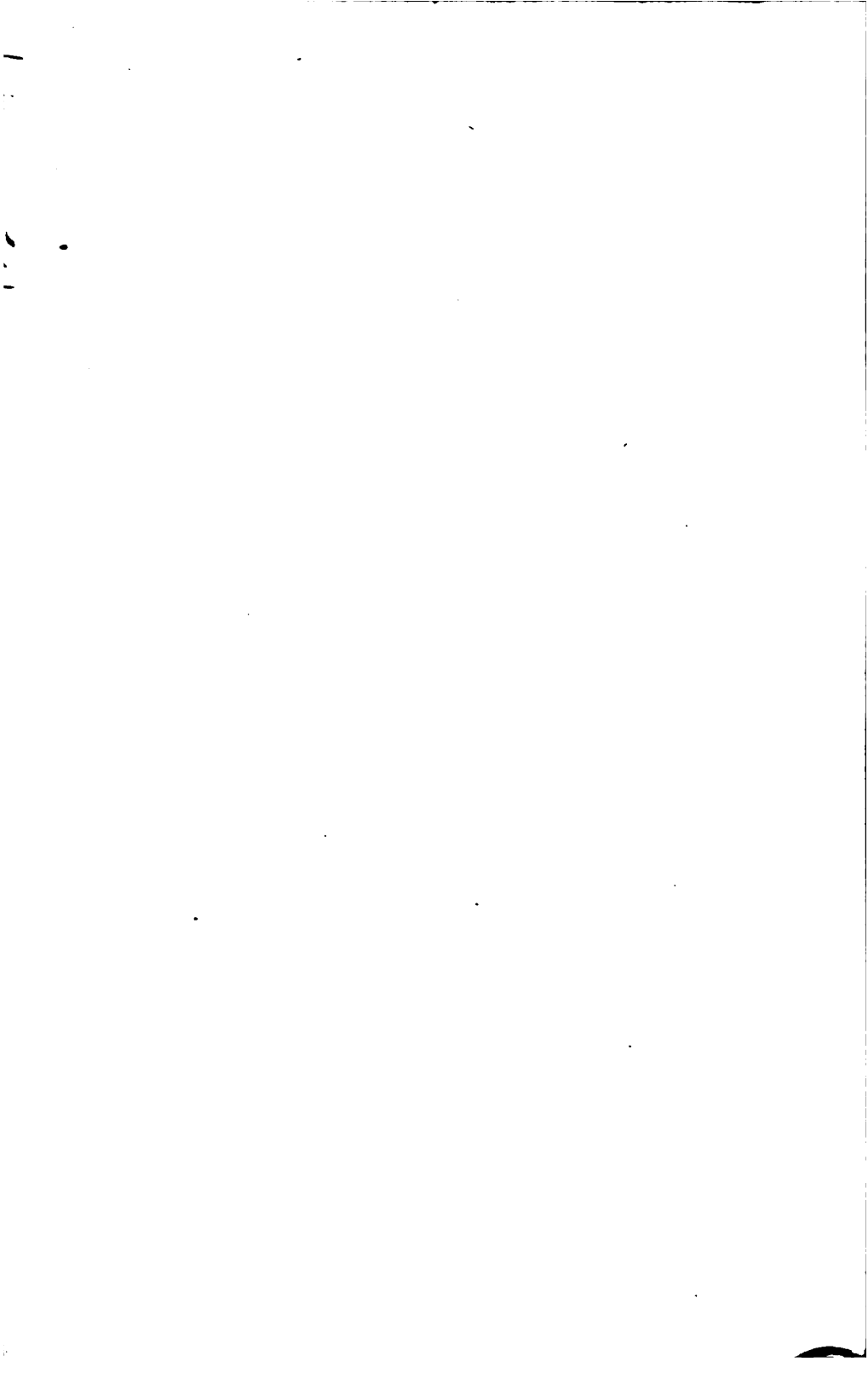
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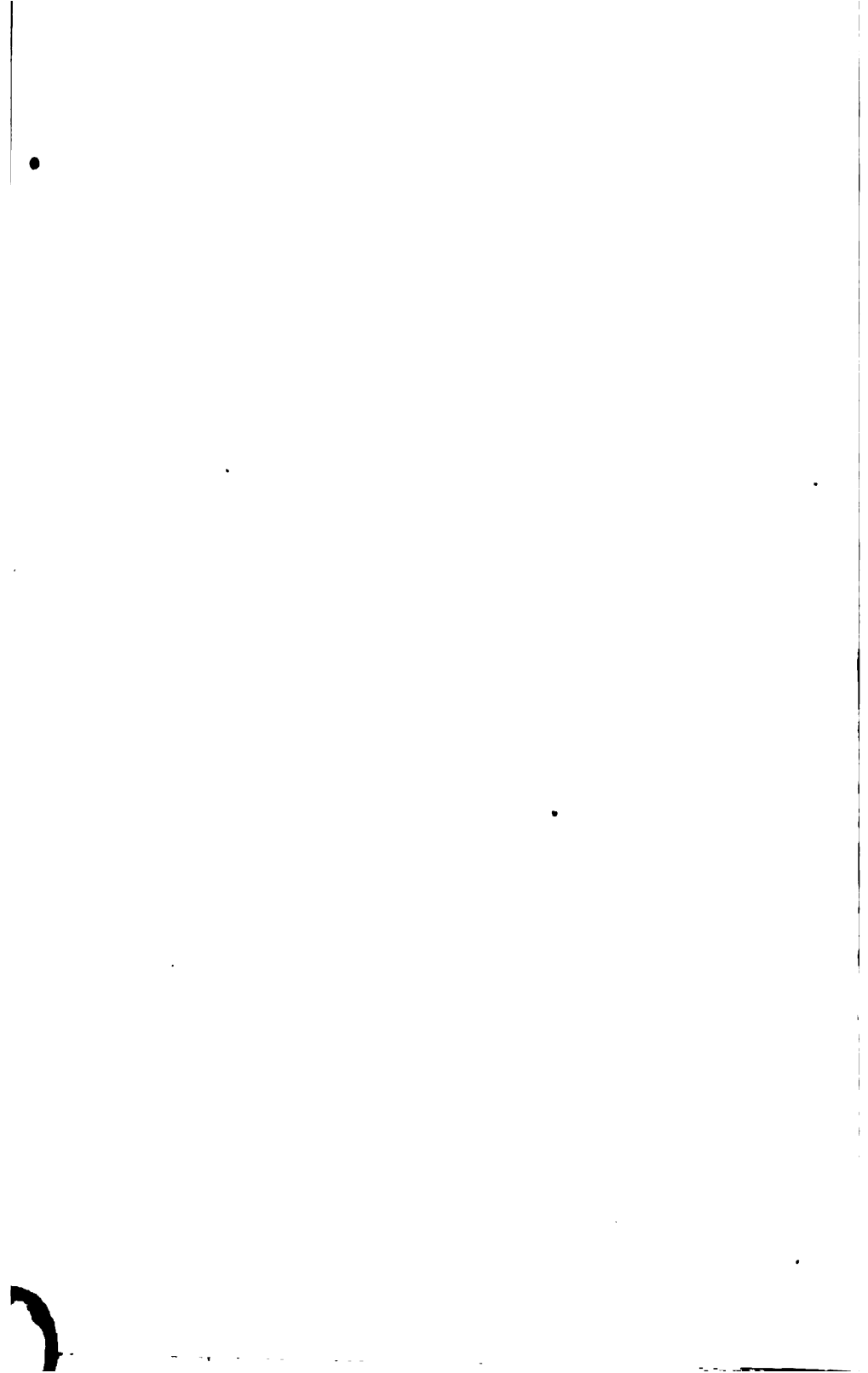
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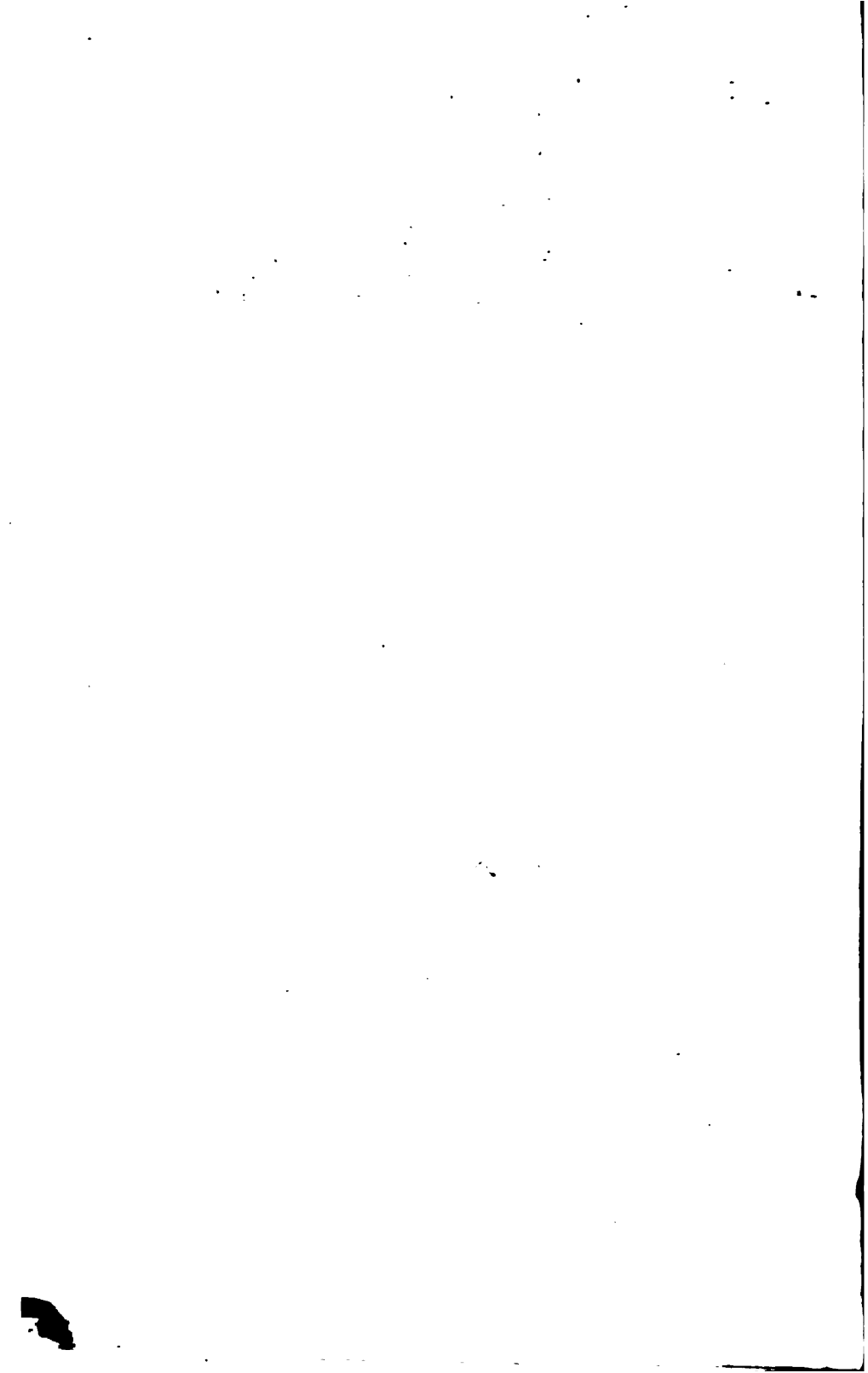
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